

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: 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 follows:

1.....24,077	17.....23,737
2.....24,151	18.....24,700
3.....24,084	19.....23,584
4.....24,070	20.....23,863
5.....24,223	21.....23,692
6.....24,816	22.....23,911
7.....24,825	23.....23,470
8.....25,172	24.....23,738
9.....23,936	25.....24,269
10.....24,193	26.....23,249
11.....24,387	27.....23,772
12.....24,156	28.....23,414
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14.....24,203	30.....23,407
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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 17th day of December, 1898, (Seal) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Colonel Bryan has gone to Colorado to view the Nebraska senatorial fight from the top of Pike's Peak.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. This promises to be a red letter year for the doctors all over the country.

Time will be called promptly at noon in the senatorial fight. It is not anticipated any solar plexus blows will be landed early in the contest.

In these times of advancing prices in all other lines it seems strange that the quotations for California legislative votes should be reduced to \$750.

The annual gasoline fight is on. Between the electric light and gas company pressure it would be strange if the gasoline company did not get the worst of it.

Empor William scored such a success in selling guns to Turkey that he may expect soon to receive an offer of a position with some enterprising American manufacturer.

The trades unions should insist upon the legislative bill fabricators reducing their hours of labor to eight per day. At the present rate the market is rapidly becoming overstocked.

Lighting rod men are doing a good business at Lincoln at present, but it will not be long before the pump man will be needed to float some of the water-logged senatorial booms.

Members of the Nebraska legislature who read The Bee—and they all do—will discover from the review of past senatorial fights that they are not the only ones who ever gave a really warm performance in this state.

It is a fact worthy of note that the objections raised by Cubans to some officers in the army of liberation accepting places under the American government all come from those who have been left out in the distribution of places.

According to Associated Press dispatches the text of Rev. William Jennings Bryan's sermon to the Coloradoans is to be Naboth's vineyard. In telegraph operators' parlance that text was bulled. It should read Naboth's vineyard.

All roads lead to Lincoln just now, but the bulk of the travel is on free pasteboards. The senatorial race is not always to the fleet any more than the battle is to the strong, but as a general thing the Lord fights with the battalions.

Following old established precedent, the United States court has been removed from Omaha to Lincoln to witness if not to supervise the senatorial election. Had the court refused to move on before time was called court balliffs and deputy marshals would have gone on a strike.

The newspaper correspondents have already commenced the work of formulating the report of the War Investigating commission. The commission is still busy taking testimony and will doubtless set about preparing a supplemental minority report after the correspondents get through.

With the new Union Pacific passenger station following closely on the heels of the new Burlington passenger station and two freight depots for railroads that are about to invade Omaha, this year will witness a marked improvement in railway terminal facilities for Omaha.

The effectiveness of the Omaha fire department has again been demonstrated. There is no reason why the police force cannot be put in just as effective shape. The only thing which has stood in the way is the fact that the work has been hampered by interference from politicians and appeals to the courts when it was sought to rid the department of incompetents and disorganizers.

HIS WORK VINDICATED.

Mr. Dingley lived to see the work he had done and with which his ability as a legislator will be always associated in the history of the revenue legislation of the United States, vindicated by results. The tariff bill he framed is conceded by competent judges to be the most scientific measure of the kind this country ever had and while changed conditions may require its modification in some important respects, it was unquestionably wise and sound legislation for the time of its enactment. Its immediate effect was to reinvigorate the industries of the country and to create a demand for labor which has been beneficial to the working classes of the United States beyond computation. It did not at once produce sufficient revenue to put an end to deficits and it was not expected to. Its distinguished author did not promise that in the first year of its operation the returns from it would cause deficits to disappear, because with the large amount of dutiable merchandise rushed into the country while the bill was pending it was impossible to accomplish this. But he believed that it would be vindicated as a revenue measure before the expiration of the second year of its operation and such is the case. The revenue legislation before the war with Spain is now yielding receipts equal to the ordinary expenditures of the government.

The total revenues of the government from all sources during the calendar year 1898 amounted to \$440,895,458. It is estimated that the special war taxes produced in the neighborhood of \$90,000,000. Deducing this and the \$14,000,000 that accrued to the government from the Pacific railway settlements from the entire government income and there remains about \$385,000,000 of revenue, or \$1,000,000 of receipts for every day in the year, almost exactly the amount of expenses of the government in time of peace. Referring to these figures, the New York Mail and Express says it thus appears that the Dingley bill has perfectly accomplished the purpose for which it was intended. "It has almost completely covered the treasury deficit which came down to the government as a legacy from the Wilson-Gorman tariff and it has at the same time set in motion scores of productive industries which languished in hopeless idleness under the baleful influence of a free trade administration. The Dingley bill has been splendidly vindicated by the hard logic of experience." It is one of the best examples of wise constructive statesmanship in our history.

It is possible that this law, the operation of which has thus far had such satisfactory results, will have to undergo some changes and modifications. The changed conditions since it was enacted may render this expedient if not absolutely necessary. But free traders who are anticipating an early abandonment of the principle embodied in that law are doomed to disappointment. There will be no "open door" policy for the great American market in the near future. The protection accorded to some industries may be reduced, but no American industry that must meet foreign competition will be deprived of the advantage in the home market which the protective policy gives, at least so long as the republican party is in power.

HOW TO RESTRICT THE TRUSTS.

The organization of colossal new trusts and the expansion of old trusts in defiance of national and state legislation designed to suppress trusts must convince all rational people that we are unable to cope with gigantic combinations of organized capital under existing conditions. All that can possibly be accomplished with the machinery of government is to restrict the trusts and curb their power for evil. Combinations in restraint of trade are dangerous chiefly because they levy excessive tribute upon producers and consumers in order to pile dividends upon fictitious capital. If the trusts and mammoth corporations that control American industry in nearly every branch were capitalized only for the actual amount invested or the actual value of the property acquired when they buy out rival plants nobody would have reason to complain against their endeavor to earn fair interest upon their capital. It is only because millions and hundreds of millions of stocks that represent no value whatever are issued as a basis of earning power by the trusts that these organizations are regarded as a menace to the welfare of the American people. The remedy that commends itself to men who have given this subject profound study is national and state legislation which will check and prevent the issuing of watered stock and the marketing of securities that represent fictitious capital. The initial step in this direction was taken by the National Anti-Trust convention held in Chicago some years ago. That convention recommended legislation by congress establishing a national bureau of supervision and control of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. The powers and functions of this bureau were to be similar to those exercised by the comptroller of the currency in the supervision of national banks. If every corporation engaged in interstate commerce were required to register its stocks and bonds with the bureau of control securities that had the endorsement of the national treasury would be readily salable, while securities that had not been subjected to the ordeal would be regarded with suspicion and considered extra hazardous risks. In other words, every corporation honestly capitalized would cheerfully submit its stocks and bonds to registration by the national bureau and its books would always be open to inspection by the national supervisors, while corporations resting on a fraudulent basis would advertise themselves as fraudulent by refusing to submit to national inspection and registration. If congress should see fit to clothe the comptroller of corporations with sufficient power to compel registration and inspection, stock watering and fraudulent capitalization of this class of corporations would be at an end. Should the experiment in national legislation prove a success, as

it doubtless would with fearless officers in charge of the bureau of control, state legislation along the same lines would follow and finally make stock watering of local corporations unprofitable, if not impossible, since no investor would purchase stocks that had not been duly registered any more than he would now purchase state, county or city bonds in Nebraska that are not registered by the state auditor.

A PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

A commission to investigate conditions in the Philippine islands is announced. The investigation, it is stated, will be purely of an economic nature and not at all political. The president, it seems, desires to obtain fuller and more accurate information in regard to the practical conditions in the Philippines than is now at command. Doubtless it is desirable to have this information, although a good deal of a trustworthy character has been learned regarding the economic conditions in those islands since the policy of making them American territory was conceived. It is known that they are capable of producing a great deal more sugar and tobacco than they now produce and it should be understood that their development in these directions will not be to the advantage of American sugar and tobacco producers. It is probable, also, that industries can be successfully established in the islands whose products will compete with those of American industries in Asiatic markets. The fact is well known that nowhere is labor cheaper than in the Philippines and that there is an abundant supply of it, so that in the event of the United States annexing the islands more or less of this labor might be brought here and utilized to lower the price of American labor.

Valuable as this knowledge may be, it seems to us that it is no less important that the American people should be given more information than they possess in regard to political conditions—that is, what proportion of the Philippine people desire independence, how many are disposed to accept American rule and whether or not they are capable of self-government. Those who insist that we shall force our government upon these people assert that they are not fit to govern themselves. Enlightenment upon this very important matter is greatly to be desired and it seems hardly possible that President McKinley will send a commission to the Philippines without instructing it to report on the question whether or not the Filipinos are capable of forming and maintaining an independent government. This, in our judgment, is a matter of far more vital importance to the American people than any commercial consideration, unless it shall be decided to subject the Philippines to our rule in any regard. Rear Admiral Dewey has said in regard to such of those people as he has come in contact with that they are more capable of self-government than the Cubans. There is the excellent authority of General Wood, military governor of Santiago, that the Cubans are fit to govern themselves. As a matter of fact a portion of the Philippine people are now carrying on a government which appears to be performing its functions to the satisfaction of those who give it allegiance. This may not in all its details be such a government as would be acceptable to Americans, but there is reason to believe that it is well suited to the people who support it. The system of government in Mexico and in the countries generally of Central and South America would not be satisfactory to the people of the United States, but we do not therefore question the fitness of the people of those countries for self-government.

President McKinley undoubtedly has excellent reasons for appointing a Philippine commission and from the character of the men he is said to have selected the country would safely expect as trustworthy information as it is practicable to obtain. But an investigation purely economic in its scope, while it might have value, would hardly be satisfactory.

The recklessness of the average yellow journal reporter in the matter of facts and figures has become proverbial. A striking illustration of the stuff which is being served up by this class of sensational newsmongers is found in the following paragraph, which has found its way into the telegraphic columns of the local yellow journal: "According to General Miguel Gomez, a member of the Cuban commission now in Washington, the Cuban army is sure to receive the three years' pay to which it is entitled, \$40,000,000 to be advanced by the United States with the customs house receipts of Cuba as security for its repayment." Had the enterprising correspondent taken the trouble to do a little figuring for himself he surely would have discovered that \$40,000,000 was enormously in excess of what the Cuban army would be entitled to as back pay. The most extravagant estimate of the number of Cubans in arms at any time within the last three years would be 25,000. Many well informed military men compute it much below 25,000. At any rate the United States army failed in its search after the Cuban patriotic allies to discover any such number of troops under Garcia, Gomez and all the other Cuban generals. Assuming that 25,000 was the aggregate strength of the Cuban army during the entire three years and estimating the pay of each soldier at \$15 in gold or \$30 in Spanish silver per month the amount of back pay due the Cuban army would be \$13,500,000 and not \$40,000,000. It would scarcely be claimed that the surviving Cuban generals and colonels are entitled to the difference between \$13,500,000 and \$40,000,000, or even one-tenth of the difference.

The West Virginia house of delegates, which is democratic, threatens to unseat enough republican members to make the legislature democratic on joint ballot. In that event the senate, which is republican, will retaliate by unseating enough democrats in that body to even up accounts, which process carried to its logical conclusion would give the state a solid democratic lower house.

NELSON DINGLEY.

Chicago Times-Herald: A life so fruitful in honest endeavor and so rich in valuable attainments cannot fail to be a source of inspiration and pride to patriotic Americans.

Detroit Journal: Hon. Nelson Dingley was a statesman as well as an editor of the first rank. He believed in his country and consecrated his large abilities to its service. His was the work of a sincere, conscientious patriot. With him home and country were synonymous. He loved both. By both he was loved. His death is a nearly unalloyed sorrow to every true lover of country.

Chicago Post: As a legislator, governor, journalist and investigator Mr. Dingley always impressed those within his influence as pure, honest, dignified and courageous. He never shrank from the duties of public men, and he lived up to them. He was so lovable, catholic and reasonable that the opposition in the house he led never had any real or fancied grievance against him. His speeches were never dogmatic, his arguments never sophistical. He relied for vindication upon facts and experience, and it invariably came to him. Yet, with all his competence and ability, he was singularly free from ambition.

Kansas City Star: Since mention has been made of the similarity of his public history and that of Mr. Blaine, it may be said that there was no physical and but little intellectual resemblance between them, save in the matters of indomitable industry and capacity for absorbing information on interesting subjects. Mr. Dingley, though an interesting speaker, was not an orator, and, though uniformly successful in political life, had none of the arts of the politicians, all of which Blaine was the subtle master. In reading the record of Nelson Dingley, now that it is made up, one is interested and surprised by the manifold tasks that are imposed under our American system upon the public man who is willing to perform them, the anxiety, the toil, and what seems after all and at best, the insufficient compensation.

Buffalo Express: Mr. Dingley was eminently successful, by reason of his thorough knowledge of business subjects, especially the tariff. He had prepared himself for leadership by long service in the house and by a course of such exacting study as few representatives have followed. Never a brilliant man, he was practical and useful, because he fully understood his work. The position which he had reached as a student of national policies may be judged from the desire of President McKinley that he become his secretary of the treasury. The monuments to his memory which will endure longest are the tariff law, which bears his name, and the war revenue act. These measures have stood the test of time and bear indubitable proof of Mr. Dingley's good judgment and mastery of details.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

It is, perhaps, significant that none of the searches for Andrew go in balloons.

Boeton's biggest individual taxpayer is Joshua M. Sears, who will this year put into the municipal treasury \$37,003.

Public opinion in America would support a proposition that Mr. McKinley de Beauvoir leave to amend his name.

Lord Mount-Stephen, the Canadian millionaire, who now lives in England, has handed over the sum of \$2,800,000 to three trustees, to be used for the benefit of relatives and friends, with the idea that he has need of the money which still young Schuyler Hamilton, Jr., a grandson of Alexander Hamilton, has filed in New York City a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. He is a mining engineer and was formerly reputed to be worth \$500,000, but lost his money in a brickyard, which he carried on for five years.

The husband of Mme. Nordica went up in a balloon and was never seen or heard of again. By the law of France the wife could not touch her husband's property for a period of seven years, and that time Mme. Nordica has had to wait before she came into her fortune.

Whether a counting of noses is deemed necessary by republicans in the United States senate the work is entrusted to Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts. He goes about it with characteristic Yankee cunning and almost invariably gets the desired information without allowing his object to become known to those interviewed.

General John M. Palmer, who ran for president in 1896, is 82 years old and has permanently lost the sight of his right eye. His hearing is also affected and as he is unable to continue his law practice his friends have asked Senator Cullom to secure the passage of a bill by congress which will award him a pension of \$100 a month.

Now that his term as governor of Tennessee has expired Robert L. Taylor says he is through with politics forever. He is preparing a new lecture, having been decidedly successful with similar efforts in the past, and will commence delivering it in the spring. "The world is full of hard, grinding reality," he says, "and I will try to give it something light, bright and beautiful."

Admiral Dewey, when told that the citizens of the state of Washington were to present a testimonial to the Olympia, wrote his reply: "I will consent to having the city of Olympia had not done its duty by its namesake. Inasmuch as all the other vessels of the squadron had been in some way honored by the cities from whom they took their names, it was an invidious comparison to be made, and if it were to be undervalued, I have no personal interest in the matter, however, as should any testimonial be sent hereafter to the Olympia I will probably not be on board."

FEEDING THE WORLD.

Granaries of the West Contribute to the Happiness of Europe.

Chicago Times-Herald: So much has been written concerning the phenomenal increase of our exports of machinery and manufactured goods during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, that the people have failed to realize the extent to which we have been feeding the nations of Europe.

While the manufacturers in the cities were selling to Europe, Asia, South America and other countries a product valued at \$290,254,824, the farm of the west and the west supplied the people of those countries agricultural products valued at \$83,683,570, surpassing by \$4,355,388, the highest record ever made, that of 1892.

According to the last report of the bureau of statistics the total exports of broadstuffs provisions (including cattle and hogs), cotton and mineral oils for the calendar year 1898 were valued at \$79,667,294, against \$69,510,747 for 1897, a gain of \$9,056,547, the largest for any year since 1892. For December, 1898, the total exports of these commodities aggregated \$23,273,595, against \$22,626,608 for December, 1897, a gain of \$642,987 for one month.

As regards the fiscal year and for the calendar year tell the story of the most remarkable trade expansion in our history.

Consistent Champion of Liberty.

When affairs in Cuba were attracting the sympathetic attention of this nation one year ago, and the proper course to be pursued was eagerly sought, Senator Mason was one of the strongest advocates of war for the liberation of the island from Spanish rule. Humanity and liberty were the sentiments to which he appealed in sanction of forcible intervention. Senator Mason's speech in the senate last Tuesday was in thorough accord with the sentiments expressed by him at the time the war was undertaken. Having gone to war for the liberation of an oppressed people, he does not believe the United States itself should now play the role of conqueror to other oppressed peoples who are aspirants to liberty.

CLARKS ENTERPRISE.

Sutton Advertiser (rep.): There is one matter on which republicans and fusion members of the legislature seem to agree, though the motives actuating the two factions differ. The State Board of Transportation and its secretaries must be done away with.

Clark's Enterprise (rep.): Let the rank and file of the republican party be heard and heeded in our legislative halls this winter and they will surely be heard from next year and in 1900, but should their voice be disregarded this winter they will surely assert themselves when it comes to the ballot box.

Stanton Pickett (rep.): The present legislature is making a grand start in the way of economy. Not only did it reduce the number of employees fully one-third, but refuses to make appointments until they are actually needed, thus saving the state unnecessary expense. If all its work is as well and economically done the people will be more than satisfied, they will be delighted.

Lyons Sun (rep.): Some member of the present legislature can do the state of Nebraska a good turn by introducing and championing a measure whereby the people of the whole county may vote at the general election for the supervisors. These officials do business for the whole county, they disburse the money raised by taxation for the people and all the people ought to have a voice in their selection.

Bradshaw Republican: The state senate has started out in an admirable manner—a way that will meet with the hearty approval of all good republicans. Now if they will see to it that the secretary, whose duty it is to keep the time on the employes, faithfully discharges that duty we apprehend that a chaplain and a dozen of two committee clerks will be found resigning and going home, where they will find more profit in looking after their practice and other more remunerative business.

Nelson Gazette (rep.): The republican legislators seem to be determined to keep down the expense of the present session. Only such employes as are actually needed have been given places, and there is already some talk of making it a short and business-like session. This is the way such business usually starts in, but the good beginning is usually spoiled before the close by an extravagance which more than makes up for lost time. It is to be hoped the present session will be a commendable one just as the beginning has been.

Kearney Hub (rep.): One of the meanest little problems that this legislature will have to deal with, in connection with the next biennial appropriations, will be the deficiencies in the various state institutions, for there are deficiencies in nearly all of them. To provide suitably for the expenses of the government will require a greater expenditure than was made by the populist legislature two years ago, and to add to that the considerable sum necessary to plug up the deficits will still further swell the appropriations. So it does not matter how the business is handled, it is bound to result in a business-like manner, the appropriations for the coming two years will appear on the face of the situation to the disadvantage of the present republican legislature.

Wahoo New Era (pop.): The Nebraska legislature convened at 12 o'clock m., Tuesday. The republicans organized both houses, and the house the relative strength of the two parties showed fifty-two republicans to forty-eight fusionists. In the senate the republicans have a larger majority. Talbot of Lancaster county was elected president pro tem of the senate. The personnel of the house was a very fair looking body of legislators, and considering the nearly matched strength of the two parties, it augurs well for good, conservative legislation. There are at least five anti-corruption republicans in the house that will stand by the reform forces of the legislature.

Schuyler Sun (rep.): Some men never appear to know when to let well enough alone. This appears to be the case with State Senator Talbot, who has introduced a bill in the legislature providing for state uniformity and maximum charges for school books and creating a commission to carry out the provisions of the same. The present law provides that the district shall buy the books and make a contract not to exceed five years, if it wishes, for books. Practically all school men in the state say the law is giving general satisfaction. We know that text books, bought under this law, are not better than those bought over half a century previously did. If the kind of books, and the price paid, are not satisfactory a district has a perfect right to buy of another company at the expiration of its contract, and it would be difficult to find a text book which will fill all the requirements for three or five years, even in this progressive time. The great spirit of rivalry among the large book publishing firms prevents them from putting poor text books on the market. The bill of Mr. Talbot's creating a commission would be a very good thing to do, if it were or three men at the expense of the state without any increased benefits.

Ord Quiz (rep.): Here is a suggestion to the legislature that might simplify matters in the county treasurer offices of the state and at the same time make it very easy for the farmer to check up on how much money he had collected. When the tax list is made out by the county clerk let the book be provided with blank receipts opposite each description of real estate. These receipts should be made out along with the tax list except that the date of delivery and the name of the party paying and the signature of the treasurer will simply fill in the blanks, together with interest or other charges since the tax list was made, tear the receipt from the book and deliver it. The result will be that it will not require much of an expert to see what taxes have been paid, and there can be no mistake made by the treasurer in marking the piece paid. It will also show to anyone as he runs what taxes are paid and what not. If the receipt is there the tax is not paid, if it is gone the tax is paid and some one must account for it.

Teconmeh Chiefdom (rep.): The legislature will be remiss in its duty if it does not revise the revenue laws in accordance with the dictates of equity and justice. Our present system of assessment and taxation has been notoriously unjust in its practical workings ever since it was instituted, and the demand for revision becomes more and more urgent as wealth and population increase. Most of the trouble springs from undervaluation on the part of the assessors.

PRESS COMMENT ON LEGISLATURE.

Indiana Journal: "Buckles seems to be making money out of his degenerate party."

Detroit Journal: Now that his wife's money was gone he perceived that her half was justly his, he fell to lamenting.

Chicago Tribune: "Don't talk to me about a man being influenced by his environment," exclaimed the professor.

Washington Star: "I say," said the admiring friend, "a number of people have been using the word 'entire' instead of 'entirely'."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I suppose the great asset of the early future will be accompanied by a mob of disgruntled barbers."

Detroit Journal: "He's very good in concert, but a concert pianist is usually a worse performer of chamber music."

Indianapolis Journal: "Oh," sighed the poetess, "and I the wings of a bird!"

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