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OFFICES OFFICES.
Omaha: The Bee Building.
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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 January, 1899, was as follows:

Adventure and a service of the servi
1823,980
1923,750
2023,810
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ned copies 10,152
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Bist day of January, 1899. (Seal.) H. I. PLUMB, Notary Public. Twenty-one bailots in the senatorial bombardment without any breach in the

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Net daily average ...

Unless all signs fall, Nebraska's new United States senator will be named the last of this week.

Another large edition of the thanks of congress is again due, this time for the successful warriors at Manila,

Chicago newspapers are already printing election notices simply as a reminder that the municipal elections are not far off.

After Congressman Mercer carries his public building bills successfully through the house he ought to be sufficiently experienced in diplomacy to join the diplomatic corps.

That United States senatorship would make a very acceptable valentine for several people who have been maintaining headquarters at Lincoln for the last six weeks.

Completing the west wing of the new Omaha postoffice means more work for Omaha laboring men. Every workingman in Omaha is behind Congressman Mercer in his effort to secure the neces sary appropriation.

Cold days play havoe with the attendance at the public schools. Yet the school children are for the most part better provided for in warm school rooms than in half-heated and poorly ventilated homes.

One thing that can be said in favor of Colonel Stotsenberg and that is that he realizes the expensiveness of cable tolls. The cable company drew no fat on his official message giving casualties in the First Nebraska.

Whatever enlarges the field of the railroads centering in Omaha helps to build up the trade and commerce of Omaha. That is why Omaha is interested in having an unimpeded guif outlet for the only road that connects it with the gulf.

A Frenchman bas just succeeded in perfecting the invention of a bulletproof jacket which he has worked on for years, just as though there were some dangers in the duel, as practiced in his country, against which protection were needed.

Tax Commissioner Sackett professes to believe he has got all the property taxable under the law included in his assessment list this year. It is to be feared the tax commissioner might be astonished if some of the estates of eminent tax shirkers should go to probate.

The attempt to bring the bodies of fallen soldiers back from Cuba and Porto Rico brings to light the fact that it costs more to bring home a dead soldier than a live soldier. That is another reason why the people would prefer to have their soldiers brought back

The charter amendment bill makes a bulky document as it appears in printed form, although it offers comparatively few changes in the law. The Douglas delegation should see to it that it has early consideration and thus avoids the dangers and pitfalls of hasty action in the closing days of the session.

A prize hog suit which has been pending in Springfield, Ill., has been brought to a close by the failure of the jury to render a verdict, but not until \$4,000 has been used up to pay for the costs and the prize hog is said to have died before the sale was made. If this does not stimulate the hog business it will be because the human hogs are too hard to satisfy.

The report of the Filipino junta as to the treachery of General Otis and United States will consume all the the brutality of the American soldiers leaves no doubt but that the insurgents have acquired a high degree of efficiency in those methods of Spanish warfare, the most deadly feature of which is the abuse heaped on the unreasonable enemy who refuses to "retire precipitately with the greatest disorganization

In the United States senate on Saturday a "unanimous consent" agreement was made to vote on the Mc-Enery resolution tomorrow. This may was made and who are opposed to the threaten to attempt to have the agreenounced that he objected to the "whole troduced declaratory of the intentions ippines.

It is understood that most of the re-

treaty of peace was ratified, to support self-government and in due time to land in farms at the present time. of a very large majority of the Amera more prompt and direct way by a resthat the United States does not intend to annex the islands and force its rule upon their people?

This is the wise, just and honorable course. There is no glory for this nation in killing Filipinos and certainly we do not need to do so in order to demonstrate our military superiority. Every report of American soldiers killed and wounded in the Philippines is an appeal to congress to declare a policy that will stop the conflict.

NO CALL FOR A CHANGE.

All county officers in Nebraska are said to be heartily in favor of the proposed extension of their terms of office until 1901. The pretext for this new departure is an intention to save money o the taxpayers through reduced election expenses. If this view were correct it would be economy to extend the terms of state as well as county officers exation of an election contest for an indefinite period.

As a matter of fact, there can be no saving to the taxpayers in the proposed scheme, excepting in the difference in the cost of ballots of reduced dimensions. There must be an election held in 1899 in every precinct in the state, because the constitution requires the people to elect one supreme judge and two university regents to fill the places of the officers whose terms expire in January, 1900. Even if the state election of 1899 could also be deferred it is doubtful whether the taxpayers would not prefer to pay the election expenses rather than forego the privilege of choosing new county officers every two years. In any event it is questionable whether the legislature would be justified in attempting such an innovation without a full and free expression of the people either through party convention or discussion through the press.

The fact that 1900 will be a presidenial election year counts against rather than in favor of such a scheme. The people of every county are interested n divorcing local elections from national issues. In most instances local officers are chosen on their merits more than for their views on national poilties. On the other hand, it would be indiscreet for parties to jeopardize success of presidential electors, congressmen and legislative candidates who are to elect United States senators by tying them together with candidates for county offices.

A serious objection is also presented in the increase of the already large number of candidates to be voted for n presidential years, which would take up more time for each voter and increase the risk of leaving many pames

unvoted. It would seem to us that all these considerations outweigh any possible advantage that might be derived by the public from extending the terms of efficient officers.

THE FUTURE WHEAT SUPPLY. A short time ago Sir William Crookes, president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, expressed the opinion in an address to the association that within a generation the world's production of wheat will not equal the demand—an opinion which attracted a great deal of attention and provoked much unfavorable criticism. In reference to this country it was said: "Practically there remains no uncultivated prairie land in the United States suitable for wheat growing. The virgin land has been rapidly absorbed, until at present there is no land left for wheat without reducing the area for maize, hav and other necessary crops. It is almost certain that within a generation the ever-increasing population of the wheat grown within its borders and will be driven to import, and, like ourselves, will scramble for a lion's share of the wheat crop of the world."

The question of the future supply of wheat is of universal interest and it receives most instructive consideration from Mr. John Hyde, statistician of the Department of Agriculture, in the Feb-

crease of wheat production proportion- their restlessness just at this time, ment vacated and they may succeed ato to that of the thirty-three years last in doing so. One of these senators un- past. He thinks the population of the performance," having reference to the hial possessions or dependencies, will be legislature by a strict party vote, the several resolutions that have been in at least 130,000,000 and the agricultural fusionists voting against indefinite postrequirements of this population will in- ponement and the republicans for it. of the United States respecting the Phil- clude a wheat crop of 700,000,000 bushcrop of 1,250,000,000 bushels; a corn all republicans should have arrayed publican senators promised, before the crop of 3,450,000,000 bushels and a hay themselves against it solely because the crop of 100,000,000 tons, all for domestic the McEnery resolution as soon as rati- consumption, with cotton and wool, fruit sible. Sentiment among the rank and fication had been accomplished. That and vegetables, dairy and poultry prodresolution is less satisfactory in its ucts, meats and innumerable minor comterms than some of the others, but it modifies in corresponding proportions. defines the policy of the government in These are certainly formidable figures populists and democrats. a way which we have no doubt would and Mr. Hyde says the area necessary be acceptable to the Filipinos and put to the production of the three principal a stop to hostilities. It says to the peo- cereals alone will be over 15 per cent ple with whom we are at war that it greater than the enormous total acreage is not the intention of the United States devoted in 1898 to grain, cotton and to permanently annex their country, but bay, while the mere addition of the to establish there a government suitable two last mentioned products and of the to the wants and conditions of the in- minor cereals will call for an acreage habitants, to prepare them for local exceeding the total area of improved

make such disposition of the islands Mr. Hyde says it is too well-estabas will best promote the interests of lished a fact to be the subject of controthe citizens of the United States and versy that for general agricultural purthe people of the Philippines. Such a poses the public domain is practically declaration involves no surrender on exhausted and that consequently there our part and is in complete harmony can be no further considerable addiwith what we proclaimed as our pur- tion to the furm area of the country. pose in going to war with Spain. It It can be somewhat increased by the is consistent with American principles reclamation of desert lands, but such and we think it expresses the feeling addition will be very small, if not absolutely insignificant. There is, howlean people. If it should have the ever, a vast body of improved land aleffect, as we fully believe it would, of ready in farms, amounting at the last putting an end to bloodshed, it would census to 265,600,000 acres, which will redound to the honor of the country. be made to contribute to the agricul-A commission has been appointed by tural production of the future. On the the president one object of which is whole the figures presented by the inderstood to be the concillation of the statistician of the Agricultural depart-Filipinos. Why not accomplish this in ment support the contention of Sir William Crookes that within a generation olution of congress explicitly declaring the wheat supply of the world, including the United States, will fall so far short of the demand as to constitute general scarcity.

PARADISE LOST.

The more information we acquire concerning Cuba and the Cubans the firmer becomes the conviction that the American people must look elsewhere to plant colonies. Throughout the discussion in congress of a declaration of war some of the members pictured a future commercial conquest of Cuba, asserting that American brains and American money must inevitably dominate the island. The Bee contended then that compared with Nebraska and a dozen other western states as a field for profit able investment and for settlers Cuba cannot for a moment be seriously considered.

A few syndicates controlling vast cap ital may, by acquiring large tracts of and save the people the expense and land, find an inviting field in Cuba for exploitation, but the man of little or no means will never locate there so long as the west can hold out to him so many allurements as it does. As a matter of fact, the white man cannot flourish in of the element of probability. Cuba. Otherwise the island would have gained its independence half a century ago. An inferior race peoples the unfortunate isle and it goes without saying that intelligent and discriminating Americans will not migrate to its shores when our own health-giving and fertile prairies are open to them. A Santiago correspondent of the Chicago Record thus briefly discloses a few phases of life on the southern shore of Cuba. The superficial prospect pleases, yet death lurks in all quarters. He says:

No prettier scenery could be found in any Were it not for the mosquitoes sleep land. would be delightful. The nights are cool the year around. The town is nestled away in a bed of the mountains, which serve as a great natural wall. There is pure mountain air, but it is often vitiated by feverladen vapors. There are beautiful days, but they are debilitating; there are enchanted nights, but made hideous by the dread mosquito. Beautiful foliage is contaminated by stinging insects and the cactus, the lovely flowers are poisonous to the touch and birds of rare plumage utter hideous sounds. The scenery by moonlight is wonderful, but the dew falls like rain, until the birds at morning must dry their wings before they can fly. Santiago is a city of music, pretty colors and fair women, but swarms of vultures hover around it from daylight till dark Former masters, now beggars, sleep on the doorsteps of their former slaves and edifices frown upon an illiterate and degenerate

Even in the midst of the most rigorous winter no such obverse picture could be drawn of healthful and prosper ous Nebraska.

The decision of the secretary of the navy to build six 2,500-ton cruisers is to be regretted. The draught of these vessels is so great that they cannot be used in the rivers and estuaries on the coast of China or in the Philippines. while their armament and batteries are too light to engage in battle, unless with vessels of a similar class, which have fallen into disfavor with the strong naval powers and consequently will be no longer constructed. We have already, of this class of cruisers, eighteen, which is fully as many as we are ever likely to need. The money necessary to build these six vessels would have given us four powerful protected cruisers of a higher speed and heavier armament than the New York, which would have added to the effective fighting strength of our navy more than a dozen of these light war ships could have done. The war ship of the future that will decide destinies and make history is to be the fast, heavily armored cruisers and battleships with powerful batteries and every dollar that we expend in the construction of a navy would give better results, at least for the present, if devoted to the building of that type of fighting craft.

The uneasiness now prevailing in Macedonia has filled the sultan with fears of a huge conspiracy aiming at the instigation of a general revolution threatens to proclaim a holy war. This wife to work in his store.

ruary number of the North American is the most powerfully persuasive meas- POINTERS FOR THE LEGISLATURE. Review. Mr. Hyde points out the con- ure ever adopted by the commander of ditions in the United States a genera- the faithful and as its chief arguments not be done, however, because senators the latter has been relatively much noses, boring holes through the body who were absent when the agreement greater than the increase of population, with red hot irons and other equally but he observes that we are liable to be delicate and convincing proofs of his government making any declaration of led seriously astray if we assume for majesty's regard the Macedonians, who policy regarding the Philippines the thirty-three years to come an in- are defenseless, will do well to quiet

The anti-pass bill has been laid under United States in 1931, exclusive of colo- the table in the lower house of the Why this measure should have been els, without a bushel for export; an oat | dealt with on strict party lines and why fusionists were for it is incomprehenfile of the republican party is just as pronounced in favor of the abolition of the free pass evil as it is among the

Another rare old Raphael has been discovered, which, in addition to the thirty dozen others recently unearthed in London, would lead one to marvel at the industry of the old master if it were not for the reasonable suspicion of the Scotland Yard authorities that there is somewhere in the dark depths of the great metropolis a regular Raphael factory that is working overtime in a vain effort to satiate the art hunger of the world, and especially in the part of it known as the United States.

Nebraska is not the only state that boasts the luxury of a senatorial deadlock. The legislatures are still balloting in Pennsylvania, Utah and Delaware and some of them amuse them selves with from two to five ballots a day, whereas the Nebraska legislature has thus far been content to vote but once at each joint session.

General Charles King's Dispatch, Let no man say the Filipinos cannot fight. They are brave and skillful warriors,

Primitive Weapons of War. Philadelphia North American. Many of Aguinaldo's troops were armed with bows and arrows. He himself ap-

pears to have used a boomerang. Chili Not So Cold. New York Mail and Express Chili has thrown off all chilliness toward

the United States and enters the interna-

tional union of American republics with a warm welcome.

Laid on the Table. A bill to legalize the selling of horse meat for food is before the New York legislature. Thus the automobile has already begun to lay the steed on the table if not

on the shelf. Kneaded Into Soldiers.

Indianapolis Journal, The volunteers at Manila have shown that with time for discipline they are as good soldiers as can be found. If volunteers were not the equals of the regulars at Santiago it was because they had not had the discipline.

Seasonable Classics.

Chicago Chronicle.
The lady vocalist who imparts the infor-"I'm the Warmest Baby in the Bunch," is to be envied these days if she is telling the truth. That other classic lyric, "Oh, I Don't Know; You Ain't So Warm," appears, however, to contain more

Spain's Great Bargain.

It is quite true that the Spanish Cortes nust also ratify the treaty before Philippine annexation to the United States is perfected. But that is a mere matter of course. Refuse to ratify a treaty which gives them \$20,000,000 in exchange for an interminable and most costly tropical war! Hardly.

Interested Advice.

We have received from many English statesmen and politicians much encouragement to embark upon a policy of imperial-But it will be found that all have given us this advice are men who think such a course would fit well into their own national schemes, or else they are of that class who are so much in love with the policy of their own country that they cannot see why any other country should hesitate to imitate it whenever opportunity

Day of Awful Significance.

The day when the American senate formally refused to reaffirm the great principle of the Declaration of Independence that governments derive "their just powers from the consent of the governed," may well be termed a day of awful significance in American history. Fortunate will it be for the United States of America if in some future century, when the passions and prejudices of our time live only in recorded history, the thoughtful historian does not place his finger upon February 6, 1899, and write: 'Here began the decline of popular government in America."

RIGHTS OF A WIFE. Instructive Ruling of the Supreme Court.

Philadelphia Times The common law which formerly govrned marital rights in this country has undergone more changes than any other and by a recent supreme court decision in Indiana takes another forward step. The

law used to regard the husband and wife as one, but the husband as that one But all that has been changed in most of the states by statutes which have left little of the common law in force. The case point is peculiarly interesting by reason chiefly of its broad application. The husband kept a shoe store in which his wife worked as clerk or saleswoman for \$7.50 a week and saved and invested her money. When the amount of her savings reached \$1,600 her husband's business fell off and she loaned money to him until all was gone. Then he made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. He also owed his wife one year's wages, making her claim \$2,378. The assignee refused to pay her because he said that a husband could not make a valid contract to pay his wife for her services. The circuit court gave judgment against the plaintiff on this ground, but the appellate court reversed the judgment, saying that had the services been of a domestic acter then there would be no consideration to support the contract. That would be against public policy. But the labor performed by the appellant was not of that character. She was under no obligation to leave her home and clerk for her husband and she did it under contract that she should be paid for it. The money which into his possession was also of that contract and her claim for it all is good.

This reasoning grows out of justice and ommon sense. The wife gets what is due her and the creditors are not injured, for and as a measure of subpression he had employed another person instead of his late war were among their bitterest ene-

Osceola Record (rep.): The legislature should not fail to pass a good assessment tion ago as to population and wheat consist in removing cyclids, abbreviating law. Let Nebraska property be assessed at production, showing that the growth of tongues, cropping and slicing ears and its real value, and let it all be assessed, and it will make a much better showing for the state and will equalize taxation.

> Blair Pilot (rep.): The State Board of Transportation has been declared a nuisance by all, and the present legislature will probably give Governor Poynter an opportunity to say whether the pops are in earnest about the matter. Measures will probably be passed that will effectually wipe out an office that simply gives nourishment to a hanger-on. Central City Nonpareil (rep.): A meas-

> ure before the legislature that is meeting with the unpopular reception through out the state that it deserves is the bill providing for uniform school text-books to be compiled and published by the state. The text-book compiled by the ordinary political occupant of a state job would be a daisy. The bill provides some safeguards, but they are entirely insufficient and there is no occasion for uniform textbooks anyway.

> Seward Reporter (rep.): One of the bills that is attracting considerable attention in the Nebraska legislature is a measure to make the terms of county officers four years. It provides that all county officers now serving shall remain in office one year longer than the term for which they were elected, and their successors shall be elected in the year 1900, the term thereafter to be four years. The bill is meeting with much favor because it would reduce the frequency of campaigns and elections. It is understood that the present holders county offices are unanimously in favor of the measure.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The Alabama legislature has passed a resolution recommending the appointment of General Wheeler to be major general in the regular army as soon as a vacancy shall occur.

It may not be generally known, but the longest war in recorded history was waged on American soil. It was between the Wrangel and Chilcat Indians in Alaska. After going on for 600 years it has just been ended by a treaty of peace.

Senator Ross of Vermont lives in a handsome house about a mile and a half from St. Johnsbury. His residence overlooks the beautiful Passumpsic valley. The senator takes a great delight in his farm, to the cultivation of which he gives much personal attention.

Judge William Butler of Philadelphia, who has resigned from the bench of the United States district court, learned the trade of a printer in the office of the West Chester (Pa.) Village Record. Among the other boys in the office at the same time was Bayard Taylor.

Just before Mr. Morrill left the senate, never to come back, he was sent a silver soup tureen taken from the Spanish shir Cristobal Colon and bearing the initials C. "That stands for Charlie Clark, so I'll give the tureen to him," said the senator, and that is how Captain Clark of the Oregon now has the gift.

Edward Marshall, the New York Journal correspondent, who was wounded in the spine early in the Santiago campaign, is still suffering from his injury and has since been paralyzed in both legs. Not long since he made arrangements to go on a lecturing tour, but now the doctors say it will be necessary to amputate one of his legs.

"Len Wood," says an old Cape Cod school boy friend of General Leonard Wood. governor of Santiago, "didn't say very much and kept to himself-seemed to be doing a pile of thinking and ready to take a hand with the other boys, but didn't catch on with the girls very much, you see, but he wouldn't stand much foolin'; nobody could execution." monkey with him, nohow,

Prof. Dean C. Worcester of the Philippine mmission, who has studied the Philippines at first hand, writes to a friend at Cornell 'It is my own belief that no intratropical people offers brighter hope for the future than do the Philippine natives, and if trouble arises in our dealings with them 1 believe there is far more likelihood that it will be the result of maladministration than that it will come from inherent and objectionable peculiarities of their char-

acter.' The late Congressman Dingley's congressional district, the Second Maine, of which he was a native, was also the original home of three other congressmen who attended his funeral. They were Representatives Alexander of New York, Stevens of Minnesota and Boutelle of Maine. It also produced Franklin Simmons, the sculptor; ex-Postmarter General Horatio King, ex-Governor Perham, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, J. . C. Abbott, the historian; Secretary Long, Emma Eames, Mme. Nordica and Annie Louise Cary and the Washburn family.

WHO SHALL VOTE IN CUBA?

A Problem to Be Solved Before Inaugurating Home Rule. Collier's Weekly.

It is obvious that, if we are to fulfill the

promise made by congress, the Cubans must

be left to determine for themselves whether

they will have a federative or a unified

cheme of government. That decision can be fairly and authoritatively made only in one way, namely, by a constitutional convention, the organic law framed by which shall be subsequently submitted to the people. Here, however, we encounter a question of considerable difficulty, viz.: Who are to be permitted to vote for members of the constitutional convention and for th ratification of the constitution when formed? Most representatives of the insurgents say that no inhabitants of the island should be allowed to vote at these preliminary elections except native Cubans. Such a restriction would exclude a good many insurgent officers and even Maximo Gomez himself. Others would have the limitation to take a negative instead of positive form. They say that the franchise should be withheld from all those who, at any time during the recent war, have borne arms for Spain or have paid taxes to the Spanish government. It is manifest that this rule, also, would prove too rigorous, for all of the white Cubans who were not actually serving in the field under the insurgent colors but remained in the cities and towns or on their plantations had to pay taxes to the Havana government in order to preserve their lives: often, indeed, however devoted secretly to the patriot cause, they had to submit to nominal enrollment in some corps of volunteers. It would clearly be unjust to punish them for conduct prescribed by the sense of self-preservation. The practical result, too, of enforcing the proposed rule last named would be to place the ballot exclusively in the hands of those insurgents who now are or have been under arms and of whom a large majority are negroes. It is, at the same time, not easy to devise a wider basis for the suffrage which would not be open to some objection. It has been suggested that those Spaniards might be permitted to vote who have resided more than four years on the island and who have not borne arms in support of Spanish rule. As a matter of fact there is no adult and able-bodied Spaniard of military age who, under the Weyler and Bianco regime, was not enrolled in some volunteer or other irregular corps Should, on the other hand, the franchise was paid to her and which passed again be conferred upon all Spanish residents who are willing to forswear their allegiance to Spain and to take oath of fidelity to the inchoate Cuban republic, there is danger that, in many of the cities and large towns the native Cubans might be overwhelmed they are no worse off than if the husband at the ballot box by those who during the

THE PATHOS OF IT.

Philadelphia Record: The necessity for a further sacrifice of the lives of American soldiers as a means of making peace with Spain is most saddening. The shooting down of the brave savages who stood naked before our guns with their bows and arrows was also as deplorable as it was pa-

thetic. Chicago Times-Herald: We mourn for our own loss in killed and wounded, but we shudder over the slaughter of simple thousands in the unequal contest. Americans find no compensating gain or glory in a victory over the half-armed and half-naked natives of Luzon. Their blood is on the head of Aguinaldo and the minority in the United States senate, but there was nothing of the "half devil" about the slaughtered Filipinos to make us exultant over their decimation.

Baltimore American: In even greater degree does the foolish fate of the followers of Aguinaldo strike one. Here we lost only forty men, and killed 2,000 and wounded 3,500 of the misguided natives, who fought mostly with old weapons, for what they believed to be their liberty. It is all very well to say our forty were worth many times their 2,000, but after awhile we shall be sending missionaries out there and teaching them that the immortal soul has no ippines from Spain we owe a duty to the stiding values. This brings us up to what nations of the world for their pacification a war of the strong against the means-of what the modern war machinery ent government. can do with mobs. All these have their indescribable Springfield (Mass.) Republican:

first imperative duty is to renounce a war sanitary reasons why we should annex Cuba, of subjugation. Offensive fighting on the with the consent of the Cubans, there are part of our troops should be forbidden. If none why we should exercise a permanent they have begun to turn the repulse of the protectorate over the Philippines. Filipinos into an aggressive campaign that island forces as rebels and make good our title by force—is to plunge into criminal a base and refuge for the American navy in and ruinous tyranny. The military considerations and instincts which may urge a forward movement must be wholly subordinated to our civic duty, our responsibility before God and man. Let our forces hold only the positions they have held hitherto. Let emphatic notice be given to the Filipinos that if they will hereafter keep the peace we will keep it. The situation is made terribly difficult by the blood already shed, but it may not be too late. And as yet we have only repelled an assault made upon us. Call that assault a blunder of patriots, or call it a wanter crime-it came as a blow which our soldiers could do not less than vigorously repel. We may fairly say: "You struck, and we had to strike back; now let there be peace.

New York Post: English newspapers do not understand American squeamishness over pushing civilization forward in the Philippines in a powder cart. We are young and tender imperialists. The English are hardened to the business; they know all about "punitive expeditions," and are blase in fighting now the Matabele, now the Afridi, shelling palaces in Zanzibar in order to settle the royal succession to their taste and cramming the Bible and cotton goods down the throats of recalcitrant natives. In time we may hope to attain this high imperialistic level, but as yet we have a few dregs of republican conscience left to trouble us. Americans have queer and unpleasant sensations when they see their soldiers mowing down natives armed with bows and arrows. All accounts agree that one detachment of the insurgent army, the Ygorotes, were so armed and that they were put forward against Krag-Jorgensens are Marking Off selections. The standard of the construction of the insurgent army, the Yes' "Yes" "Yes" "Now he needs a pair of gold spectacles." "What for?" "To enable him to see his finish." mowing down natives armed with bows and and Maxims. Of course, our troops had to cut them down like wild beasts, as they did, but there must have been many an American soldier to exclaim when all was over, as English soldiers cried out at Omdurman, "This is not a battle, but an execution."

"But he is very clever and industrious."
"Yes. But he insists on getting his machine so that it will work before letting me put stock on the market."

VOTING BY MACHINES.

Congress Takes a Forward Step in Bettering Elections. Chicago Tribune

The federal statute regarding election of epresentatives in congress reads: "All votes for representative in congresaust be by written or printed ballot; and all votes received or recorded contrary to this section shall be of no effect." A bill amending this section so as to per

nit the use of machines where authorized by the laws of a state has passed both houses of congress and has gone to the presdent for his approval.

It is predicted that the use of machines at elections will become general as soon as their advantages are understood. their advent many perplexing problems of the Australian ballot will solve themselves They make defective ballots impossible, and as there can be no question as to the ac curacy of the count they reduce the possibility of contested elections to the minimum Dishonest election officials will find their occupation gone, and the briber can neve know whether the man he bribed stayed bought or not. No trace is left of the way the individual voted. Only the aggregate is recorded. It is claimed the count can be ompleted within thirty minutes of the time of closing the polls.

Rochester, N. Y., made a satisfactory tes these machines last year, and the city council of Utica has voted unanimously to buy mehings for all precincts. It is estimated that the reduction in election exsenses will suffice in five years to pay the 14,000 the machines cost

NEGROES IN THE PROFESSIONS. Pessimistic Theories Overthrown by Cold Facts.

Boston Globe, There is scant warrant for certain pessimistic theories regarding the negro's future in this country in the report recently made by Rev. George W. Moore of Nashville, as result of his investigation into the work

f negroes in the various professions. He finds that during the twelve months of his investigation there were 1,319 students in professional courses in colored schools and of these 128 were women There were 703 students and seventy-six graduates of theology, 124 students and twenty-four graduates in law 286 students and thirty graduates in medicine and si graduates in pharmacy and 126 students and forty graduates in nurse training There were twenty-five schools of theology five schools of law and six schools of medi

About 400 negro lawyers are in practice throughout the country, while the negro ministry includes fully 1,000 preachers of seminary education. Not all these men are successful, of course, any more than ar



equal number of whites, but the operation of the law of the survival of the fittest knows no color line.

THE PATH OF DUTY.

Trent the Philippines as We Are Pledged to Treat Cuba.

Chicago Times-Herald, Aguinaldo's plea for terms offers to the United States the opportunity to define its policy in the Philippines. It is essential that it should make it plain to the mistaken minds of the Filipines that it comes to them not to continue the oppressive and impotent tyranny of Spain but as a liberator. It does not seek to cement their bondage anew in blood, but will only exercise its sovereignty as a guardian while they prepare themselves under its protection for self-government. The United States has no intention or

incentive to treat the Filipinos as vassals or to subjugate their country. It does not covet the islands for a colony nor does it wish to make war upon them as rebels. . . . The Filipinos are not so much rebels as

children. They are not savages holding a land which it is our duty or desire to pos-Bess. In taking over the sovereignty of the Phil-

weak and to the natives for guidance to independ-What we have promised to Cuba we will homes, their loves, their kith and kindred give to the Philippines. And in giving it

and when we think it all over the pathos is | we will have far less temptation to procrastination than will be the case in Cuba. Where there are geographical, political and

We ask and want no permanent domincampaign should be instantly halted. To ion in the Philippines beyond such a naval pursue it-to follow up and fight down the depot as shall preclude the possibility of some future Dewey being forced to conquer

Asiatic waters. If Aguinaldo can assist us to bring peace and home rule to the Philippines let us accept his services. He has learned the power, now let him and his followers know

the justice of the United States of America.

LINES TO A SMILE.

Chicago Record: "Was Beatrice weep-ing because her husband had appendi-citis?"
"No; she wept because he didn't get it until it was out of style."

Philadelphia North American: "Did your rich aunt leave you anything?" "Not a cent." "Well, well! So she wasn't even a puny auntie to you, eh?"

Chicago Tribune: "I'd like to know," said the delinquent boarder, "why I don't get any of that planked shad."
"Perhaps," suggested the pert waitress, "It is because you haven't settled for the board," And he sat there like a wooden man,

Boston Transcript: Shopkeeper-Come here, Fido! Fine animal that. Your dog, sir? Customer-My dog? I hope not here, Fido! Fine animal that. Your dog, sir? Customer—My dog? I hope not. Would not be followed around by such a cur as that! Shopkeeper—Get out, you brute! Do you know, I hate dogs?" Indianapolis Journal: Tommy-Paw, what s the difference between economy

Mr. Figg-Saving on my own clothes is economy and saving on your mother's stinginess. Pittsburg Chronicle: "Aguinaldo has a

Washington Star: "I'm afraid," said the man with the heavy gold watch chain, "that our friend the inventor will never succeed,"

Seasonable. Indianapolis Journal.

The typhoid microbe quit the biz:
The plumber takes champagne in his,
The bowwow laps his frosted paw,
The "Old Inhab," has "never saw"
A spell of weather such as this,
And yet, in spite of all, I wish,
The ice man thinks it rather nice,
This is the time he "cuts some ice."

HER VALENTINE.

Detroit Free Press. When fortune favored me, I bought her gloves, I bought her laces, perfumes, candy, was her slave-before her throne, I knelt, much as a dog before his master cowers.

When fortune favored me, I bought her furs, I bought her costly gifts at Christmas bought her once or twice a pretty ring.
And always sent to her a valentine.

But this year fortune did not come my The fickle dame, instead, went by my My sweetheart gets from me no lovely Which I once showered upon her galore, As a valentine, this year, I'll give myself, I'll say to her: "You know I'm strong and healthy;
So come be mine, we'll surely get along:
Your father, dear, will help us—he is wealthy,"

There's always Some excuse

For the fellow who insists on having his shirts made by the exclusive shirter.

"Money to burn" fits his case.

The smoke of burning money has an unpleasand odor. Maybe when he gets a "whiff" he'll realize his folly. Our way of making shirts is remarkable for the scantiness of price.

Have you seen the lines we are offering at

\$1.00

Some all over madras, some with madras bosoms, some with collars and cuffs to match, if you like;

