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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. 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 fol-

lows:	
124,077	17
224,151	1824,76
224,084	1923,58
424,970	2023,56
524,223	2123,51
624,846	2223,61
724,825	2323.41
825,172	2423,71
923,936	2524.21
1024,193	2623,32
1124,880	27
1224,156	28
13 24,332	29
1424,263	3923,40
1524,325	3123,70
1623,851	1000 000 000 000
Total	
Less unsold and retu	rned copies 15,30
Net total sales	730,69

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my prescence this list day of December, 1898. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Net daily average

The taxpayers of Omaha do not want the tax rate raised. Last year's levy was high enough.

It seems that Montana has succeeded at last in electing a United States senater in spite of the promiscuous circulation of \$1,000 bills.

The \$10,000 exposition history committee may as well now recall the various pronunciamentos it has issued and disband for the season.

In the work of making a United States senator it is far better to go slow and land right than to rush headlong and regret later.

Congressman Grosvenor suspects Senator Hoar of a plot to turn the United States over as a colonial possession to the Filipinos.

It is needless to say that the lowa man who has taken unto himself the triffe of seven wives is a strong advocate of family expansion. That strip of track between Omaha

railroad property in the country if every- crooks and disorderly people under exbody riding over it only paid full tariff

What temptation would a legislative career offer an enterprising and ambitious man if it were shorn of the biennial diversion over the defective bill

The spasm to suppress gambling should not confine itself to Omaha. The county attorney's jurisdiction includes South Omaha and several other precincts. In the excitement of other bewilder-

ing subjects the city must not allow itself to be diverted from pressing its demand for those much-needed and overdue viaducts.

an early vote solely to provide against tection from the police the community any more senators talking one way and suffers irreparable injury. Under exvoting the other. The school board investigating com-

mittee seems to be going at its work in Gordon to resign. If he prefers to enter a businesslike way, and if there is a the lists in a fight with the police board Senegambian in the woodpile it ought to and council he will have no claim upon uncover him in short order.

Play in the senatorial game at Lincoln will be resumed today when another hand will be dealt. In the interval the vigorous shuffling of the cards will be kept up without interruption.

As has been before remarked, the money belonging to the exposition stockholders would do just as much if not more good returned to the subscribers' peckets than held indefinitely in the coffers of the banks for the benefit of the

The legislature of 1901 will have the duty devolving upon it of redistricting ing measure passed by the present legislature. It would take a set of trancemedium lawmakers to anticipate the results of the twelfth census.

Adjustment of the Jackson and Wright differences, which are considerably more complicated than were those of the Montagues and Copulets, the result that coroners and undertakens are again working on full time.

Admiral Dewey's opinion that the English imperial policy is the greatest factor of the world's civilization may be true, but so long as it is necessary to admit that civilization through Krag-Jorgensen bullet holes so long will there be found a few old-fashfoned Americans to oppose it.

The new legislative apportionment bill promises Douglas county twelve representatives and four senators. That would be more nearly its due proportion, but the snag in the constitution which vests redistricting in the legislature that meets after each census year "and at no other time" is still in the way.

RALLOT REFORM.

an untrammeled secret ballot. Those of the ablest of British statesmen, in objects were fully subserved in the law an article in an American magazine, cial ballots with the names of all candl- United States, that a protectorate dates arranged alphabetically and re- rather than annexation would be required every voter to indicate with a sorted to in the Pacific islands, in order crossmark the candidate of his choice to avoid many difficulties." Candid for each office. Under this law the co- Englishmen recognize the fact that if ercion of voters was made absolutely this country determines to annex or voter most difficult.

The only defect was the omission of voters under the disabled voter plea commercial interests they are most dewhereby purchaseable voters could furnish proofs of delivering their votes the islands, at whatever cost to us in through the collusion of election officers | blood and treasure. Business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks, express and postoffice money orders to be made payable the last legislature repealed the wholecandidate separately and opened the derstand its incentive. way for confusion and partisan discrimination. The disabled voter trick was multiplied tenfold by the wholesale voting under emblems and the secrecy election officers in position to spot vot-

ers who fail to vote a straight ticket. The voting by crossmarks under eagles and roosters also opens the way for duplication and complication. The candidate nominated by two or more parties is given unfair advantage over larged to proportions of a blanket sheet.

While unscrupulous partisans are always ready to resort to any measure of their own party at the expense of mittee, in a recent interview expressed its opponents, fairminded citizens of ull the opinion that legislation is not likely 23,571 This should be the end kept in view by the legislature in revising the election the revenue problem. The Nicaragua laws.

The original Australian ballot law as enough. Even if that law cannot be for large amounts, but just what restored, the cumbersome pictorial ballot should by all means be done away mark the name of each candidate he desires elected. This much at least the people of Nebraska have a right to expect at the hands of the present legislature.

POLICE JUDGE AND POLICE BOARD. Omaha cannot enjoy police protection so long as the police court and police force are at constant war with each other. The conflict between the police and police board on one side and Judge Gordon on the other is not of recent origin. Complaints about the persistent leniency of Judge Gordon toward the lawless classes date back almost to the time when he first assumed the office. The police under the various chiefs, including Sigwart, Gallagher and White, have been unanimous in the verdict that it is utterly impossible and Lincoln would be the best paying to keep the city rid of professional listing police court methods.

The controversy has now reached an aggravated stage that calls for decisive action. The title of Judge Gordon to the office he holds is at best very slender. Able lawyers express the opinion that his only title comes by possession. The decision of the supreme court declaring unconstitutional the section of the charter providing for the election of volice judge has left him in the role of a hold-over by sufferance. Up to this time the mayor and council have not felt called upon to take any steps looking to the appointment of a new police judge. But the clash between police court and police board will compel action.

A house divided against itself cannot stand. When the police court loses The president is anxious to have the the respect of the officers and the lawratification of the peace treaty come to less elements look to the court for proisting conditions and in view of his questionable right to hold the office, the shortest way out would be for Judge the sympathy of law-abiding people. The police may have been wrong in some instances, but it is not to be presumed that all the policemen and all the police boards have been in a conspiracy against him.

At all events the time is at hand for putting an end to the perpetual police court scandals and squabbles.

BRITISH SOLICITUDE. Reports sent from this country by some of the correspondents of the Loudon newspapers, to the effect that support of the expansion policy is declining here, appear to be causing the British some anxiety. A London disputch says the state irrespective of any redistrict. It is recognized that England's position in the east will undergo an injurious change unless the United States retains the Philippines, though it is expected that in any event British interests will not suffer through advantage given to tion of manual laborers in the near fuany other European power. The United States is advised to annex the Islands, party. The call sets forth the claim that their subjugation could only be has been resumed in Kentucky, with attained as the result of a protracted of life to legislate for him in the lawwar extremely costly in blood and treas-

We have heretofore pointed out that British solicitude respecting the diswholly by self-interest. It is hoped that the United States will retain permanent volved-and these are better understood by Englishmen than by most Ameri-

chief object of its framers was to en- lieve it would be in the interest of the that is already too prevalent. courage intelligent voting and insure world's peace. Sir Charles Dilke, one that provided for the printing of offi- said he had hoped, "for the sake of the impossible and the corruption of the hold permanent possession of the Philippines it will inevitably have to encounter great difficulties and dangers. safeguards against the corruption of But from the point of view of British

the last legislature repealed the whole- fluence at Washington, but we do not some provisions of the law that com- think it has much weight with a mapelled voters to mark the name of each | jority of the American people who un-

THE REVENUE PROBLEM. The policy of expansion, if carried out, may render necessary the raising of of the ballot destroyed by placing the more revenue; it certainly will not allow the government to reduce taxation. The expenditures are now in excess of the receipts and while the latter have been growing there is no reason to expect that they will overtake the former in the near future, if the policy favored by a majority in congress shall be successful. the candidate nominuted by only one Of course there will be no revenue legisparty and the ballot is needlessly en- lation at the present session and whether there can be any by the next congress reducing taxation is problematical.

Representative Russell of Connecticut. that promises to promote the interests a member of the ways and means comparties do not approve any device in to be attempted during the next contended to abridge the independence of gress with the sanction of the majority the voter or to put a premium upon party, for the reason that we shall ignorance and fraud. They desire to hardly then know what the future deinsure free and honest expression of mands upon the federal treasury are to the popular will through the ballot box. be in relation to the new dependencies. There are many uncertain elements in canal project, if it carries, will require a considerable annual expenditure. The introduced into Nebraska was good increase of the army and navy will call amounts is yet to be determined. Then there is the question of the future of with and the voter again compelled to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines and what proportion if any they will pay of the expenses of maintaining garrisons and creeting fortifications. If the Filipinos resist American occupation and attempted rule, as it seems certain they will do, the task of subjugating them may call for a heavy expenditure, for we should have to at least double the American force now there and perhaps maintain such a force for several years. A conflict between the United States and the natives of the Philippines would necessarily demoralize trade in the islands and prevent the realization of the revenue that could otherwise be had from them. As to Cuba, our expenditures should not be very much if any greater than at present and if conditions there improve as hoped for the revenue should be sufficient to meet a large part or all of the expense and the same is to be said of Porto Rico. Such are some of the unknown quan tites that must be considered in connection with the question of revenue and they make it practically certain that the American people cannot expect any relief from taxation for several years. "I see no reason," said Mr. Russell, "why the business community should not proceed upon the assumption that existing laws will remain in force for at least three years." We confidently believe that if the expansion policy as now proposed is carried out these laws will be found inade-

> government. Commissioner Peck now finds that the \$650,000 appropriated by congress will be entirely insufficient to give this country the kind of a display that our products should have at the Paris exposi tion, and he wants another appropriation of that much more. The Paris exposition will give this country a chance to do a lot of effective missionary work along commercial lines, just where it is most needed. While nearly every nation in the world participated in the at the Paris exposition. The attendance will be especially large from those countries which deal almost exclusively with France and Germany, and these people are the very ones upon whom we should impress the opportunities and advantages of transferring at least a part of their business to the United States. This country would lose a great opportunity to establish new trade re lations if we failed to fully demonstrate to the world what we are doing and what we can do in all departments of industry, and in view of these facts we should spare no reasonable expense in furnishing an exhibition of our prodnets that shall be in every respect

quate to meet the expenditures of the

The farmers of Illinois have initiated a movement to call a national conventure for the purpose of founding a new while at the same time it is admitted that the laboring man can no longer trust representatives from other walks making assemblies of the country and onsequently there is need for a new party, the chief object of which shall be to secure the election of farmers and position of the Philippines is prompted other laborers to the legislatures and congress. Just how the creation of the 1 if new party is going to subserve the obpossession of the Philippines, regard- | ject of its formation is not very plain. less of the difficulties and dangers in- There is nothing in this country to prevent the election of a farmer or any other laboring man to the highest legiscans—because it is believed that thereby lative position in it and as a matter of British commercial interests would be fact there are farmers in every state promoted, or at any rate would suffer legislature and at least a few in conno injury. It is not that they really gress. Where the laboring element is in think this country would be benefited a majority it would seem that there by expansion, for very few of the or- should be no difficulty in electing farmgans of public opinion and only one or ers or any one else it may desire to of two prominent English statesmen have fice without creating another party,

fairly representative.

substantial advantage from holding only tend to array one class against an-When the Australian ballot law was possession of the Philippines. Lord other and to increase still further the enacted by the Nebraska legislature the | Salisbury has said that he did not be- hostility of the country against towns

> Spain has now discovered that the relations existing between General Otls and Admiral Dewey are strained almost to the breaking point. Whatever Spain may have lost it is evident that it still retains in all of its pristine vigor an imagination that would have turned Baron Munchausen or Sir John Falstaff green with envy.

The gerrymandering business something new for Europe, but it is being worked and by no less a personage than King Leopold of Belgium. The conservative party of that counstrous that the United States shall hold try has been at the mercy of the democrats for some years and has constantly thwarted some of the king's most cherished measures. Leopold, after a plentiful consumption of midnight oil, has struck upon a scheme that, in his opinion, will lead to the utter rout of the democrats, horse, foot and dragoons. It contemplates redistricting the legislative divisions so that the conservatives may gain enough seats, in addition to the ones they hold, to give them control of Parliament. But while Leopold has engineered the matter with the consummate ability of veteran statesmen of the United States the democrats have unearthed the plot and may be expected to contribute their share toward howling the measure to its tomb when it shall come before the Belgian Parliament.

Everybody admits irrespective of political party that the constitution of Nebraska is sadly in need of patching and revision. But the only practical and feasible plan suggested to accomplish the object is by amending the amending clause. The sooner this is done the sooner will the state be in position to remodel the outgrown clothes that were made for it when it was in its infancy.

A Hoarse Laugh. Philadelphia Ledger. Suppose our government pays Gomez the \$40,000,000 he wants for his troops, what does it get in return?

Government of Hawait.

There is no need of any but the simplest form of government in Hawaii, and there will not be for half a century. A scheme of government like that of the District of Columbia, with the added privilege of electing a delegate to congress, is all that is needed. Anything more will bring regret and humil-

How the Czar Figures it Out.

Indianapolis Journal. The czar sees it all now. He has come to the very wise conclusion that the best way in which to induce all the rest of the world to disarm is to arm his own government so heavily and so formidably that the others would have no chance in an armed contest. It is on the same principle as the keeping of peace in a community by appointing all the troublesome citizens to positions on the police force.

Precedent for Treaty Amendment.

Senator Lodge could not have been talking seriously when he told the senate that no one could think of amending the treaty. That is exactly what Senator Hoar says can be done. An amendment to the treaty, says Mr. Lodge's colleague, "could be agreed to by Spain through the French ambassador." without fresh negotiations at Paris. Or H could be accepted directly by the Spanish government and Cortes, as Mexico accepted the United States senate's amendment to the peace treaty with that power in 1848.

Perilous Boom in Trusts. Springfield Republican. The success of two or three great trusts has stimulated the production of all manner of combination schemes for similar purposes, and they are now coming daily upon the market in squads and companies in the particular interest of promoters, of stock market gamblers and of the owners of combined plants who want to sell out, and not in the interest of the public. The more severely investors let such securities alone the less disastrous will be the in evitable crash proceeding from his reckless trust ballooning.

> Voting by Machinery. Boston Transcript

That voting by machinery is surely on the way is evidenced by the favorable report that has been made in congress on a bill authorizing the use of machine ballots when they are authorized by state law. Under the provisions of section 27 of the Revised Statutes of the United States only written ballots are allowable in the election of members of congress, and it was because of this limitation that the proposed use of balloting machines in this city was given up last November When the section referred to was passed voting machines were not seriously thought Chicago exposition, there was no such a of, so that its amendment permitting the use gathering of importers, commission mer- of machines cannot be considered as an eschants and manufacturers as will gather sential change in our election methods. It would be, in effect, merely a verbal amendment.

General Malaria in Cuba. Baltimore Sun General Wood threw valuable light upon what to many persons has seemed an unaccountable mystery, that, with a quarter of a million of troops in the island, and under such generals as Martinez Campos and Weyler, the Spaniards should have made such little progress during three years toward suppressing the rebellion. They were fighting, not simply a handful of ragged, poorly-armed insurgents, but what was infinitely more formidable—the climate. "No troops stationed in Cuba," said General Wood, "had escaped the diseases due to the climate. This fact accounted for the non-aggressive character of the Spanish campaign in the island, and, he thought, explained why as many as 200,000 Spanish soldiers were required in service there. He had found that the Spanish were affected by the climate just as the Americans are and also that the Cubans themselves were under constant liability to malaria. Often as many as 60 per cent of the Cubans were

Nebraska School Lands.

J. Sterling Morton's Conservative. How many thousands of acres of the puba school lands of the state of Nebraska have been sold?

To whom have they been sold and when and at what prices? These are practical questions. They are questions which will command an answer they are embodied in a joint resolution and passed by the senate and house of representatives. The public school lands and the public school funds ought to be described. specified and plainly set forth in tabulated form at the assembling of each successive legislature. The taxpayers of Nebraska lie in wait to rob newcomers. ought to be informed definitely and plainly as to how the school lands are leased, how much they amount to in acres; where they are located, and how many have been sold, that Nebraska taxpayers should know what the permanent school fund amounts to in said that this country would derive any which would, from its avowed objects, they are always safe.

ADVICE TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Broken Bow Beacon (pop.): One of the best bills introduced in the state legislature so far is the one compelling every man 21 years of age to cast his vote at every election, and if he fails to do so without giving good reason, he is heavily fined. We don't know the originator of the bill, but are in hearty accord with his motive.

Crete Democrat: A bill has been introduced in the legislature to compel the voters to go and vote or be fined for neglecting to do so. That is just what should be done by every state in the union. It is the duty of every citizen to vote and if they do not exercise that duty they should be fined. We hope the bill will become a law, with the emergency clause attached to it.

Papillion Times (dem.): The legislaure can do no better than to follow the advice of Fred Sackett, who has recently been writing for the Omaha Bee many valuable articles on the subject of improved revenue laws. Sackett plainly points to the defects in the existing laws and his proposals for improvement are the best we have seen advanced from any source.

St. Paul Phonograph (pop.): In our eagerness to criticise certain partisan acts of the republican legislature, we had nearly lost sight of the fact that it voted Secretary of State Porter a page and an extra clerk during the session and allowed him to make the selection, while heretofore that has been done by the legislature. This republican act of toleration deserves mention and at home. kindly appreciation.

Osceola Democrat (pop.): Lieutenant Govrnor Gilbert has decided that he will avoid ven a semblance of wrong-doing and all of he railroad passes sent to him have been returned to the companies. If Poynter, Gilert, Lichty and Jewell do not exert the proper influence over the other state officers now riding on passes the people themselves will see that a day of reckoning is at hand and that, too, before long.

Beatrice Democrat: On Monday last the chaplain in the Nebraska senate prayed that his flock might be delivered from the blight of intemperance. The Democrat has regarded the position of chaplain in the legislature as purely ornamental, but if his prayers are answered and the Nebraska senate can be sobered up long enough to pass the appropriation bills and adjourn we will regard the money spent upon the chaplain as a good investment.

O'Neill Frontier (rep.): The people of this state will owe the present legislature an everlasting debt of gratitude if, after electing Senator Allen's successor, it will then promptly do away with the offices of state oil inspector and Board of Railway Transportation and then pass a business-like revenue law and then go home. It is not new laws the people of this commonwealth want so much as it is a more rigid enforcement

of our present laws. Lincoln News (rep.): The revenue bill inroduced by Mr. Pollard of Cass county is the state are in a much mixed condition and the assessments made are in most cases a farce and in many a fraud. The means provided to compel assessors to perform their sworn duty and to provide for the uncovering of concealed securities subject to taxation, seem about the best that can be devised. The bill is expected to be reported in a few weeks and as the subject is one of the greatest interest to the people it will undoubtedly receive the careful consideration it deserves.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Senator Vest once took lessons in boxing and, like Governor Roosevelt, is an expert at "the manly art."

Frederic R. Coudert the New York financier, got his title of "the lion of Wall street" because of his expression and whiskers

Senator McCumber, recently elected from

North Dakota, is described as about 43 years of age, smooth-faced, with light hair and blue eves. During the Indiana's senators, McDonald, Voorhees,

Harrison, Turple, Fairbanks and Beveridge, ave been Ohio men by birth. Edward B. Talcott, the young broker who has just retired from Wall street, after amassing a large fortune, is a base ball enthusiast, and himself a pitcher of no mean

ability. The record of club meetings in Detroit for last week, as given in the Free Press of that city, shows thirty-two pedro, one whist and three euchre clubs, three classified in a general way as "card clubs" and two literary clubs.

Edwin C. Gibbs, an insurance man of Cincinnati, says his company refused to insure the yacht Paul Jones for \$5,000 just prior to its departure for New Orleans, and on looking it up for a complete description concluded at once that such a craft had no business on the gulf at this time of year.

The Philadelphia North American, published by Clayton McMichael & Sons, has been sold to R. E. A. Dorr, one of the publishers of the New York Mail and Express The North American was established in 1784, and seems destined to verify the prediction of its founder. "This paper comes to stav.

Charles M. Pepper, whose friends in Washington are urging his appointment as the librarian of congress to succeed John Russell Young, was for several years the chief correspondent at the national capital of the Chicago Tribune. Before the outbreak of the Spanish war he went to Cuba to represent a syndicate of newspapers, and he is now at Havana in the same service. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle is a requent visitor to Washington and was seen the other day in one of the long, dark corridors of the treasury building. Old negro messengers, many of whom were appointed by Carlisle, stood with bowed heads as their former chief passed by. They all love Carlisle and, despite his gruff manner, he was one of the most admired men who ever presided over that department.

THEY WANT NO PART IN IT. Pointed Views of Americans Back from the Philippines.

Boston Transcript.

It was the fine flower of young American manhood that came marching home from Manila the other day-the Astor battery. They are a full-faced, rosy-cheeked lot of upper-crust New Yorkers, and as jolly and ensible in their views of life as a healthy American should be. They are well educated and capable of forming opinions on any of the live topics of the day, so that when sixty-seven out of seventy-three of them say that nothing save a necessity for fighting would induce them to return to the Philippines it is worthy of consideration by all same persons.

One keenly intelligent young fellow says that it is no place for a civilized man to make his home, and another equally intelligent declares that no man who has any idea of what America or Europe contains to make life worth living even at its poorest has any business there. All agree that the Philippines, both soil and people, are filled with disease, that in town and country they are dirty, hot and unhealthful. Several of the soldiers aver that the American bunco steerer is a comparatively harmless individual beside the natives, who constantly

All these things and more are said by members of the Astor battery, and it should help to convince every thinking man that we want none of the Philippines. In truth, whom and at what prices. More than no one but Ageinaldo does seem to really went them, and so why not let him have them in peace? Our missionaries militant, cash and how the same is now invested. who are the hottest after the Philippines, There cannot be too much light let on to can doubtless find with the patriots there school lands and school funds. In the light all the fighting against the Spanish Catholic priesthood that they went.

PELLING THE LOBBYIST.

Arkansas Statesmen Grappling with a Great Problem. St. Louis Republic. Shackfeford has introduced a bill nto the Arkansas legislature which shows

that his conception of the law-making function possesses effectiveness as well as originality. The bill would make it bereafter unlaw-

ful for any person or persons to lobby with any members of the general assembly, or approach or talk to any of its members on any measure pending or to be introduced. unless such person shall wear while in the statehouse or on the statehouse grounds a badge indicating his business. This badge is to be so worn that he who runs may read. On it shall be printed the lobbyist's name, the measure for or against which he is lobbying and the side or interest he is advo-

cating. This precaution would prove useful in warning new members against the true character and calling of persons whom they often mistake for smooth-faced clergymen appealing for state aid to charitable institutions, timid school teachers working for a raise in their salaries, or rural taxpayers interesed in the formation of a new county. It will put the old members on their guard, not so much against the insidious and dangerous lobbyist with whom they are doubtless acquainted, as against keen-eyed constituents who may be observing the company they keep and who will tell the folks

Senator Shackleford's measure extends only to requiring the class of persons who interiere with legislation, generally in a detrimental way, to wear the insignia of their calling in the state house ground and buildings. This is, probably, as far as the diate declaration of the result. Under such scope of legislative authority will reach in | an arrangement, if the machines were util such matters.

If it were legally practicable, professional lobbyists not only should be required to known as quickly as the telegraph could wear badges while in the capital during a transmit the vote, for there would be no session of the legislature, but should be comperled to write the word "lobbyist" after their names on the hotel registers and have the doors of their rooms placarded with their names and the character of their business. Missouri and other states might take the cue from Arkansas in this matter and improve upon the original plan.

SAFETY APPLIANCES ON TRAINS. Marked Reduction in the Slaughter and Maiming of Railroad Men.

Washington Post, Although the courts have slashed so many and such large pieces off from the Interstate Commerce commission's construction of the law that this very capable and energetic board has little ground left to stand on, it still manages to get up annual reports that contain much interesting matter. One of the most welcome facts found in its latest report is that the diminution of slaughter and maiming of railroad employes still continues. During the year ended June 30, 1897,

there were 1,034 fewer railroad employes one that should pass. The revenue laws of killed and 4,062 fewer injured than there were during the year ended June 30, 1893. The total number killed during the year first mentioned was 1,693, while there were 27,-667 injured. We get a hint of the value of safety-promoting inventions and the importance of using them from the statement that there has been a reduction of 50 per cent in the number of employes killed while engaged in coupling cars, this being due to a great increase in the use of automatic couplers, which render it unnecessary for brakemen to go between the cars while coupling. In a total of 1.156,616 freight cars owned by railroads in the United States there are 795,253, or 69 per cent, now furnished with self-acting couplers, while 511,-666, or 44 per cent, have air brakes. It is also shown that 29,175, or 90 per cent, of the total number of locomotives in this country are equipped with driving wheel brakes.

It will probably surprise many of our readers to learn that employment upon our railroads is safer than it is on English lines. This report states that while in this country there is but one man killed annually out of every 600 who are engaged in coupling and roads is nearly twice as great, the fatalities occurring in the proportion of 1 to 350.

VOTING MACHINES. An Argument in Favor of Adopting

Mechanical Appliances. Minneapolis Times. The greatest improvement in political methods during the last few years in this country has been the adoption of the Australian system of secret voting at the polls. Its great advantage is that it makes it possible to secure an unbiased and uncoerced expression of the "people's will."

But no sooner bave we familiarized ourselves with its use than there comes a new proposition which promises to secure the same results with greater accuracy and even less danger of fraud-a voting machine that has already been tested sufficiently to demonstrate its entire practicability. This machine is constructed on the cash register principle and is thus described: Before a voter enters the compartment to register his vote he has an opportunity to inspect in the polling place an exact fac simile of the ballots suspended on the wall inside of the booth. He can ascertain the

position on the ballots for each candidate for whom he wishes to vote and has nothing to do when he enters the booth except to push in the knobs opposite the names of the candidates of his choice. This operation rarely occupies more than half a minute and a full minute is ample time. There are no ballots to assort and fold. The suspended ballots are different colors and the voter who cannot read can vote by color or by numbers, which are placed opposite in dividual names. No trace whatever is left as to the character of the vote cast. It is added automatically to the grand total, but nobody can find any evidence as to what its political complexion was. What is perhaps of even greater importance than all else,

there is no human agency in the counting. ignorant or dishonest officers can alter the figures. They are registered by the machine and the watchers at the polls can see whether or not they are transcribed accurately. In case of the death of a candidate a few days, or even a few hours, before an election, the name of a substitute candidate could be put on the ballot without trouble,

for, if there were not time to print it, a

ypewritten card could be inserted. It is calculated that use of the machine in a state with the voting population of New York would result in a saving of \$200,000 every two years. The "cash register" has come into general use and the ong use of business men has demonstrated its usefulness. It is easy to understand that the employment of the machine in elections would make the corruption of the ballot almost impossible, as it does its own counting, declaring the result as to every candidate the instant the polls are closed. It could be so easily protected against viola tion that election contests would be rarely known. It should be adopted in all the states and the people could well agree to a tax for their purchase so that they might be furnished the voters of every precinct. There was one objection to the machine which seemed to be insuperable—it did not provide for the man who wished to cast a scattering vote for some one who had not been named by any party. But that has been remedled by adding a blank column, in which the voter can write or print any

name he chooses. The purification of the ballot began with the adoption of the Australian system and the registration laws. The voting machine will reinforce them by insuring the absolute accuracy of the count and the immeized in every state of the union, the exact result of a presidential election would be delay in counting. It is the utilization of science against the ballot stealer and gives the voter the full benefit of his electoral privilege.

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

Detroit Journal. The Grand Vizier-The powers intimate that they won't do a thirs The Sultan-Do they intimate in French

Chleago Tribune: "Weat style of tenders are you going to ride the system. Grumphey! I remember Miss Mingins objected to the cree you had last season.
"I'm going to ride the same tandem, but with some other girl."

Indianapolis Journal: Tommy-Paw, what Mr. Figg-A woman who never kissed a

Detroit Free Press: "Clara, you said you were embroidering a sofa pillow for me." I know it, Alice, but when I got it done it was entirely too pretty to give away."

Yonkers Statesman: Mrs. C.-I wonder where in the world the alarm clock has gone! I saw it en the mantel yesterday. Mr. C.-It was there yesterday, but I saw t go off this morning. Mrs. C.—Well, I hope it hasn't gone where you told it to go.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The aged attorney looked keenly at the young lawyer, "Do you love my daughter?" he asked.

The youngster hesitated. "Before I give you a direct answer, judge," he said with much earnestness, "I want you to pledge me your word that the information will not be used against me.

Chicago Record: Simpkins—Brace up, old man. Take a more cheerful view of life. Why borrow trouble?
Addison—Speaking of borrowing. I would find it much easier to get along without borrowing trouble if you would let me have the \$10 you borrowed from me for two days about a year and a half ago.

Washington Star: "You said you were No. 1 in your class," said the angry father, "and now the teacher informs me you are at the foot of it."
"My number in my class," returned the wily youth, intent upon demonstrating the correctness of his claim, "depends entirely on the end from which you begin to count."

A Deep Scheme.

Together by our fire we sat. Her hands were clasped in mine, And in her musing face was that Which spake a thought divine.

She turned a fearless glance to me Which proved her trusting soul, and then she breathed this subtlety: "My dear, we're out of coal,"

LIFE'S TRAGEDY.

was once young, blithesome and pretty, And life held pleasures in store; When wealth and its comforts around me Made friends of the rich and the poor, But years passed away and my beauty

Was followed by wrinkles of care, and wealth took the wings of the morning Which floats lightly away on the air. When loved ones and neighbors forsook me. And lonely and feeble was I: Then over the hills to the poorhous They left me alone there to die,

But my dear old Bible is near me And tells me of One long ago Who traveled the hills of Judea To rescue from sin and from woe,

It tells of His father in heaven, And how in His infinite love He sent the loved son of his bo To show them the straight road above. And how in all His earth mission,

In toiling and praying for men, They despised and rejected His teaching And plotted His earth life to end. But, look! Oh, I see the angel!
'Tis coming with white robes for me;
All pure and bright in the morning We'll cross o'er the Jasper sea.

When they come in the morning to wake
And find that my spirit's fied,
Then gently they'll tell my children:
"You may come, for your mother is
dead,"

Then over the hills from the poorhouse My body they'll carry away; But I shall then be with Jesus In that beautiful home to stay, Stanton, Neb.

## Our Shirt

business never rests-that's partly our fault and partly yours-We started in by securing the best materials to be had, followed up by having them fashioned by the smartest cutters and makers in the trade.

You started in by wearing one of our shirts and haven't worn any other than our's since. We've some new fancy ones for spring that are all right, either short or long bosom -white body or all colored.

Cuffs to match bosom-fit guaranteed.

\$1.00? Yes—

