E ROSEWATER Editor.

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b23,680	2124,31
623,710	2224,28
723,710	2324,37
824,050	2424,35
923,360	2524,14
1023,440	2624,71
1123,770	2724,25
1223,640	2824,15
1323,710	2924,25
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732.333 Net total sales 23.623 Net dally average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me this Sist day of January, 1899.

(Seal.) H. I. PLUMB, Notary Public. Examiner Palm evidently worked on the theory that a fair divide is no rob-

It is now evident that all of Mr. Palm's energies were not wasted on little "snide" companies.

The Nebraska boys are holding fast to the water works and if the Kansas men keep the brewery the inhabitants of Manlla will not suffer.

The likeness of Judge Scott to General Grant, which our amiable contemporary sees so vividly, is chiefly perceptible in the points of difference.

The Kansas legislature has fixed the lawful price of a shave at 10 cents, but it is not known yet what effect the measure will have on the next crop of whiskers.

It is too bad the lesson of the hatchet and cherry tree story about telling lies should be so hopelessly lost upon the men who produce the screeds printed in the Omaha Fakery.

ngton's admonition to his countrymen against entangling alliances with foreign nations should be remembered not only on his birthday anniversary but on every day of the year,

While it is most gratifying that Omaha municipal and school bonds always bring a good premium, there is still no reason why more of them should be floated than is absolutely necessary.

The personnel of the national democratic advisory committee does not indicate that the quality of the advice offered will be materially different from the brand previously tendered and accepted.

The expansion Omaha is most interested in just now is the expansion of its wealth and population to the point that will maintain its rank among progressive western cities when depicted in the figures of the 1900 census,

Some of the dismissed ex-police officials seem to have become so accustomed to drawing witness fees out of the public treasury that they cannot wean themselves of the habit, even though no longer attached to the police

The bill for the relief of settlers on the Otoe Indian reservation generally manages to get before congress during the closing days of the session and get just enough consideration to buoy up the hopes of the settlers. The present ses-

sion is no exception to the rule.

The Commercial club is moving in the right direction with its proposed excursions to neighboring towns with a view to cultivating and cementing commercial friendship. Omaha, above all Nebraska and surrounding states.

The Commercial club is certainly moving forward. It now promotes a debate of the questions involved in the nearly 100,000 men, but including in problem of imperialism, whereas only this number 35,000 native auxiliaries a few years ago the discussion of a in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philipproposed free grant of a fifty-year gas pines. But it makes no provision for franchise was ruled out of order as not pertinent to the objects of the organiza- absolutely essential. It does not pro-

out in the legislature for a new state normal school. Before Nebraska goes Porto Rico and the Philippines. It into the wholesale normal school business it will want to take an inventory ized, with but three major generals and of its educational resources. The tendency generally is toward the concentration rather than the scattering of state tary departments in the United States institutions designed for the benefit of particular classes.

One of the radical changes of the naval personnel bill is making engineers officers of the line, while compelling offiwith the workings of the engine rooms. Of course, the chance that an engineer staff. No legislation that does not prowill ever be called in action to command vide for this will be adequate or can a ship is remote, but it might happen. have satisfactory results. The probability of the line officers baying to assume charge of the engines is

litical and social framework for those regular army. While there is very lit people. 8.00 people, of whose nature and wants we the if any opposition to such an increase know very little. That this will be a as will enable the government to remost difficult and tedious task there lease the volunteers from service as can be no doubt, for we shall soon as possible-and this the president have not one or two races to deal is anxious to do-the very general bewith, but a number of races, some lief unquestionably is that it is unnecesof them in a natural state of say sary to make the increase permanent agery who have never submitted to any rule, others semi-savages and tion would be provided for if the reguperhaps not one-tenth of the entire pop- lar army should be maintained at its people will not have an opportunity to ulation of the islands sufficiently intelligent to understand the principles we shall apply to their government, while most of those who have this intelligence are earnestly hostile to our rule.

According to the most trustworthy estimates-for there are no accurate statistics of the Philippine population-the Tagals, with whom we are now at war, number 3,000,000. These are the most intelligent of the inhabitants, though the large majority of them are field hands, day Jaborers, servants, agriculturists and small traders. Next in numbers are the Visavas, about 2,500,000. so who are not very much inferior to the Tagals in intelligence and pursue like occupations. These races are denominated Catholics, though they do not all profess that faith. Then come the Igorrotes, numbering 500,000, who are pagans and live in the mountainous districts. Next in numbers are the Moros. so about 300,000, who are Mohammedans, The Negritos, or aborigines, number about 25,000, while the scattered tribes are estimated to number 2,000,000, largely pagans. Of the non-natives there

are 400,000 Chinese-Mestizos, 50,000 Spanish-Mestizos, descendants of Spanish fathers and native mothers, 200,000 Chinese, 10,000 Spanish and 5,000 of other nationalities.

Such is the varied and motley and nongrel mass of humanity-barbarous and semi-barbarous, pagan, Mohammedan and Buddhist-more than half of which Spain was never able to control, which it is proposed the United States shall take under its care and educate, civilize and prepare it for self-government. Can anyone doubt that we shall find this a task, if it be undertaken, more difficult, more perplexing, more tedious than any we have ever been called upon to perform? These people know nothing of liberty under law, Such of them as have been for centuries subjected to Spanish oppression now demand that they shall be allowed to govern themselves. Those who would not submit to Spanish control will not accept our rule. To attempt to compel them to do so will mean a prolonged warfare, costly in life and money and even after they are subjugated the maintenance of a strong military power to keep them in order. How long it will take to reduce to obedience to our authority and compliance with our methods the hundreds of thousands of pagans, Mohammedans and Buddhists in the

require years, if indeed it be possible of accomplishment. is apparent. We shall not have accomplished it when we have vanquished the forces of Aguinaldo and established order in Luzon. That will be but "the prologue to the imperial act." Other millions of the people of the Philippines | the leisure of the reader. must be subdued, among them those who have never submitted to any outside rule. But great and difficult as will be the task of subjugation that of reconstruction will be equally so. Whether it can ever be successfully accomplished is a problem for the most serious consideration of the American people.

INCREASING THE ARMY.

The question of increasing the regular army is of paramount interest and inportance. It should be discussed and determined entirely with reference to the requirements of the situation. It is a question not to be hastily disposed of, but should receive the most careful con- has been attempted upon a gullible sideration

This question is now before the United States senate. The bill for the increase and reorganization of the regular army reported to that body from its military committee and which is approved by the administration, provides for a minimum regular force of 50,000 men and authorizes the president in case of need to raise it to a maximum of 100,000 men, any one money it should pay it-if it It preserves the present organization and slightly strengthens the cavalry, augments the artillery and organizes that arm of the service on a more scientific basis than at present, gives to the in sheet on the sugar bounty claimants fantry the three-battalion organization and makes such additions to the staff as in the judgment of military men are indispensable. Under its provisions entrance to any branch of the army cannot be obtained until after the candidate things, wants to maintain reciprocal re- for a commission has demonstrated his lations with all the cities and towns in fitness for it to the satisfaction of a competent examining board.

There is proposed as a substitute for this measure a bill providing for the temporary increase of the army to the reorganization that is regarded as vide for any additional general officers, which according to a statement of the It is a poor town that has not a hook War department are greatly needed in the administration of affairs in Cuba, would leave the army, as now organsix brigadier generals, which allows but one general officer for each of the miliand one for commanding general of the army. There can be no question that in this respect the bill of Senator Cockrell is defective. If there is to be an preciation and if repeated often enough increase in the size of the army at all commensurate with what the adminis- fairly well supplied with clothing, hats, cers of the line to familiarize themselves | tration believes to be a necessity, there | neckties and other little items of wearmust be a concurrent increase in the ing apparel.

remote, but might occur in any severe ing to report the president is disposed with difficulty been prevented from to insist upon the measure reported lynching a negro for some trivial offense in which to try to better your fortunes."

AFTER SUBJUGATION RECONSTRUCTION. from the senate military committee and at Augusta. From whatever cause this After the United States shall have if that shall fall will call an extra ses. lawlessness may have its origin it comes subjugated the Filiphos-assuming sion of the Fifty-sixth congress. In with more than ordinarily bad grace that the policy already entered upon regard to public sentiment it is un- when perpetrated by citizens of states and his deputy are having a little family leaves in the vale of Vallombrosa it would, will be carried out-there will come the doubtedly true that it is very largely that have bitterly protested against quarrel, but don't render a decision in the of course, be unreasonable to expect an task of reconstruction-providing a po- opposed to a permanent increase of the similar offenses committed by southern and that every necessity of the situawar strength for a period of two years.

NO FREE SHIP BILL

Referring to the report of the minority of the house committee on the merchant marine against the ship-bounty bill, in which it is proposed to admit foreignbuilt ships free, the New York Sun says that this would reverse a policy which has subsisted almost from the foundation of the government and is embodied in registry laws still on the statute book. It quotes approvingly the opinion of the commissioner of navigation that the time is not many years distant when we shall build ships of iron or steel better and more cheaply than they can be built anywhere in the world and says: "The free ship proposition, then, is out of the question. Instead of being a movement of progress it would be one of retrograde. Whatever other policy may commend itself to congress, it deserves no consideration. The law of May 10, 1802, admitting foreign-built ships on the construction of a like amount of tonnage here, has been of benefit and an extension of it is one feature of the Payne-Hanna bill. But in no case should any free ship bill, in the full sense of that term, be passed.

There is of course no danger of any such legislation in the present or the succeeding congress, but a strong probability that some such law as is now proposed will be passed later. The indications are that the ship-bounty bill will not receive any consideration from this congress. As to free ships, it may be doubted whether a democratic congress and administration would venture upon such a reversal of a policy that has been adhered to more than a century, during the greater part of which, down to the time of the civil war, the democratic party was in control of the government. The policy of free ships, which would build up foreign at the expense of the American ship-building industry, will never be adopted, it is safe to say, by any political party.

THE SAME OLD BUNCO GAME. It takes a newspaper like the World-Herald to get on both sides of a question. Its antics with reference to the bill for a proposed state subsidy to the First Nebraska volunteers is the latest illustration. Just compare these two

World-Herald News Columns. ulists who voted against, as well as populists and democrats who voted for it. * * academy. The division as to politics as to the vote Subjugation will not be easy. That in the fouse on this bill was this way: Democrats, populists and silver republican voting for the bill, 31; republicans voting for the bill, 30; democrats and populists voting against the bill, 14; republicans voting against the bill, 20. If there is any lesson in this division, it can be drawn at

> World-Herald Editorial Columns Nebraska's republican house of representatives has killed the bill providing for an appropriation for Nebraska's volunteer soldiers. The responsibility for the death of this popular and meritorious measure rests upon the republican party. * * * At this time the men responsible for the defeat of this appropriation do not perhaps realize the extent of their responsibility. The World-Herald does not desire at this time to criticise too severely the action of the republican house. * * * Nebraska's republican house of representatives has defeated the proposed appropriation for

Nebraska's volunteer soldiers. This is about as smooth a bunco game of "heads I win and tails you lose" as public

Every bill before the legislature should be considered solely on its own merits irrespective of the appeals of the popocratic organ for the supporters of the defeated soldier subsidy bill to land. Cuba's acres may be cheaply acwreak vengeance upon the sugar bounty claimants. If the state oyes is not an honest debt it should not pay. That question is for the legislature to look into and decide. In connection with the attack of the local popocratic it may be worth recalling that in his inaugural message the present populist governor recommended the payment of the bounty accrued, at least so far as the claims are still held by the sugar beet growers.

England's troubles in the Soudan are not over by any means. The khalifa has gathered up another army and is advancing toward Khartoum. The war in the Soudan will ultimately be settled just as all others between civilization and barbarism have been. Either civilization will retreat or the barbarians will be exterminated. The blessings of civilization are great, but they are too often appreciated only at the point of the bayonet.

The English papers that are just now worrying themselves over what Lord Beresford may do in the direction of the open door while in this country should try not to lose too much sleep over the matter, for it will probably be some time yet before we enter into a definite alliance against France and Russia in the Orient.

"One hundred apeace" from one company is a fair token of esteem and apshould keep the average state auditor

Following hard upon the outrage com mitted upon the merchants of Macon The probability is that a compromise | Ga., by an Ohio regiment comes the rewill finally be effected, though accord- port that a Minnesota command has

The time is ripe for the consolidation of Omaba and South Omaha and the people of both cities are ready for union. But so long as the law preproposition except with the consent of the office-holding class, who are naturally and unalterably opposed to it, the register their will.

The cruiser Detroit has taken the naval spanking board and departed for Nicaragua, which has been holding up government messages. The smaller boats of the navy seem to be kept perpetually busy chasing around after these second-rate revolutions which seldom amount to as much as a real lively scrimmage in a foot ball game.

Up to Congress.

So far as the Filipino question represents the white man's burden the president is evidently disposed to put it on congress.

Takes a Back Sent.

Indianapolis Journal It is cause for surprise and chagrin to the British to learn that English railroad managers are purchasing locomotives in the United States. A few years ago the British makers were confident they had the business for all time.

> Favors Thankfully Received. Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Central Pacific is about to pay the overnment all that it owes on account of those little advances made nearly thirty years ago. The government was never in better condition financially than now, but there are a great many drains upon the treasury at present, and every little helps. Largest Single Stamp Tax.

When a debt is settled by giving promise to pay, the government must also be settled with-as witness the stamp tax of \$11,762.54 on the Central Pacific notes issued in payment of the railroad company's indebted ness to the United States. Never again, in all probability, will the Internal Revenue bureau collect such a tax on promissory notes in a single transaction.

Cincinnati Enquirer There is a class much affected by the question as to who is going to haul down the stars and stripes at Manila. This is the sentimental feature of the business. The heavy hand of taxation has not fallen with all the force that is in store for the people. There is practical trouble ahead. Be fore we allow our enthusiasm to run away with us, let us remember that the fiddler is to pay, and that he is a high-priced musi-

Three of a Kind.

Minneapolis Tribune. General Otis, the army hero of Manila in his first year. He is not a West Pointer, but entered the army from civil life. It is rather singular that the three generals who have been given most prominent commands since the outbreak of the Spanish war-Miles, Shafter and Otis-are There were republicans who voted for the not graduates of the military academy. In bill and there were republicans who voted the navy it is just the reverse. All the men Philippines no man can tell, but it will against it. There were democrats and pop- who have achieved distinction in that branch of the service are graduates of the naval

Battlefield of Vicksburg.

Under the provisions of the bill to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Vicksburg, which passed in the house and senate and now awaits the executive signature, about 1,200 acres of territory, including the confederate fortifications. the national cemetery and the federal lines. will be acquired by the United States and brought under the control and supervision of three commissioners, to be selected from the forces which took part in the siege and defense of Vicksburg in 1863. The locality is to be made a memorial battlefield in the south as Gettysburg is in the north, and in due time it will be marked at every point of interest with appropriate monuments and tablets. Twenty-five of the states were represented by troops in the military operations before Vicksburg under Grant and Pemberton: and these widely scattered commonwealths will heartily unite in commemorating the deeds of valor there achieved.

CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

Pressing Needs of the Island Coupled with Several "Don'ts." A correspondent of Leslie's Weekly, who is sketching existing conditions in Cuba for that paper, gives several cold facts calculated to discourage boomers. "The opening of Cuba." he writes, "is not like the opening of Oklahoma, where the first man to 'drive a stake has a claim' on a portion of quired from the present impoverished owners, but nevertheless each acre must be paid for. A summing up of the chances for Americans in Cuba shows that the opportunities are of four classes:

'Employment for labor. "Investments by capitalists in municipa! and public improvements. "Agricultural opportunities for small

"The establishment of winter homes and esorts for the leisure classes. "As a winter resort Cuba offers tunities for making money in hotels and boarding houses. Before the war thousands of tourists visited Cuba where only hundreds went to California and Mexico. The sanitary improvements in the larger cities have encouraged Americans to resume their pleasure trips to Cuba, and it is estimated that fully 30,000 people, in search of rest or pleasure, will have found their

When proper sanitation has been established, and when the prejudice resulting from the reports of returning sick soldiers has been overcome. Cuba is sure to become the American Riviera. "If you have consumption or any pulmonary disease avoid Cuba, for to one thus afflicted the atmosphere will prove fatal. The island is, indeed, a winter resort for

the strong rather than a health resort for

the weak.

way to Cuba before the beginning of Lent,

"To sum up-Cuba needs today the manufactured articles of the east, the foodstuffs of the west, the lumber of the south. It needs brawn, but it most needs brain, offering better chances for the educated than for the ignorant. It offers splendid opportunities for those who understand the raising of horses, mules, cattle, pigs and sheep; to those skilled in forestry and the lumber trade; to small farmers versed in the culture of fruit and vegetable products; to capitalists who will put money in sugar and tobacco plantations; to skilled labor generally; to experienced engineers who can be of value in solving the thousand and one problems of public improvements; to hotel men and boarding house keepers; to miners; to young men and young women who can fill positions in the cities. The conditions are a little money, education and energy, a knowledge of the Spanish language or an ability to equire it quickly, a great deal of general

information before starting and only one's

self to support, meaning that if you are

married Cuba is not the place, at present,

SHOW UP THE HOLDUP.

Auburn Post (rep.): The pops are cleaning house just now at Lincoln. The auditor matter too hastily, Remember that Mr. Corand he never said a word about it vents the submission of an annexation of his superior officer and ran them to suit himself while the auditor was absent dure honorable in a republican although it may be in a populist.

Wood River Interests (rep.): A great old ow has broken out in the state auditor's office. One Lichty, chief clerk of the insurance department, has been bounced by suditor Cornell and the last few days Lichty has been telling about the rottenness of the office in robbing insurance companies and ther flagrant violations of the law. If onehalf the charges made by Lichty prove true, and the proof seems to be abundant, Cornell and some of his office force are booked walk the plank. The legislature and Governor Poynter have taken the matter up in earnest and the prespects are good for unearthing some hugh steals. The air down at Lincoln must be tainted, judging by the go astray in that city.

been preferred against State Auditor Cornell, and of such a grave nature as to demand an investigation by the governor and by the legislature, it will be in keeping with the usual course adopted by the Blair Republican to brand Mr. Cornell a criminal in proportion to the magnitude of the crime charged. The Pilot, as in local affairs, will await the decision of the investigating committee before saying more than that Cornell is charged with gross irregularities in the conduct of the insurance department of his office. When the committee appointed to investigate shall have made its report the Pilot will be pleased to announce the findings to its readers with such comment as the case seems to deserve. Tecumseh Chieftain (rep.): Very serious

charges were preferred against State Auditor Cornell the first of this week by Samuel Lichty, ex-chief clerk of the insurance department. The charges are so grave in their nature that Governor Poynter has, in a special message to the legislature. asked for a full investigation to the end that Cornell's actions may be thoroughly crutinized. The charges are open and pecific. Unless the auditor can clear himself from them he will undoubtedly be impeached and ultimately removed from office. n conformity with the governor's request both houses of the legislature have ap pointed committees of investigation, with full power to take evidence, call for all papers bearing on the case and administer oaths. The findings are awaited with grea interest. The affair has created considerable excitement in political circles. Auditor Cornell's actions have long been viewed with suspicion, notwithstanding his loud claims of immaculate honesty, and now, if he is unjustly consured, he will be afforded an opportunity to silence all criticism.

Schuyler Sun (rep.): The Omaha Bee has exposed a game of robbery, being carried on in the insurance department of State Auditor Cornell's office, which is fully as oad as the defalcations of Bartley and Moore. The law gives the auditor the right to appoint a man to examine the books and ecords of insurance companies which do ousiness in this state. For this work the xaminer is allowed \$5 a day, and actual expenses. One O. W. Palm was appointed. This man deliberately "held up" several of the companies which he examined for fees amounting to many times what the law allowed. This practice came to the attention the auditor's deputy Sam Lichty who vigorously protested against the nefarious practice and for his desire to do right was ischarged by the auditor. Lichty has consequently exposed the unlawful work and Governor Poynter has called upon the legislature to investigate the matter, which will

St. Paul Phonograph (pop.): The Omaha it: Bee brings charges against State Auditor Cornell which, if true, should immediately remove that gentleman from office. The accusation is, briefly, that the auditor has alowed "snide" insurance companies to do business by extorting from them a large fee for examination and certificate, and further that he has failed, like his predecessor, to collect the fees owing by non-resident insurance The Bee has its information companies. from Sam Lichty, the insurance deputy lately discharged by Cornell, and for that reason it should probably be taken with a few grains of allowance. But at any rate these charges are of such a grave nature that the auditor's affairs should be investigated at once, and if found true, Mr. Cornell should promptly be removed from office. We did not put men in the state offices to follow the beaten pathway of the republican orruptionists

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

In the opinion of the Left, Loubet is all right. Senator Morrill was the only member of the present senate who wrote with a quill

A New York paper asserts that the presilent has decided views on the army bill, adding: "He stands firm for the Hull measure."

If the reports of some of the French papers are true President Loubet, while dining, wears his napkin tucked into his collar, just as though he were a native of Chicago It was a New York magistrate who observed in open court that when a man has got enough of the world it is all right for him to put an end to his existence, adding that that is what he intends to do.

Although Mark Hanna is portrayed as aughty and unapproachable, he is always possessed of a cool and even temper, and has more callers than any man in the senate, except, possibly, Senator Mason.

The way things get turned around is illustrated by the necessity of explaining that the monument being erected to the memory of Nancy Hanks in Indiana is in honor of the mother of President Lincoln, and not of the horse that was named after her.

It is said that Spain intends to spend the \$20,000,000 it will receive for the Philippines in buying a new navy. For such a sum it can get six cruisers, better than it lost when Cervera met Schley, with a few torpedo boats thrown in. Indeed the three new battleships it has already ordered are of the latest and most approved

It is not generally known that Speaker Reed once served in the navy. After graduating with honors at Bowdoin he tried his hand at law, but in a short time secured appointment as assistant paymaster in the savy. During a great part of the civil war he served on the Sybil, which patrolled the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi rivers. The service was uneventful and in 1865 Mr. Reed returned to the practice of law in Portland.

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

When the trust germ is as thick in the New Jersey atmosphere as the autumu enterprising town like Vineland to prove nell is auditor and that Samuel Lichty was immune and cacape contamination. It has deputy and that for over two years Mr. not. Vineland, consisting largely of glass Lichty knew all that was going on in the plants that planted so deeply the cash of credulous capitalists that it has never been till after he was fired. Mr. Lichty further able to sprout a dividend, does not possess says, in his letter, that he took things in an abundance of those sinews which even his own hands contrary to the instructions the benevolent trust would feel hopeful of expanding into gigantic enterprises with billions in them. But in the unfortunat ing the campaign. Such actions would not absence of more autotantial assets that en terprising village has a surplus of brains, and for tack of some enemy more worthy of lis sting the insidious trust germ attacked these with zeal that would have done honor a better cause. The result was the for mation of a doctor's trust, having for its object the detection of every ruscal whose estate was insufficient to satisfy the damages after the funeral, and, incidentally, the regulation of the output of pills to those who could pay according to a scale commensurate with the financial needs of the rofession For a whole month this benign institution

worked entirely to the satisfaction of the trongest patient holders, but then a strange thing happened. Notwithstanding the weil known fact of the more than brotherly love way in which the servants of the people every physician cherishes for all others of same profession, the gaugrene of jealousy invaded the ranks of the minority Blair Pilot (rep.): Since charges have patient holders and like a worm in the bud preyed upon the damask of their cheeks until conscience born of a light would no longer permit them to hold their peace. Then they arose and spoke eloquently of the moral and other ruins that the octopus has encompassed, and with a mighty cath they swore that no more should the deliberations of the unholy thing be weighted down by their presence. But make matters worse several would-be patients whose tax receipts were found to be unsatisfactory also arose and, repairing to the nearest attorney, sought balm for the hurt that blacklisted honor feels by decorating the court dockets with enough damage suits against the refractory phy icians to bankrupt the town if collected Consternation prevails in the camp of Esculapius and the chief priests of the lancet and the scribes of the prescription held a meeting in the inner temple of the high riest, who was also the promoter, at which the dangerous possibilities of the trust germ to their profession were discussed with pated breath. At its conclusion it was ancounced that the pulse of the octopus had ceased to beat, and then tearfully they withdrew, but so also did not the plaintiffs in the damage suits, and the world will watch the outcome with more than ordinary interest.

The Hastings Record says that Adams ounty was never so rich in bright prospects s it is at this time. Out on the farm it is discovered that the severe winter has done little injury to grain or stock owing to the fact that the farmers planted the one carefully and took care of the other. From this the Record concludes very correctly that the provident farmer like the merchant or other business man makes his own fortune and congratulates the farmers of Adams county over the fact that they have learned this lesson.

A tombstone is supposed to be a very solemn thing, but as a matter of fact some very queer, if not ludicrous, sentiments are sometimes found engraved upon them. Over in Iowa there is said to be one with the following touching sentiment on it: "Here lies Paul Howard, who was a faithful husband, baldheaded, the father of nine children and always had money out at interest." Onlie as bad, if not worse, the epitaph on a stone in a Pennsylvania cemetery "Here lies Hannah Jane Moore, who had hadish legs and a badish cough, but her two badish legs carried her off." Equally as expressive but with a touch of economy as well as sentiment in it was the inscription placed on the marble headstone of a child that died at Buck Shoals in North Carolina near the home of the late Bill Nye, but of course the humorist had nothing to do with

"Here lies our little baby; He neither cries nor hollers; He lived just forty days And cost us thirty dollars.

An incident of more than ordinary significance occurred in New York during the recent storm. The cars operated by compressed air motors were not delayed a monent and seem to experience no inconvenience whatever from the effects of the severe cold, while every one in the city propelled by electricity was laid up and prived useless for days. If, from this, it is proved that compressed air power is not retarded or interfered with by severe cold we have in it a most dangerous rival to electricity, other things equal. There are scientists of conservative judgment and great ability who unhesitatingly declare that electricity does not offer a single advantage as a motive power over compressed air, while the latter has many advantages to recommend it to public favor as a substitute for the former. Among these advantages is the one said to have been verified in New York, and if their other claims are as well founded the electric car may eventually make way for that propelled by compressed air, just as the horse had to give place to the cable and the cable to the trolley.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Detroit Journal: We have accomplished for the Filipinos what they never would have accomplished for themselves-their independence of Spain. Now we must teach them even though it be in the cruel school of war, that we are their friends; that we mean to do them good instead of evil. When that is done we shall teach them to govern themselves and then quit their islands. Brooklyn Eagle: The president's tribute

o the congress, meaning any congress the American nation, is by no means the least attractive and patriotic part of his speech. And when we have a president and a congress working in harmony, both endeavoring to the extent of their capacity to reflect the sentiment of the nation, it is no probable that we will go far astray.

Buffalo Express: We do not know just how republican institutions can best be given to the Philippines, but as we are Americans, we should consider it beyond debate that republican institutions are best and that we can have no other mission in th Philippines than to establish them there that even if he did not actually put it into language.

sweep of the address is as placid and rewarming the cold waters of discontent, an flecked with signs of promise of that happy the impulse of the year just past, shall have become the gems and glories of those tropi-William McKinley, the poet of the inevi

table. What is is right, the thing that has been done was the only thing possible; R is altogether creditable and righteous, and We are the puppers of it. Let us rise to our opportunity even if it be the unpleasant and most regrettable duty of killing brown men in rebellion against our new authority

-and acquit ourselves like men. Boston Globe: Whatever may be said regarding the indefiniteness of Mr. McKinley's views on certain issues in the past, there is no mistaking his position on the Philippine question. He believes in 'holding" the islands for the present and the immediate uture at least, and behind his references his faith in the fidelity of congress to its ew duties there is manifest a feeling of confidence that the nation's legislators will sustain his action and his purpose.

ENTANGLING ALLIANCES.

Philadelphia Times: Lord Charles will not succeed in entangling us in the general foreign policy of England, nor in frightening us into building a great navy that he may use as an example to induce an increased one at home.

Philadelphia Record: As a matter of fact, alliance is needed to perserve the freem of trade in the coast cities of China and n the valleys of the Hoangho, the Yangtsekinng and the West river. Nor does Russia lesire to close even Talienwan to foreign ommerce, thus depriving its great transontinental railway across Asia of profitable traffic; and as to the other ports it would be too feeble to enforce any hostile policy against any one of the powers named. With respect to northern China the British government would be well content that Russia should be occupied in a conquest which would indefinitely draw its strength away from India, Japan is jealously interested only in the integrity of Korea, and cares nothing for the bleak plains of Mongolia and the Manchurian highlands. The four powers named have thus no inerest in common sufficiently important to draw them into an alliance.

Chicago Post: Lord Beresford contends hat Russia and France want territory and not trade alone, and that ultimately they must declare for the exclusive-privilege policy. Count Cassini, Russian ambassador at Washington, repudiates this imputation. He says that France is as commercial a nation as England or Germany, and that Russia's aspirations and ambitions are chiefly industrial. The Siberian road, he laims, is a commercial, not a strategic, idea. t is, therefore, unjust and inexpedient to exclude France and Russia from any international understanding with regard to China, supposing such an understanding to be at all ecessary. It may be said that it is natural for the Russian ambassador to take such a view of Lord Beresford's propaganda, and this is true. But the important consideration is that exactly the same view is taken by every practical statesman in Europe and the United States. It is not deemed wise or advantageous to agitate the Chinese question just now and give offense to Russia and France. The future will be left to take care of itself.

TART TRIFLES.

Chicago Record: "What makes Dickle's cough so bad this morning."
"It is nearly time for him to start to school,"

Philadelphia North American: Caller-Is he exchange editor in?

the exchange canor in.

The Editor—I am he.

Caller—Well, I want to exchange this
summer suit for a winter overcoat. Somerville Journal: Every man has a pet phrase that he uses a great deal. With some men it is: "Thank you, I don't care if I do!"

Indianapolis Journal: "Oh, yes!" said Eve in recounting to the neighbor the Garden of Eden fire. "We only escaped with the clothes we had on."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Curious picture this, isn't it? Exterior of railway car that is to run 150 miles an hour."
"Exterior, ch? Well, I think that's the view of it that would suit me best

Detroit Free Press: "Have you an agree-"Yes, we have; every morning we have cake walk?"
'Cake walk? What's that?" "Why, the first man at the table gets e hot ones,"

Washington Star: "Yes." said the in-Washington Star: "Yes," said the inventor, with great enthusiasm, "my next work is going to be a great success. I've had my portrait in a number of papers, and column after column of blography," "But how about the invention?" "Oh I haven't had time to invent that yet, I'll get around to it by and by."

RETROGRESSION. Conde B. Pallen in Collier's Weekly, Ve gave a solemn pledge and called on Heaven To hear; our arms, we swore, were Free-

dom's own,
To freedom consecrate and her alone;
Our valor sprung from her chaste bosom, given
To Freedom's cause forever; and her levin
We forged upon the footsteps of her Her sword unclasping from her glittering Within our hands she placed, and blessed

O solemn mockery of her holy trust!
Our troth forgot and claked our noble zeal,
Our brittle honer shattered in the dust:—
A riotous people drunk with conquest's lust
In bacchanalian rout we onward reel,
And gainst her turn her own ensanguined

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