THE OMAHA DAILY BEE. E. ROSEWATER, Editor

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year. \$6.0 Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year. 8.0

Daily Bee and Sunday, O Rix Months Three Months Eunday Bee, One Year Saturday Bee, One Year Weekly Bee, One Year One Year.....OFFICES Omaha: The Bee Building. South Omaha: City Hall building, South Omaha: City Hall bull Twenty-fifth and N streets. Council Bluffs: 10 Pearl Street. Chicago: Stock Exchange Building. New York: Temple Court. Washington: 501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and ditorial matter should be addressed: To

BUSINESS LETTERS. Business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Com-pany, Omaha. Drafts, checks, express and postoffice money orders to be made payable to the order of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, 89.: George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of December, 1898, was as fol-

17.....23,787 2.....24,151 18.....24,760 19......23,584 3......24,084 20......23,863 5......24,223 21.....23,592 6.....24.840 22......23,611 23......23,47025,172 24.....23,73823,936 25......24.290 10.....24, 193 26.....23,820 27......23,721 24,156 28...... 23,410 13.....24,332 29......23,504 14......24.263 30.....23,40724,325 31.....23,700 16......23,851 Less unsold and returned copies 15,307

Net daily average 23,571 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. 23 571 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my prescence this 31st day of December, 1898. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The treasury balances, as figured out by the city comptroller, are a fine exhibition of "now you see it and now you don't."

What a magnificent crop of duels the present war investigation would produce had it only occurred on the continent of Europe.

General Wood's endorsement of army beef may be expected soon to appear on every can, with the warning to the pubmonial in fac-simile.

Organized labor is not asking much at the hands of the present legislature. Its reasonable demands orght to be heeded and promptly granted without protracted controversy.

The Jacksonian brand of democratic harmony appears to have merely strengthened its flavor by its capture of the office of county attorney and the control of the county board.

The Nebraska legislature has been in session almost two weeks and no appropriation has been passed to pay the salary of the members. This ought to entitle it to at least one extra credit

The Nebraska thief captured up in South Dakota, who took everything from a marriage certificate to a team of mules, is certainly a versatile artist. He failed, however, to provide himself with a nursing bottle and a cradle.

What is to become of the professional ward heeler and leg-puller if the Olmstead bill becomes law limiting the amount of money that candidates can lawfully pay out before and after their rominations, 'Snoutrage,

The new park board will shortly be open for business, but the change in the personnel of the members does not mean that there is to be any radical change in the policy of the board to develop a creditable park system.

Republicans in the legislature should unseat nobody who was plainly elected as the choice of the people expressed at the polls. Bad examples of previous legislatures, whether republican or fusion, will never justify partisan decisions in contested elections.

Translated the message of the War Investigating commission to Commissary General Eagan is an invitation to revise his remarks before printing by substituting language that expresses the same ideas in terms more current in polite society.

The council must soon wrestle with that annual tax levy, but before the public performance will have to have a few preliminary bouts with boards, department heads and employes who are sure they cannot possibly get along without a big increase in the appropriations for their respective offices.

It is real mean of the republican legislators, supposed to believe in the protection of home industry, to introduce bills to cut off the privileges and perquisites of the campaign leg-puller. The industry is already fairly well established and with proper encourage ment would soon be able to hold its own against all comers.

The council has issued an order to buy \$1,000 worth of street cleaning. This is at best buying street cleaning on the installment plan, but people with low pocketbooks often find the installment plan the only one available. This is doubtless the case in the present condition of the city finances in the closing days of the fiscal year.

Wherever the flag is assailed Nebraska comes in for its share of glory. The latest advices from Samoa bring into prominence Nebraska's consul, Judge L. W. Osborn, as the hero of the hour and defender of free institutions. In this instance, however, the irrepressible conflict was precipitated by beiligerent natives who claim to have inherited the kingdom. What would have happened if Church Howe had been there is not related.

A VERY GOOD BEGINNING.

have to break over party lines.

which unseated members who had been legally elected in order to carry into the welfare of British interests. effect a partisan program.

The legislature is also to be com- guided by British opinion. mended for refraining from flooding the state house with buncombe bills and imposing a needless burden upon the taxpayers in the cost of printing. While many of the bills introduced are nat- stand together for self-government, is urally foredoomed to failure, some most important if true. A union of this kind, has taken their case in hand. It is the which when perfected will merit favorable consideration.

election of a United States senator, the legislators are beginning to realize their marks, there would not be much furgrave responsibility. They realize that ther need of American troops in the their duty will not be discharged by Island. Recent advices from Cuba have simply complimenting personal friends, noted the organization of a Spanish them. but that they are expected to give the colony, made up of Spanish subjects people of Nebraska a representative in who at the present time expect to conthe United States senate who will not tinue subjects of Spain under the treaty only be a credit to the state, but will of Paris, which gives a year in which exert a potential influence in the coun- Spaniards in Cuba shall make up their cils of the nation.

A CRITICAL SITUATION.

be fully prepared and determined to must be brothers. Manila are reported to be eager to at have been bitterly hostile are manifesttack the American forces there. Hatred ing a disposition to get together with of the Americans is said to be very the one object in view of securing as strong among the native troops, who soon as possible independence and selfseem to be thoroughly imbued with the government. Of course the American spirit of independence and firmly de- authorities will give all practical entermined to fight for it if necessary.

It is impossible to doubt that the correspondents correctly represent the situ- of Cuba it promises to relieve this govation and the inevitable inference is ernment sooner than has been anticiand American forces are imminent. Great care is undoubtedly being taken and troublesome. by General Otis not to aggravate matters and probably Aguinaldo is not disposed to precipitate a conflict, but it is Filipino leader can hold his followers in restraint and prevent an aggressive movement on their part. Even he may not be willing to prolong the existing condition of affairs and give the Americans a chance to obtain reinforcements sure upon him to act may at any time become irresistible.

The president's proclamation, it is The Filipinos want independence and will accept nothing less. They may put it to a test.

BRITISH OPINION ON THE PHILIPPINES. British opinion is of course in favor of the United States bolding permanent possession of the Philippines. That has on more than one occasion. been apparent from the day the Spanish squadron was destroyed in Manila bay The English newspapers were the first to proclaim that Dewey's victory brought the United States into new and broader relations with the rest of the world and it was their utterances that had as much as anything else to do with creating and building up the imperialistic sentiment in this country. The idea that the opportunity had come to the United States to take its place among the nations as a world power was earnestly encouraged by English newspapers and by some English states-

A keen sense of British interests

prompted this. With the United States occupying a strong position in the far east it was seen that British interests in that quarter of the world would probably be more secure. Sir Charles Dilke thus states the situation: "We are all saying on both sides of the Atit, it happens to be true-that in China and in large parts of Asia outside China the Americans of the United States are the advantage of either of us that China should break up, but rather that its government should be improved and that we should be able, both of us, to trade freely throughout its vast extent. The United States, in the number of resi dents and the volume of trade that she possesses in China, stands next to us. She has a similar interest in the open door, which interest is continuously increasing." This reflects the British feeling, that with the United States in possession of the Philippines the com-Asia will be safer, that they will have better assurance of protection against attack from other nations striving for trade in that quarter. The expectation is that there will be a common understanding between the United States and erests in the far east.

Hence British opinion in regard to American policy toward the Philippines is all in favor of our annexing the islands be through which municipal crooks could and establishing permanent control dispose of their plunder. People might exercise control there only with a view to the ultimate establishment of an in- license at the annual sale of unredeemed dependent government, as in the case of soakables. Cuba, does not impress the British mind favorably. The London Times finds no merit in the claims of the Filipinos to national recognition, although their claims would seem to be quite as good part in a miniature rebellion last summer as those of the Cubans, while that paper suggests that to announce that the occupation of the Philippines is only tem-

beginning in the preliminary steps of off the coast of Asia, for which naval nalawmaking. If the limitation placed tions would scramble," British soliciupon the number of employes and policy tude in this matter being prompted of strict economy is adhered to the tax- wholly by a lively appreciation of Britpayers will have reason to be satisfied. ish interests, Americans will do well to In other respects the course so far keep this fact in mind when considering pursued in both houses indicates a British views as to the American policy determination to make the interests of regarding the Philippines. The British the state paramount to partisan are not concerned about the responsibilschemes. In both houses members have lities we shall assume or the dangers we shown a disposition to vote according shall encounter if we retain possession to their honest convictions even if they of the Philippines. They do not trouble themselves in regard to the pos-Although the republicans control both sible complications in which this counbranches of the legislature they do not try may become involved. They are propose to override the rights of the quite indifferent to any sacrifice of minority or to retaliate for the wrongs principles which may be necessary in perpetrated by the last legislature, order to establish our rule in those islands. They are concerned only in In this vital matter we cannot safely be

SPANIARDS AND CUBANS UNITE.

The statement from Havana, that Spaniards and Cubans have agreed to desirable measures have been proposed if made and adhered to in good faith, would greatly simplify the situation and render the work of the United States On the all-absorbing question, the in pacifying Cuba simple and easy. As fore, is to control them at this time, if need one of the newspapers of Havana rethis colony as a class is counseling peace and order and that in its relation On the heels of the reassuring report to the Cubans it is proving a useful balmost threatening state of affairs. Not counseled them that the war is over only are the Filipinos at Iloilo said to and that henceforth all of Spanish

> couragement to this tendency, for while it may be a bar to the Americanization

The assignment of Brigadier General a serious question as to how long the tary Department of the Missouri with commencement of the war with Spain, and it is more than likely that the pres- but his duties have been divided be-Missouri is important enough to demand the entire attention of the comnot fully realize the power of this manding officer, it cannot fail to bennation, but they appear to be ready to efit by the change. Omaha furthermore has always entertained the most cordial relations with the army commanders stationed in this city and is sure to continue them with General Sumner, whose favor has already been enjoyed

Almost every one can find something in the news from the Philippines which will accord with his preconceived opinions. It is quiet there; the situation is improving; an insurgent attack on Manila is momentarily expected; the people desire annexation; the Filipinos will accept nothing but absolute independence, etc. Unlike the news which formerly came from Cuba it does not come on alternate days, like the shakes of the old-fashioned ague, but each day brings the same grist. At a distance of 8,000 miles it is pretty hard to arrive at any conclusion as to the actual state of affairs.

From the ease with which almost every man who takes a tax case into court succeeds in gaining his point it would almost seem that the man who promptly pays his taxes is entitled to rank as a public benefactor. Taxpayers are certainly entitled to reasonable lantic-and, although we are all saying protection, but the average mortal is impressed that there is something radically wrong with the system of judicial interpretation which puts a premium on deeply concerned, as we are, and that tax shirking and all kindred efforts to our interests are the same. It is not to evade the responsibilities which the great majority cheerfully accept.

It is a serious question whether the proposed \$500 state tax on foreign insurance companies will hold water if the local fire insurance companies are exempted. The constitution expressly provides that taxation shall be uniform and that clause can only be interpreted that taxes must be imposed uniformly upon each class of property. For example, if a license tax were imposed upon express companies the tax would mercial interests of Great Britain in have to be uniform whether they are owned by Nebraska corporations or foreign corporations.

Chicago has always been noted for its original methods, but the latest proposal that the municipality go into the Great Britain for safeguarding their in- pawnbrokerage business, loaning money at 1 per cent a month, is rather radical even for the Windy City. What an admirable fence such an institution would there. The proposition that we shall expect to pick up everything from a street railway franchise to a peddler's

Escape of the Real Culprits.

New York Times. President McKinley has deemed it judiclous to pardon Leech lake Indians who took and there is no reason whatever to doubt that their case was one calling for the exercise of executive clemency. But what has become of the white officials and their busiporary would be scarcely prudent. An- ness partners in the lumber and other busiother London paper says that if the nesses who forced these Indians, as the only

United States should withdraw from the way in which they could attract attention to The legislature has made a very good islands it would "create another Cuba their unendurable wrongs, to begin a war which, as the Indians themselves were well aware, was grotesquely hopeless? Numerthe whole trouble was caused by the brutal rapacity of these officials.

No Need of Going Abroad.

Chicago Tribune San Francisco proposes holding an international fair in 1901. St. Louis has preempted 1903 for the Louislana purchase exposition. Detroit, Toledo, Omaha and one or is stronger and proposes to acquire an overtwo other American cities have similar plans. whelming preponderance at sea exerts a So those Americans who are unable to go to Paris next year will be able to find con- ment to dispose it to concede what the solation nearer at home.

Sound Business Conditions.

New York Commercial Advertiser, The number of commercial failures in the United States last year was 15 per cent less gins to think an English alliance worth than in 1897 and 42 per cent less than in 1896, and the average liabilities per failure France, doubtless, studies a more amiable of 1896. were the lowest on record. Such facts speak volumes for the soundness of present business conditions and the ease of the money market. They paralyze the voluble tongue of

Washington Star. These Filipinos are sick people. The United States, through the fortunes of war, physician. It knows best what is good for them in their debifitated state. Its intentions toward them are all kindly. Its slightest service will help them. Its duty, therebe even against their own will. There is no tyranny about the matter, but only good. When the Filipinos get their health and strength they will appreciate beyond all others what is now being undertaken for

The Usual Klondike Story.

The men who went into the Yukon gold fields with no reserve fund to rely upon are stranded there, with no hope of getting out minds on this point. It is said that and with every prospect of starving to death if they stay in. The prizes in the golden lottery are few and far between. Those who have drawn blanks are in the great majority and private charity cannot posibly afford refrom General Otis in regard to condi- ance. The violent insurgents have been lief to the destitute, Probably there will tions at Manila came advices from moderated by the knowledge of its ex- have to be relief from the government. It press correspondents which indicate a istence. Their leaders have, it is said, is true that the men who are starving invited their own fate, but humanity has to deal with immediate distress rather than with the causes which produced it. It may be added that the United States government resist the American forces there if they The result is that the feeling of re- would probably be expending its money attempt to take the city, but those near sentment is dying out and men who quite as worthly in relieving the starving Klondikers as in buying Malays in job lots and then spending more money in thrashing them into submission.

DEALING WITH CONDITIONS.

Boss Croker's Ukase Against Issues that Imperil the Offices.

Louisville Courier-Journal.
"I think," says Richard Croker, "the 16 to 1 question as outlined in the Chicago platform a decidedly dead issue. This was lie that none genuine is without the testi- that hostilities between the Filipino pated of a task which it has been feared did not embody the 16 to 1 question in our fully demonstrated in the last election. We would prove exceedingly perplexing platform, and the result is that we elected every one of our congressmen."

Cap'n Croker's opinion on this point is worth something, because he is not Sumner to the command of the mili- hampered by any strong prejudices in favor of either gold or silver. As between gold and silver, the cap'n goes in for the offices. headquarters at Omaha is a welcome He is always out to win. In order to win move on the part of the War depart- he is willing to stand for silver, or gold, or ment. General Sumner has been in neither. It is his business-it has been for control of this department since the years-to find and navigate the political departure of General Coppinger at the currents. He has attained wealth and power by mastering that business.

Hence when Cap'n Croker announces from the bridge that 16 to 1 trade winds are tween two departments, while personal no longer blowing it can be set down as headquarters were maintained in Den- certain that he is not actuated by sentiment ver as the head also of the Department but is dealing with conditions as he finds clear, has not had the desired effect. of Colorado. As the Department of the them. The cap'n is anxious to sail into port, but he is too old a mariner to set his sails for a dead calm, and he is pretty apt to be scudding along before any wind that

> That is why in the same breath that he announces that silver is dead his weather eve lights up as he sees his rigging stirred from another quarter, marked on his chart as "Expansion."

TRAGEDY OF THE TROPICS.

Deadly Effect of the Climate on North ern Soldiers. Edward Atkinson in Boston Transcript.

In 1895 France took possession of Madagascar, a compact island off the African coast, 220,000 square miles in area, of which about one-third is mountainous and therefore reasonably healthy. The northern enis in latitude 12 degrees south; the southern end 25 degrees south. The inhabitants are computed at 3.500,000.

The following extracts, from an official report of Drs. Burot and Legrand, naval hysicians of the campaign in Madagascar will surely indicate the probable results of our present campaign in the Philippine slands, which are much nearer the equator, and where our forces must of necessity b confined to the most dangerous section of the malarious and pestilential coast stations until we have conquered the savage tribes of the interior who have never been subdued

(Translation.) (FRENCH) CAMPAIGN OF MADAGASCAR. "The mortality in the body of troops sent on this expedition exceeded all the sions. In ten months, from March to December, without any bloody encounter with the enemy, the army lost nearly as many men, all due proportions being kept, as during the ive years' of the Mexican campaign, from 1862 to 1867. Yet in Mexico our soldiers had also had to fight against a terrible climate, against the dreaded fevers of hot countries and besides against an implacable and well armed foe.

"In Madagascar, out of an effective force of 12,850 men taken from naval and military troops, 4,189 deaths were reckoned, viz., about one-third, or to speak more exactly, 325 out of every 1,000.

"Amongst the military troops the general mortality was 356 per 1,000, and amongst the naval troops 237 per 1,000.

"The body which was the most severely afflicted was that of the military engineers (sapeurs du genie), which worked to the onstruction of the roads and bridges; twohirds of them died. Then comes, with a proportion of 628 per 1,000, the Fortieth batalion of "Chasseurs a Pied." which was worn out by its forced march on Tsarasotra, and of which not one man reached Tananarive. The squadron of the convoy troops train des equipages) lost a little more than half of its effective force, the men being often obliged to tarry on the way and to do the work of coolies. The field artillery also suffered serious losses. Finally, the Two Hundredth infantry, without having fought, was broken up and could only send 163 men o Tananarive to be represented.

"When affirming in Parliament (a la Chambre) that one had to expect to have about sixty per 100 of the men sick if the most minute precautions were taken, Mr Isaac met with marks of incredulity. Yet he was far from the reality. It was not a question of sickness, but of death; the general average of deaths for the military troops reached nearly forty per 100, whilst in some bodies of troops it was over sixty per 100. "Out of 2,000 men the colonial regiment omposed of volunteers from la Reunion and of the "malgache" and "haoussas" battallons, there were 309 deaths, which gives an average of hardly fifteen per 100; this proves that native troops, strongly supported by Europeans, are the most enduring it

colonial expeditions. "BUROT AND LEGRAND, OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

England continues to prepare for war. The army is being rapidly cearmed and imous witnesses of good repute testified that proved and the navy is being enlarged with the greatest possible speed. The great disproportion between the British and French navies is hopelessly increased, so that, even with Russia's help, France cannot more reasonably expect to go to war with England five years hence than she could when the Fashoda ultimatum was presented. The obvious fact that England steady pressure upon the French govern-English deem their right. It is readiness for war, it seems, that England aims at and there are signs that her rivals, in view of her increased readiness, now regard her with increased consideration. Germany besomething, Russia talks disarmament and

The comparatively new nationality of Belgium appears to be too weak to insure the nation against racial rivalries and irreconcilable differences that threaten once more to divide the country into two parts, the southern portion desiring to be annexed to France and the northern portion being drawn toward Holland. It has been the fate of Belgium to be overrun by foreign troops and to belong to stronger countries, and the ties of language and race which bind the northern provinces to Holland and the southern provinces to France at times appear to be stronger than the lately-established national patriotism. In Liege, Namur, Hainaut and Luxembourg secret socleties are said to be at work agitating in favor of a French alliance. The tendency of this is to drive the Flamends of northern Belgium to turn toward Holland. A recent law making Flamand the legal language of the country has increased the bad feelings of the southern Walloons. One Belgium paper recently said: "Holland? Why not? The Dutch speak Flamand, as we do," from which it may be inferred that while on the surface Belgium is agitated by a war of languages, the contest over languages only indicates the deeper racial hostilities below the surface between different peoples who are now held together under the Belgian government, but 317. The state, following the example who would not be averse to dividing the of the Empire City, pushed up the valucountry into two parts and permitting each ations \$70,000,000, most of which was placed part to go the way whereon it would be attracted by natural affinities.

The official reports of the German labor market in 1897, which have just been published, tell a story of steady commercial and industrial prosperity. In almost all rade, in which there was a depression, attributed to a diminution in the exports to the United States. In most cases the demand for labor exceeded the supply. In Lorraine Italian labor, which was formerly employed almost solely in building, mining and quarrying operations, was called into requisition for factories and iron works, although the Italian factory hand and iron worker were found to be inferior to the German. In industries where the work is peculiarly hard or disagreeable an increasing scarcity of labor was observed. The general state of the labor market led to a considerable rise in wages in many instances. But the standard of living of the working classes did not show a corresponding improvement. The price of the necessaries of life and house rent also rose to an extent which neutralized the higher prices paid for labor. In some industries where activity was very marked there was no general rise in wages. the employers apparently apprehending reaction. As regards the cost of food, potatoes were dear owing to an inferior harvest, while bread and butchers' meat were also more costly. Herrings cost twice as much and in some cases collieries gave their mer a special bonus to meet the consequent increased expense of living. The government

from Russia were responsible, to a considerable degree, for this increase. Count Okuma, president of the council, and Count Itagaki, minister of the interior, in Japan, hold different opinions as to the nationalization of the Japanese railway system. The former is opposed to it, because the country has more urgent cares and duties, and the latter favors it, because he into the country, facilitate army operations in case of war and give the people better means of transportation. Speculative interests are with Count Itagaki, and the Jiji Shimpo, a newspaper of weight and counsel, says that that is the principal force behind the movement. Railway shares have been very low, and holders would like to unload. With good business and improving prices for the stock, likely to come any day, those who now favor government ownership would then oppose it. The theory of strategic necessity, it says, is brought forward as a mask of purposes which are entirely selfish and speculative, and not designed for the public advantage. The remarks of the Jiji Shimpo have a look of soundness, and are probably in consonance with the facts of the

measures for limiting the import of pork

The last fight with the dervishes east of the White Nile seems to have been that of Colonel Lewis, who attacked the Emir Fedil while he was crossing the Blue Nile at the cataract south of Roseres. Fedil took a position on an island, from which he was at length driven after a severe struggle. He eventually escaped with 300 men to the west side of the Blue Nile. Crossing the him, as that river is patroled by Kitchener's gunboats. The only dervishes now in arms, it seems, are those with the khalifa himself, against whom an expedition has been sent. Telegraph lines are being built to connect Khartoum with Kassala, Gedaref, Fashoda and other points. The line is to Donald is bringing from Uganda to Lado, on the Upper Nile.

Japan's large Chinese war indemnity has not long protected her from financial stringency, but, on the contrary, has led her into expenditures which have precipitated it. The budget for the current fiscal year shows a deficiency of 37,000,000 yen, which must be met by an increase of internal taxes, in which incomes are included. Japan has made great progress in all directions since the war, but now confronts the evidence that she has spent too much money in promoting it. It is not a novel experience; other states have done the same thing, and repeat the process periodically. The lesson of it, though not a money asset, may, however, be of some value, instructing her in the wisdom of keeping within her means no matter how urgent the temptation to exceed them.

Progress of Statesmanship. Kansas City Star. Business has fairly begun in the Missouri dogs has been introduced.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Among the defeated candidates for office in Nevada last fall was Gotth Hatst. North Carolina is wedded to its silver idol. The legislature squeiched a proposiflower.

Mayor Quincy of Boston assailed the aldermen of the town recently with an address of 55,000 words. Mr. Quincy's wind is strong enough to place him in the heavy weight class.

The suggestion coming from Helena that \$1,000 bills were flashed there, and no Louisiana with its foreign population, which, takers is a reflection on the townspeople. Montanians are not built that way. Of rich, red sporting blood they have an abundance. Arthur Sewall of Maine favors the demo-

crats with a prediction as to the ticket in 1900. What he predicts is of no value. Mr Sewall is the same person who imagined the tail would wag the dog in the fall About half a dozen senators can never become president, having been born abroad of foreign parents. Jones of Nevada is

English, as are Mantle of Montana and

first saw light in Ireland; McMillan of

Pasco of Florida. Sewell of New Jersey

Michigan and Gallinger are from Canada. and Knute Nelson's native country is Norwav. The territorial elections last fall turned out more favorable generally to the republican party than was expected. In New Mexico, which the democrats carried two years ago by 2,000 majority, there was a republican majority of 2,000 last year. In Oklahoma, which the democrats carried by 1,100 two years ago, the republicans were successful last year by 8,000, and in Arizona the democratic lead was cut down from 1,900

to 800. The republicans carried seven of

the twelve counties into which Arizona is divided. The government of Greater New York is the costliest system, per capita, in this country and gives promise of rivaling Paris in squeezing taxpayers. This year's budget is \$93,000,000, nearly one-third greater than before the consolidation. In order to raise this vast sum without materially increasing the tax rate the total valuation has been increased \$421.512.876, making the total valuation of the five boroughs \$2,950,046,upon the consolidated city. Greatness costs big money.

SENATOR HOAR'S SPEECH.

New York World: Mr. Hoar's speech throughout recalls the best traditions of senbranches of industry there was an increase atorial eloquence. It is not strange that it in the number of those employed. The most produced "a profound sensation" in the senconspicuous exception was in the textile ate chamber. It will have a similar effect upon the country.

New York Mail and Express: There is none who will question the sincerity or the fine quality of the patriotism of Senator George F. Hoar of Massachusetts. Nor is there one, we think, who will venture to dispute the strength, the logic and the almost convincing eloquence of the sturdy old New Englander as he spoke yesterday "for

light matter which has drawn the Massachusetts senator from a life-long and per sistent loyalty to party to oppose the course of its leaders and hold them up to public opprobrium. It is the life of those principles which made a Lincoln possible and for which a Lincoln was ready to die, that the Massachusetts senator finds at issue, and before that question the political associations of a lifetime fall away. Not before in our time has a senator spoken to such a theme as formerly, owing to the poor success of from so impressive a position. The words fisheries.. Bacon and pork were dearer must be of inestimable weight and power. Baltimore Sun: Mr. Hoar is not a sensa-

ionalist. He is one of the ablest and most houghtful men in the senate-or in the United States, for that matter. As he said in his speech yesterday, he "has believed religiously and from his soul, for half a cenury, in the great doctrines and principles of the republican party. He stood by its cradle, and he does not mean, if he can, to follow its hearse." In antagonizing the policy of his party, therefore, he has rise superior to the considerations which would have rendered weaker men helpless in this hour of national peril. Mr. Hoar's long exthinks it would tend to bring foreign capital | perience in public life, his great learning and his ripe judgment make his deliverances on the subject of expansion and imperialism exceptionally impressive and weighty. He believes that this cry for imperialism, "this spasm of folly and delusion," will surely pass by. Whether it passes by or not, however, he says he will have the satisfaction of having done his duty and "adhered to the great doctrines of righteousness and freedom which he learned from the fathers." It is greatly to be deplored that senators of all spasm of folly and delusion" which has seized upon so many men, even those in the highest official stations.

DEMOCRACY'S FOGHORN. Philadelphia Record: Mr. Croker is n

leader in whom the democracy of the country could put implict trust nor on whom they would take pride in following: but if Mr. Croker has the sense to go the right way the party cannot go the wron way merely because it does not choose to travel in his company. In declaring fo sound money, expansion and home rule, and against trusts and monopolies, Mr. Croke has put himself on a platform that will White Nile will be still more difficult for prove to be a very strong one and altogether consistent with democratic tradition Springfield Republican: "Abandon the peoples we have released from bondage exclaims Mr. Croker. What an insuit our flag! The very thought of it stirs the Crokerian soul to wrath. "Are we Chinese." asks Mr. Croker, "who have neither pa be extended to Uganda by the men Mac- triotism nor a foreign policy, and are in consequence utilized as a doormat by th powers of the world?" "Not on your life! We are the only people in the world "superior to the English." What England has done we can do, and Mr. Croker will b pardoned for thinking "a d-d sight better." It would be hard to find any one mor optimistic, more statesmanlike, more pa triotic than Mr. Croker.

Boston Transcript: These utterances of Mr. Bryan will certainly bear comparison with that of Mr. Richard Croker, the latest champion of imperialism, who says: "I say by all means hold on to all that rightfully belongs to us. If the great country west of the Rocky mountains was filled with wild Indians at the present moment, how long would it take us to suppress them and make them respect our laws and our constitution? The same thing applies to the Philippines and any other country that may fall into our hands by the province of peace or war.' This is sufficiently brutal and coarse to be worthy of its author and of the cause to which he attaches himself. He would in general assembly. The regular bill to tax augurate a policy of "blood and iron" to make a distant people "respect our consti

BAKING

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK,

tution," which the imperialists themselves no longer respect, but which they say "must bend to new conditions." It is but another illustration of the inconsistency of the whole movement.

Detroit Free Press; Between heats in the tion to adopt the "golden rod" as a state 2:03 class that distinguished turfman, Richard Croker, has taken time to tell what a glorious thing expansion, under providential leadings, will be for the country. He finds that he is not the only great expansionist of the century. "Jefferson was an expansionist," he proudly cries, "otherwise he would not have favored the acquisition of in Jefferson's time, was quite as remote as the Philippines." Considering that Richard is several thousand miles off his base, the Louisiana of the early days of the century may look as distant to him as his comparison indicates. But consider the patriotic zeal of this imperialist who is so eager to have some of his countrymen spill their life-blood or die of tropic plagues in subduing barbarian subjects while he indulges his passion for fast horseflesh and political

TRITE TAKE-OFFS.

Chicago Tribune: "There! That's what they call a true lover's knot. If you can pull it part I'll-why, you've done it al-ready! What's the trick?"
"No trick at all-for me, young man, I used to be a divorce lawyer."

Indianapolis Journal: "What are sweeping bargains?" asked the ambitious boarder. "Cheap brooms?"
"Sweeping bargains," the Cheerful Idiot explained with cool condescension, "are those put in motion to raise the dust."

Washington Star: "Never mind," said the Spanish courtier, comfortingly to the boy king. "You needn't let it happen

again."
"But the indignity!"
"Don't think of that. You aren't the only one who has had to be whipped before he would learn a lesson."

Chicago Post: "Do you endeavor to profit by the mistakes of others?" asked the curions one.
"I haven't time," replied the modest one,
"I have to crowd things pretty hard to
profit by all the mistakes I make myself."

Boston Transcript: Saleswoman (to lady who has been rummaging the silk counter)

—I think you will like this mauve; it is very stylish, and I am sure it would become you heavifully. come you beautifully.

Lady—Oh, I didn't come in to buy; I was only looking for a friend.

Saleswoman—And did you expect to find

her in that ribbon box? Detroit Journal: "Are you a poet?" asked the tall, dark man,
"Oh, no!" answered the poet, modestly,
"Good!" exclaimed the other, "Here is \$10,000! Write me some words for a popular sentimental song!"
This fable teaches that modesty is sometimes a better policy than honesty.

Chicago Tribune: Indignant Patriot—Think of President McKinley allowing them to pin an ex-confederate badge on his coat down there at Macon!
Elderly Man (wearing Grand Army of the Republic button)—O, yes! Let's think of it, By the way, what battles were you in during the civil war?
"I wasn't in any, but—"
"I thought not."

The Point of View. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

New Englander as he spoke yesterday 'for his country, for its whole past and for its whole future; for the republican party, all of whose great traditions are at stake, and all of whose great achievements are in peril."

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: It is no light matter which has drawn the Massa-

WHEN LIGHTS ARE LOW.

New York Times. The rooms are hushed, the lights are low, I sit and listen to the wind:
That comes from out the distant hill, It comes and croons in an undertone Of allen regions vast and lone, Of pleasures lost in a land unknown;
Those lease way and all the still. Then steals away, and all is still.
'Tis good to listen to the wind
When rooms are hushed and lights are low.

When those we love have come and gone, 'Tis weary to be left behind: To miss sweet eyes where late they shone, To look for what we may not find, Long-cherished forms that haunt the mind, Soft voices that were once too kind; To live and miss them one by one Is weary work. Who'd stay behind When those who love have come and gone?

Pants?

We need the room that ours occupy on our tables and to get that room, we have sliced off a goodly portion of their pricewe have many broken lots and many pairs left from regular suits-from one to five or six of a pattern., and we are anxious to dispose of them at oncethere are clays, worsteds, cheviots, serges and cassimeres-in fact all kinds of materials at \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 \$3.50 and \$3.75. You save 50c on the cheapest and as high as \$2.50 on many of the others, and every pair is being sold at less than cost to manufacture.

So now is the time to pant

and pant the boy."

While panting yourself we have several hundred pairs of knee pants that we place on sale on our second floor, that are genuine bargains—some are 50c some are 75c. But every pair is way below what they are

