THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year	$6.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year	8.00
Six Months	4.00
Three Months	2.00
Sunday Bee, One Year	2.00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1.50
Weekly Bee, One Year	50

OFFICES.

Omaha: The Bee Building.
South Omaha: City Hall building, Twenty-fifth and N streets.
Council Bluffs: 10 Pearl Street.
Chicago: Stock Exchange Building.
New York: Temple Court.
Washington: 501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Editorial Department, The Omaha Bee.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

Business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks, express and post-office money orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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 February, 1899, was as follows:

1	24,060	15	24,390
2	24,140	16	24,540
3	24,170	17	24,490
4	24,280	18	24,830
5	24,405	19	24,495
6	32,820	20	24,630
7	33,150	21	24,639
8	29,140	22	24,550
9	24,340	23	24,440
10	24,310	24	24,510
11	24,610	25	24,620
12	24,565	26	24,325
13	24,420	27	24,370
14	25,150	28	25,010

Total	707,399
Less unsold and returned copies	11,031
Net total sales	696,368
Net daily average	24,870

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of March, 1899.
(Seal.) GEO. M. REED,
Notary Public in and for Douglas County, Neb.

What about those long-promised viaducts? Why should there be any further delay in their construction?

At least one Omaha party is destined to shine at the Paris exposition in 1900—he has secured the boot blacking concession.

Why didn't the supreme court commissioners pay Robert E. Lee Herdman a retainer of $1,000 for his influence with Hitchcalf?

If General Wheaton's flying column is going to keep up with Aguinaldo's flying Filipinos it is evident that it needs more than two wings.

A long-standing eyesore is at last to be removed. The council has ordered the repaving of Capitol avenue between Sixteenth and Twentieth streets.

General Otis says the affair at Manila is no picnic and there is no reason in the world to believe that the Filipinos will disagree with his view of the situation.

The formation of the sardine trust suggests the idea that enterprising capitalists are apparently overlooking the golden opportunity of a combine on mushrooms and fish bait.

The republicans of the legislature should remember that they are pledged to a revision of the revenue laws that will insure a more equitable distribution of the burdens of taxation.

The decision of the board of managers to make the Greater America Exposition a tropical fair does not necessarily indicate that Omaha is to have a hot time from July to November.

Everyone knows that times have improved, but they are not so booming that capable men cannot be found who are willing to serve as clerks of the district court for $2,500 per year.

The Cuban assembly complains that General Gomez has ignored it. If he has it is only another evidence of the good sense which the American people have always credited the old general with possessing.

Twenty-five hundred a year will assure for Douglas county a just as competent and efficient clerk of the district court as $25,000 a year. Why should the clerk of the court be paid a higher salary than the judge?

The Filipinos who shipped guns into Manila concealed in coffins had better saved their packing boxes. By the time General Wheaton gets through with them the supply is likely to be short even at the best.

The bill to give well diggers a lien on the well for services performed should authorize the lien holders to remove the property if not paid for and might also be made broad enough to include postholes.

The moving incidents by flood and field that have beset the Cuban assembly heretofore are as Pelion to a mole hill when compared to the awful calamity that now threatens it in a general strike of its typewriters.

The people of Nebraska can dispense more readily with the do-nothing railroad commission than they can with the hard working supreme court commission, but what would become of Jim Dahlman and Joe Edgerton?

It is beginning to look as though the remains of Admiral Vilamil, the commander of the torpedo squadron slain at Santiago, are just about as numerous and ubiquitous as are those of his illustrious compatriot, Columbus.

The new postmaster of Omaha has been congratulated by the state senate upon his good fortune. This must be highly gratifying to the new postmaster, but what has the state senate to do with the Omaha postoffice?

The latest corporation to be formed is the wife training trust, but inasmuch as its primal object is the unlimited production of pies and biscuits "like mother used to make" the chances are that not even Prof. Herron will view its advent with serious alarm.

THE STAR OF EMPIRE.

At a recent session of the industrial commission J. A. Bringham, assistant secretary of agriculture, voiced an opinion, as an expert witness, before that body which should not pass without notice. Briefly, Mr. Bringham said that the settlement of the west has been too rapid, that the agricultural products of that section are greater than the demand, and that immigration to it should be rather discouraged than encouraged. That the settlement of the west has been the most remarkable achievement in the history of the country is indisputably true. An empire larger than the most ambitious dreams of world conquerors of old has been reclaimed from the wilderness, desert places have been made to blossom as the rose, the blessings of civilization with its attendant consequences of education, religion and material conditions for the betterment of man have all been encompassed in little more than a generation. Would the world, would the west, be better if the process had been slower? There is no reason to think so. If its phenomenal development were founded upon so-called boom conditions there might be some reason to doubt the efficacy and wisdom of such progress. But such is not the case. The boom, to a certain extent, has been a factor and not altogether a deleterious one, in the development of the west, but in the main it has been most solid and substantial. Two causes have accounted for it. Advantages in the west not found elsewhere and the display of energy and enterprise without a parallel in the world's history. But as much as has been accomplished we have only begun, and instead of requiring a period of cessation the reverse is actually the case. The products of the west, enormous as they are, are not in excess of the demand and will not be in years, if ever. The countries of Europe are buying more meats and breadstuffs from us now than ever before and the indications are that these markets will each year increase. But new markets are being established throughout the world, which for generations to come will require every dollar's worth of the surplus product that the west can produce. South America alone could be made a customer for half the grain produced in the United States, and the possibilities are not so great in that country as in the Orient. The population of the west is sparse, millions of acres of land are ready to yield abundant harvests to skillful husbandry, and there is a market and a profitable one for everything that the farmer can produce. In view of these facts, there is no necessity for diminution of immigration. We need more people and will continue to do so until every arable acre of land is under cultivation, and until that time our energies should be directed to encouraging instead of discouraging farmers to settle in the west.

HENCE THESE TEARS.

In knocking out the Herdman police commission and turning down the bogus claimant to the mayorship of Omaha the supreme court struck the "gang" a fatal body blow. The lucrative business of the well known firm of Moise, Herdman and Hitchcalf, which for years has subsisted on blackmail and voluntary contributions from protected gamblers and lawless resorts, has been broken up and their political domination in Omaha and Douglas county is foredoomed. This explains the vicious onslaught of the gang organ on the supreme court and its clamor for the abolition of the supreme court commission. The gang dies hard, and revenge is sweet even in death. The hypocritical howl over supreme court nepotism is the wail of the political street walker that puts on airs of virtue. The fact that near relatives of the judges have been on the state pay roll as clerks, placarded as startling disclosures, has been public property for years and years. This species of nepotism originated years before the present judges had taken their places on the bench. It was an inheritance from the court presided over by Judge Maxwell and has continued ever since. From the reform standpoint it is doubtless improper, if not absolutely wrong, but it was not disclosed and denounced by the reform organ until the court had committed the unpardonable offense. Hence these tears.

IS THE OPEN DOOR THREATENED?

The British Associated Chambers of Commerce adopted a resolution urging the government to maintain the open door in China. This would seem to imply that the policy is believed by the commercial interests of England to be threatened. That there is a feeling in England that the open-door policy is not absolutely secure is shown in the views of some of the London correspondents of American newspapers. One of these very recently wrote that the policy seems doomed. He said that Russia, France, and in the future, if not today, Germany, are against it. There is no doubt, stated this correspondent, that England is supporting Italy's demand for a naval base, a railway and other commercial concessions, although what Italy asks for is in the very heart of the region popularly supposed to be within the peculiar British sphere of influence. Far from being an open door, he said, this is beyond question the beginning of a policy of partition, in which each country will take what it can and ultimately enforce upon its own territory such prohibitive tariff arrangements as it prefers.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday the minister of foreign affairs, in a statement regarding Italy's action in China, said that government had obtained the approval of Great Britain and Japan before asking the concession at San Mun and that other friendly powers had acquiesced. These powers, it is presumed, are Russia and Germany, though possibly the decision of the United States government to observe "disinterested neutrality" may be regarded by Italy as in effect acquiescence. It was also stated by the Italian minister of foreign affairs that Great Britain had advised against the use of force and promised its diplomatic support to Italy at the court of Pekin. There is no doubt, therefore, that England is behind the effort of the Italian government to secure concessions in China and it appears to be assured, also, that it is the intention of Italy to press its demand on diplomatic lines, there being no justification, as the prime minister stated, for resorting to violence, the effect of which might be to disturb the international equilibrium in the far east.

It is thus made plain that the move on the part of Italy was inspired and that that government is merely the instrument of Great Britain so far as China is concerned. If Italy obtains the concession she seeks it will be due wholly to British influence and it is needless to say that in that event British influence would dictate the policy of Italy in China. There would be practically, if not actually, an alliance between the two nations, with Japan in full accord. Now it is hardly possible that Great Britain would counsel any other policy than that of the open door. That nation is so strongly committed to the policy and its maintenance is so essential to her commercial interests in China that it is scarcely conceivable she will do anything inimical to the policy. Although the Italian minister said nothing about a policy, it is reasonable to assume that British support was not given without a clear understanding that the British policy should be observed.

From this point of view the conclusion must be that the effort of Italy to obtain concessions from China involves no menace to the open door, but rather contemplates the extension and strengthening of that policy.

MR. CANNON'S MISTAKE.

In his speech in the house of representatives on the closing day of the last congress Mr. Cannon, chairman of the committee on appropriations, said in defending the action of the house in defeating the Nicaragua canal propositions of the senate that "if the senate bill or any measure proposed had been enacted, the United States would have paid $5,000,000 for a worthless concession and would have been committed by law to the construction of a canal along the Nicaragua route." This statement has caused some resentment on the part of senate supporters, one of whom, Senator Frye, has taken the trouble to point out Mr. Cannon's mistake.

The Maine senator correctly states that the senate canal bill provided for the appointment by the president of appraisers to value any property purchased and the amount to be paid for any such property was limited to $5,000,000. It should be stated, however, that the original bill did propose to pay the Maritime canal company $5,000,000 for its concession and property, but so vigorous was the opposition to this that the measure was amended in the form stated by Senator Frye. In regard to the canal amendment to the river and harbor bill by the senate, Mr. Frye is also correct in saying that there was not a word about the payment of $5,000,000 for any purpose, that amendment authorizing the president to acquire such portion of territory belonging to Costa Rica and Nicaragua, or such rights or privileges therein or connected therewith, as may be necessary to construct and control a canal. This did not involve paying anything for any concession, but its effect would have been to commit the United States to the construction of a canal along the Nicaragua route, regardless of the claims to consideration of any other route.

It must be admitted that the statement of Mr. Cannon is incorrect, but the facts remain that the senate was disposed to vote $5,000,000 for concessions which Senator Frye now declares he does not believe worth anything, that it was driven from this position by the knowledge that the house would not agree to pay the Maritime canal company a cent and that it finally endeavored to commit the government to the construction of the Nicaragua canal. The action of the house in the matter undoubtedly has the approval of public opinion. The authority given the president to appoint a commission of engineers to make a full and complete investigation of the isthmus, with a view to the future construction of a canal across the same, particularly the Panama and Nicaragua routes, will give congress and the country clearer information regarding the feasibility of the different routes and no reasonable man will question the desirability of obtaining such information. The supporters of the Nicaragua canal project insist that it is the only one worthy of consideration, while there are able engineers who claim superiority for the Panama route. The question will be determined, probably finally, by the commission to be appointed by the president.

GOVERNOR POYNTER'S VETO.

Governor Poynter's veto of the bill reestablishing the supreme court commission is a serious mistake. Without impugning the motives that prompted this action we doubt its wisdom and cannot concur in his conclusions. The governor asserts that the supreme court commission was created as a makeshift to help out the supreme court until the people themselves could reinforce the court by electing additional judges, but the fact that amendments to the constitution proposing an increase in the number of supreme judges have twice failed to receive the necessary majority of all the votes cast at the general election at which they were submitted is interpreted as an expression by the people against an increase of the supreme court. This is decidedly illogical. The failure of the supreme court amendments was not due to popular opposition to the increase in the number of supreme judges, but to conditions that make it almost impossible to secure ratification for any amendment to the constitution, however much needed. It seems passing strange that a populist governor should seek to justify a veto of the supreme court commission bill on the ground of popular aversion to an increase of the supreme court in the light of the very recent attempt of his predecessor and a fusion legislature to "count in" an amendment to the constitution making an increase in the number of supreme court judges.

The governor's criticism of the supreme court as a body inferior in calibre to the supreme courts of other states is in exceedingly bad taste if not entirely out of place. The governor represents a co-ordinate branch of government and is therefore not in position to assail its standing or belittle its members. The assertion that the public service does not demand the services of the commission is baseless. We make bold to assert that the public service and the people who have litigation in the supreme court would suffer seriously by the abolition of the commission. The assertion that the commission was useless is moreover flatly contradicted by the governor himself. Less than ten days ago he proposed to approve a supreme court commission bill, so framed as to allow each judge of the court to name one commissioner. At this distance from Lincoln it would seem that the governor has framed his veto message to meet the clamor of short-sighted partisans who desire to cripple the supreme court even if the public is the chief sufferer by such a course.

General Pando, the head of the Bolivian revolution, has proposed to President Alonzo that both of them surrender their arms to one Belissarius Boots and call an assembly to settle the question as to which one of them shall benevolently assimilate the country. If President Alonzo knows a good thing when he sees it he will lose no time in accepting the offer, but as the custodian of the arms will naturally feel it his duty to benevolently assimilate them as soon as a purchaser can be found, the indications are that Colonel Boots will soon find himself clear up to the straps in clover.

The president went south for the purpose of rest and succeeded in eluding the men who desired to occupy his time and attention. When the school children came after him he emulated Davy Crockett's coon and came down. When young America sets itself about anything it does not propose to be denied even by the president.

Russia is said to be adopting measures to induce foreign capital to invest in productive enterprises in that country. Some very effective measures would be to cease building prisons for men who dare to think and then turn the vast number of men now in the army into productive instead of destructive channels.

The Hon. Billy Mason is going to pass a pleasant vacation investigating adulterations of food and if he should find any undue intimacy existing between butter and tallow candles somebody will have to name a whole menagerie for him when congress reassembles.

Two years ago the bill to make the clerkship of the district court a salaried office was pigeonholed by the fusion legislature in consideration of $5,000 or thereabouts, of which sum $1,000 is reputed to have been disbursed to the Herdman gang.

The California senatorial fight appears to have resolved itself into a proposition that if the Southern Pacific railway is not to be allowed to have the senator it will prevent the people from having one and let the state go with only one senator.

Pledges Fulfilled.
Globe-Democrat.

The business activity promised by the republican party in 1896 is in every respect bigger than the promise.

Pursued to the Grave.
Indianapolis News.

And now there is a Coffin trust. These combinations are not only going to make it hard to live, they are going to make it hard to die. They intend to follow a man just as far as they can.

Is Conquest Worth the Cost?
Indianapolis Journal.

How many people are asking themselves in whispers if it was really worth while for the United States to pay a large amount to liberate a people who seem not to be able to appreciate the meaning of the word liberty?

Undaunted by Failure.
New York Tribune.

If Italy's experiment of expansion in China turns out no better than the one she made in Abyssinia, it were better for her that the ointment of her preparation were sold for an hundred pence and the money given to her poor.

Isolation Means Independence.
Detroit Free Press.

The United States can best advance her own welfare and hasten the realization of the czar's dream of universal peace by keeping out of the old world's maelstrom. By using our commercial and industrial resources alone we can compel Europe to abandon her mighty military establishments, simply to save herself from financial ruin.

The World's Naval Schoolmaster.
Minneapolis Times.

There has been a wondrous change in the world's opinion of the United States as a naval power since the exploits of Dewey and Schley. Our friends in Europe are all sending naval attaches over here to take notes and most of them admit, as does Lieutenant de Faramond, of the French embassy, that the United States is the second naval power in the world.

No Place for Women.
Philadelphia Record.

No words could more strongly emphasize the impropriety of permitting officers' wives and children to crowd to Manila, thus adding to the responsibilities of our army, than those used by General Otis in this connection when he remarked: "This is a war, not a picnic." The line of battle is no place for women and babes, and for the time being Manila is the front.

Prohibition for Jackies Only.
Springfield Republican.

It is natural that the religious press should rejoice in the action of the Navy department in regard to alcoholic drinks, but it is not quite accurate to say, as several of them do, that the use of liquors is prohibited in the navy. It is only the sale to enlisted men which is prohibited, which is not quite the same thing. The officers are still allowed to drink as much or as little as they please.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

The parchment document commissioning George Dewey as admiral is on its way to Manila in a specially constructed box of carved oak. An expert draftsman of the Navy department threw his skill into the work, and produced a highly ornamented document. It is surmounted by an eagle with outstretched wings. At the foot is Columbia in a sea chariot drawn by sea horses, with mermaids disporting in the black waters. The commission reads as follows:

"William McKinley, President of the United States of America: To all who shall see these presents—greeting: Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the patriotism, valor, fidelity and abilities of George Dewey, I have nominated, and by the advice and consent of the senate, do appoint him admiral in the navy from the 2d day of March, 1899, in the service of the United States. He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the duties of admiral by doing and performing all manner of things thereto belonging.

"And I do strictly charge and require all officers, seamen and marines under his command to be obedient to his orders as admiral. And he is to observe and follow all orders and directions from time to time as he shall receive from me, or the future president of the United States of America, or his superior officer set over him according to the rules and discipline of the navy.

"This commission to continue in force during the pleasure of the president of the United States for the time being.

"Given under my hand at Washington this 3d day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1899, and in the 123d year of the independence of the United States.

"WILLIAM McKINLEY.

"By the President: JOHN D. LONG,
Secretary of the Navy."

The Army and Navy Journal tells a story of a warrior from a Mississippi town. The women organized a Red Cross Auxiliary society, and among their contributions to the comfort of their absent heroes was a case of home-made pajamas. The box containing these was sent to camp, but no acknowledgment of its receipt was returned. So the good women telegraphed: "Anxious to know if you got the pajamas last week." Now, the captain had been sitting up with the boys the night before, and when the dispatch was handed him he was trying to reduce his swollen head with a wet towel, and his mind was somewhat confused. So the women of the relief society were astonished by the receipt of this dispatch: "Story is a lie out of whole cloth; probably made up by my enemies to ruin me politically. Admit am not a total abstainer, but never had the pajamas last week or at any other time."

The change that has been effected in Santiago in a few months is strikingly pictured by Mr. George Kennan in the Outlook. Mr. Kennan was in Santiago last August and was obliged to leave there with the white man's burden—typhoid fever. He returned to Santiago last month and tells of the revolution wrought by General Wood, as follows: "There were no emaciated pariah dogs nosing about heaps of rotting garbage beside the curbstones; no streams of dirty, foul-smelling water trickling out of house drains and running down the filth-clogged gutters; no little piles of human excrement on the sidewalks and no stenches of decomposition even in the narrowest and least frequented alleys. The Christina boulevard along the water front was as free from dirt and litter as any street in New York; the great central market on Marina street, which I remembered as a foul, sickening pest hole, had become as fresh and neat a place as Center market in Washington; the Calle de la Marina had been newly paved from the bay to the plaza and a gang of men was at work repaving Enramadas; a fine new boulevard with a hard macadamized surface encircled the city on its eastern side, with excellent branch roads leading to Caney and San Juan Hill; and there was a new road in process of construction to Morro castle." According to Mr. Kennan the Cubans take to American ideas and customs. He says: "There can be no doubt, I think, that American customs, American ideas and American methods are beginning already to influence not only the boys, but the men and women of this city. In dress, in social habits, in commercial transactions and in a growing regard for neatness and cleanliness one sees everywhere the slow but sure working of the leaven of civilization and enlightenment."

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The will of the late William Black, the Scottish novelist, leaves £20,000 to widow and children.

Anybody who wishes to confer a favor on Aguinaldo should send him a history of Lawton's Apache campaigns.

Henry Labouchere's latest attack on the House of Lords divides that august body into mentals, ornamentals and detrimentals.

Henry Lee Higginson, the Boston millionaire, was asked the other day what he would do if he were suddenly without a dollar. "Do?" he replied. "I'd take the first job that offered!"

The late Michael Angelo Woolfe of Brooklyn is said to have been the originator of humorous pen and ink sketches in this country. His pictures of poor children, which he was very fond of drawing and which became known as "Woolfe's Waifs," were particularly clever. Thomas Nast was Woolfe's friend and coworker.

Li Wing Low, the Chinese consul general at Havana, who has just been transferred to the similar post at Manila, is a distinguished Chinaman. In his own country he is entitled to the rank of tao-tai, equivalent to a lieutenant governor. Prior to his appointment to the Cuban post he had acted as consul general in San Francisco for six years.

The day after Prof. Donaldson killed himself in his dive at the Madison Square Garden, New York, three applications were received from divers who wanted to take his place, and one of them, W. J. Ellis, was so persistent, despite the fact that the management had abolished the performance, that he had to be ejected from the Garden by force.

Dr. Sven Hedin, who is soon to start for Thibet, will make Kashgar, in Turkestan, his starting point, and will again cross, by a different route, the Takla-Makan desert, in which he nearly perished of thirst on his last journey. He expects to spend next winter in northern Thibet and plans, the following summer, to cross this loftiest plateau in the world from north to south, emerging in India.

According to the annual report of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the foreign commerce of that port for the year ended June 30 last was $39,255,756 less than during the previous year, being $996,955,416, against $1,036,211,172 for the year ended June 30, 1897. According to the report the foreign commerce of the entire United States, however, during last year was $2,069,363,069, or an increase of $35,782,876 compared with the previous year. It has long been known that the falling off in New York is due largely to the diversion of traffic to other ports.

NEBRASKA'S NEW SENATOR.

Norfolk Journal (rep.): Hayward was the Journal's choice from the start and news of his election is received with general satisfaction throughout the state.

Holdrege Citizen (rep.): The long senatorial fight in this state was ended Tuesday night when in the republican caucus Hon. M. L. Hayward was nominated for senator on the second ballot and the nomination was made unanimous on motion of Speaker Clark of Lancaster. On the first ballot in caucus Hayward secured 44 votes or 8 less than enough to nominate. The outcome is the one desired by a large majority of the republicans of Nebraska and all will be glad that the bitter fight is finally over. It leaves fewer sore spots than any other nomination would have left. During the entire fight, as during the state campaign, Senator-elect Hayward conducted himself in a dignified manner.

Clarks Leader (rep.): The deadlock has been broken. The wish of the rank and file of the party throughout the state has been granted. Judge Hayward has been duly elected as junior senator from Nebraska. After a senatorial struggle unprecedented in the history of the state, lasting about sixty days, during which every scheme known to the modern politician was exhausted by his adversaries, Judge Hayward—largely by virtue of his own individuality and the demands of the hour and conditions, backed by an enthusiastic following of his old comrades of the war and from the rank and file of his party—has been given the highest honor in the gift of the people of the state. That he will discharge all of the duties of this responsible position with honor and credit to the state, party and himself, we have not the shadow of a doubt.

Ord Quiz (rep.): The long struggle is over and Hayward, whom the great majority of republicans wanted, has been elected to the United States senate to take the place of Senator Allen. The first important break in the notable deadlock was when Thompson pulled out of the race. His supporters, however, did not go to Hayward and for awhile the situation seemed as desperate as ever. But in the caucus of Tuesday night, on the second ballot, there was a break for the band wagon and Hayward was chosen by a unanimous vote. In accordance therewith he was duly elected Wednesday. The Quiz and all the state are glad that the struggle is ended and that it has ended as it has. Of all the men named for the place he was the best and we congratulate ourselves that from now on this state will be ably represented in the senate.

Wahoo Wasp (rep.): The announcement of the election of Hon. M. L. Hayward for United States senator was received by the republicans of Saunders county with demonstrations of approval. There were many republicans who had favorite candidates, and who would have been glad to have had them chosen, but after the first few days of the contest it was generally conceded that the republicans of the state desired the selection of Judge Hayward. From the start he had a majority of the republican members of the legislature with him, and should have been elected many weeks ago. It was a long and stubborn contest, but the Hayward followers felt confident from the start that in the end he would win. Senator Hayward is an able, clean and deserving man and the party is to be congratulated in selecting him as a colleague of Senator Thurston.

Ashland Gazette (rep.): "All is well that ends well!" The long senatorial fight and deadlock in Nebraska have come to an end and the result is the best that could possibly take place for the benefit of the republican party and the people at large. The choice is Judge Monroe Leland Hayward of Nebraska City, who was chosen on the forty-third joint ballot, after a unanimous agreement in the caucus of the previous evening. The contest has been the most animated in the history of the state. Judge Hayward was clearly the choice of the rank and file of the republican party from the first and his election was in deference to the popular wish. Champions of the other candidates have done the wise and patriotic thing to yield their own personal preferences to the demands of their constituents. Senator Hayward is the popular choice and he will add strength to his party and do honor to his state. While there has been a good deal of impatience over the long delay, this feeling will soon be forgotten in the general satisfaction over the result.

Nebraska City Press (rep.): After a long and well fought campaign of seven weeks the republicans of Nebraska have chosen a senator and his name is Monroe L. Hayward of Nebraska City, Otoe county. While every citizen of Otoe county and of Nebraska City in particular feels a local pride in his election, Senator Hayward's services and ripe experience belong to the whole state. This contest has shown that boodle and corruption can be defeated by an aroused public sentiment and that whenever the people of Nebraska really demand a clean man for office it is in their power to elect him. However much of bad feeling has been engendered at Lincoln, the better element of Nebraska republicanism, the rank and file of the voters of the state, are more than satisfied at the result of Wednesday's election. The man whom Nebraska has honored with a nomination for governor has been chosen by the representatives of its people for United States senator. We predict an able and conscientious administration of the interests of Nebraska by its junior senator.

Hastings Tribune (rep.): The long struggle over the United States senatorship has come to an end in Nebraska, M. L. Hayward of Nebraska City receiving the unanimous vote of the republicans in the legislature Wednesday. The result of the contest is in harmony with the wishes of nearly every republican in the state. In fact, it was as much the pressure of the people as the will of the members that brought about this gratifying result. There were some of the members who had shown an inclination to elect some other candidate, but the privates in the ranks entered their earnest protest and compelled their representatives to listen to the wishes of the masses. Mr. Hayward was the logical candidate from the start. He had made the race for governor and had reduced the fusion majority nearly 15,000. He had shown his ability as a campaigner and by the manly course pursued had won the confidence and esteem of the people. That he is fitted for the position will be admitted by the candid members of all parties. In the eastern part of the state, where he is best known, he is respected by all. The democrats and populists in the eastern counties who voted against him did so from political motives and not from doubt of his fitness for the office nor from any question of his integrity.

Tekamah Herald (rep.): The long senatorial contest was brought to a close Wednesday by the election of Judge Hayward in joint convention, he receiving seventy-four votes—all of the republicans present. The evening before he received the nomination from the republican caucus. Hayward was the leading candidate from the start and unquestionably the choice of nine-tenths of the rank and file of his party in the state. Through this contest, continuing nearly two months, not a word has been heard against the honor or dignity of Judge Hayward. The fidelity and staying qualities of the Hayward column will be recorded on the pages of Nebraska's political history. His eminent fitness for the position to which he is chosen is admitted by all who know him, regardless of party. He will take his seat in the United States senate ripe in experience and well versed in the needs of Nebraska, where he has resided since 1867. The opposition to Hayward's election was a mere preference for someone else, based on personal or selfish reasons. His high character and qualifications for the highest office within the gift of the state were recognized by all. It was fortunate for the good of the party in the state that the will of the rank and file was heeded. It was good politics.

A Lesson to Heed.
St. Paul Globe.

It might be well for the American imperialists to give pause and catch the true significance of certain echoes that are just now being wafted over from England. It is contemplated, in support of imperialism, to raise money at the expense of the consumer of life's necessities as the least objectionable method of solving the problem of how to pay for England's colonial expansion. And if England, with her wide experience in handling imperial questions, now finds herself confronted with such a discouraging outlook, it may be asked why should the United States plunge into the jungle of imperialism without guide or compass?

The Champion "White Wings."
Philadelphia Record.

Not even the stoutest stick of Oregon pine will serve as the mainmast of the new America cup defender. The mast is to be of steel, and to it will be attached a spread of canvas of no less than 12,500 square feet. When it is considered that the towering sails of the Defender—the largest ever bent on an American sloop yacht—measured but 11,000 square feet, the advantage in sail plan of the new craft is readily apparent. To carry such a cloud of canvas even in a light breeze will be a noteworthy feat of seamanship.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Puck: He—I should think theosophy would repel the average woman.

She—And why, pray?

He—Well, a person may know what theosophy is without being able to tell anybody else.

Indianapolis Journal: She—Do you remember how you said, when you were courting me, that if I would marry you I would have nothing to do all my days but sit around and look pretty? And how different it is now!

He—Well, it ain't my fault if you can't look pretty any more.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Here's a benevolent assimilation for you," as the milkman remarked when he shoved the can under the spout of the pump.

Chicago Tribune: "I notice a coolness between you and Mrs. Nexdore. What is the trouble?"

"She sent her little boy over yesterday for a stepladder we borrowed of her two years ago. The artful woman let it stay here all that time so she could send for it some day and make me feel cheap."

Washington Star: "That, sir," exclaimed the indignant merchant, "is what I call a gratuitous falsehood."

"It's nothing of the kind," replied the unscrupulous salesman. "I get a salary and a commission for telling that falsehood."

Philadelphia North American: "Now," said the beef examiner, "how did the beef strike you?"

"Flat in the stummick," replied the high private, sententiously.

Somerville Journal: When some people move, they save up two weeks' washing before they make the change, so as to make an impression in the new place on the neighbors.

Detroit Journal: The woman did not believe in the occult.

"Now, I propose to test this clairvoyant," she was saying. "I shall send her a lock of my hair, as she directs, with some question which nobody but myself can possibly answer. Let me see, what can I ask her?"

The man laughed hoarsely.

"Ask her what is the real color of the hair!" he urged.

Significance of It.
Detroit Journal.

"The peaches are all frozen!"
The peach men loudly shout—
So the bottoms of the baskets will
Be rather thick, no doubt.

And as for the gauze stretched o'er them,
We cannot help but think
That they will more than ever be
A dense and umbrous pink.

AN ELECTROSTATIC PAIR.

Hardware.

He was the gallant engineer
Of a giant dynamo;
She sang to the wires the whole day long
With a chorus of "Hello!"

He loved this telephonic maid,
Till his heart's vibrating plate
Was magnetized and polarized
At a milliamperic rate.

His love he well expressed in ohms,
And amperes, or even in volts;
In voltaic phrases and dynamo figures,
Or currents, arc lights and bolts.

Said he: "By the great broken circuit,
Or more, by the Ruhmkorff coil,
Your negative answers will drive me
To some subway under the soil.

"Not a spark of inductive affection,
Not a positive 'Yes' have I had;
I'm afraid the wires have grounded
In favor of some other lad."

Then regret, like a galvanometer,
Or an astatic needle, it smote her,
And she said: "Of love I have lons
As strong as an Edison motor."

So he opened the circuit and clasped her
In arm-ature, and held her there;
And she was the belle electric
Of this thermo-electric pair.

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"Reasons"

There are several why a Mackintosh is more desirable than an Umbrella—it lasts longer—is less trouble—is more effective—and does not fit all of your friends who happen to get caught in a storm—They used to be considered a luxury—that's before we pulled the price down to reason. Special occasions today—

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