THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of March, 1899, was as follows:

1	24,820	17	24,980
2	24,400	18	25,135
3	24,920	19	24,575
4	24,510	20	24,530
5	24,550	21	26,000
6	24,845	22	24,860
7	24,320	23	24,580
8	24,960	24	24,630
9	24,200	25	25,146
10	24,440	26	25,465
11	24,750	27	29,130
12	24,510	28	24,690
13	25,120	29	24,840
14	24,840	30	24,680
15	24,950	31	24,640
16	24,820		

Total	772,836
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Net total sales	762,698
Net daily average	24,603

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1899.
(Seal.) H. I. PLUMB,
Notary Public in and for Douglas County, Neb.

When the smoke of legislative battle has cleared away we shall hope to discover the precise status of the Home for the Friendless.

Music may have charms to soothe the savage breast, but in Havana it is just as easy to get up a fight at a band concert as anywhere else.

Having captured the permanent location of the State fair, Lincoln ought to be happy and stop trying to knock Omaha for at least three weeks.

Action has been commenced in Kentucky to dissolve the newly-formed whisky trust. The Kentucklans' objection to the whisky trust is doubtless based on the water.

Of course, furnishing the governor with the use of an executive mansion is not the same as giving him an appropriation for house rent, but it effects the same result in the long run.

As The Bee has before remarked, a salary of $5,000 for the clerk of the district court is liberal compensation. There will be no dearth of competent candidates of all political parties for the place.

Governor Poynter has one advantage over his predecessor in the executive chair in this that none of his vetoes missed fire by being overridden by reenactment by the two houses of the legislature.

Having carried out their contract to pull the railroad chestnuts out of the fire, the heavy tax shirkers' organization ought to be satisfied to let the people have a few of the charter amendments they have demanded.

The legality of the war tax has been affirmed by the United States supreme court. The power to make war cannot be exercised without the exercise of the incidental power to increase the tax burden resting on the people.

No complete resume of the legislation of 1899 can be made until the time allowed the governor to approve or disapprove measures awaiting his signature has elapsed. The governor still has three days to incubate vetoes at his pleasure.

With the liberal appropriations given fusion officials by a republican legislature for the maintenance of state institutions there will be no excuse for deficits for the next legislature to meet. Anything like careful management should enable these institutions to live within their income.

The connivance of the local popocratic organ in the boodle scheme to beat the district court clerkship salary bill by bribery, fraud and corruption is readily accounted for. The purse that had been hung up to compass its defeat would have been divided very close to its editorial sanctum.

The next time President McKinley returns to his old home he will be greeted by a republican mayor. The municipal elections in Ohio do not lend any encouragement to the democrats. The places where they have met with success give no indication of growth of democratic sentiment, local differences alone being responsible for the result.

As was to have been expected the World-Herald comes to the front as the last resort of the oil room lobby to head off the law abolishing the $25,000-a-year corruption fund in the district court clerk's office by claiming that the bill is void because of the manipulations of the boodlers who always find in that paper a ready confederate. But the boodlers' claim won't wash.

The organ of the Herdman gang tries to make out that the fire department can be maintained at the point of utmost efficiency within the limit of the fire fund fixed by the present charter. If so, why didn't the Herdman police commission keep within the limit when it was in control instead of not only drawing on the general fund and leaving large healthy overlaps in addition?

A CAUSE OF CONGRATULATION.

The people of Nebraska and particularly of Omaha are to be congratulated that the signature of the governor has sealed the enactment of the law establishing the compensation of clerks of the district court and abolishing the limitless fee system which has so long been a prolific source of political demoralization and corruption. This great victory for the people has been won only in the face of the most desperate and determined fight waged by the greatest array of paid lobbyists and unscrupulous boodlers subsidized by interested parties to perpetuate the corruption fund from which they were constantly feeding.

For Douglas county the abolition of this overgrown fee incubus in the office of the clerk of the district court means a saving to the taxpayers which as yet they scarcely appreciate. It is notorious that the district court clerk has realized clear from his position from $20,000 to $30,000 a year. Under the new law he will be required to account for publicly and turn into the treasury all fees received in excess of $5,000 a year, which should be a gain to the taxpayers of from $15,000 to $20,000 every year, to be deducted from revenues that would otherwise have to be raised by taxation. So far as the efficiency of the service is concerned, no one will doubt that the payment of a $5,000 salary on a four-year term will procure just as competent and responsible men as has the $25,000 in fees.

Had the law been changed ten years ago the people of Douglas county would have been saved $250,000, to say nothing of the corrupt manipulation of primaries and conventions and the debauching of legislators that would have been prevented. It is certainly to be hoped that the enactment of this law by the legislature just adjourned will put an end for all time to the obnoxious fee system as represented in its most hideous proportions in the district court clerkship.

MONDAY'S ELECTIONS.

The elections on Monday in Michigan and Ohio have little significance in their bearing upon general politics, for the reason that they were influenced almost entirely by local and personal considerations. Both republicans and democrats may find in the results something for encouragement, though the contribution to democratic satisfaction is small.

In Michigan, where a justice of the supreme court was elected, the republican vote was reduced and there were democratic gains in some of the larger cities, but the republican candidate received a handsome majority for an off year. In the Ohio municipal elections the results on the whole were more favorable to the republicans than the democrats. In Cincinnati and Columbus republican mayors were elected, succeeding democrats. In Cleveland a democrat was elected mayor, due to a factional fight among republicans, McKisson, who had been mayor two terms, being the defeated candidate, while the rest of the republican ticket was elected. Hence this cannot be claimed as a democratic victory. McKisson had made himself unpopular with a large element of the party by reason of his treachery in the senatorial contest last winter, when he not only opposed the election of Senator Hanna, but conspired with the democrats with a view to his own election to the senate, agreeing, it is charged, that if elected he would support free silver. The defeat of McKisson was therefore well deserved and ought to permanently retire that individual from politics. At all events the loyal republicans of Cleveland should have nothing more to do with him.

There is no indication in these elections of any important republican defection and if any conclusion can be drawn from them it is that the party organization in both Michigan and Ohio is on a good basis, assuring a heavy republican vote in each state next year.

PROCLAMATION TO THE FILIPINOS.

The proclamation of the Philippine commission, defining the position and purpose of the United States government in relation to the Philippine people and inviting a conference with their representative men for an exchange of views and opinions, pledges this government to secure to them every condition enjoyed by civilized peoples, except independence. The supremacy of the United States, it is declared, will be enforced throughout every part of the archipelago, which is the first explicit and unequivocal announcement of the policy of the government. There is no longer any doubt, therefore—since the commission speaks for President McKinley—that at whatever cost the sovereignty of the United States will be extended and enforced over all the Philippine islands. The natives are told that they must accept this new rule or invite their own ruin. As to what this means they have already been given some severe instruction.

The proclamation promises all that the Philippine people could ask or desire, if they are not to be allowed to govern themselves. They are to be given so much liberty as the new sovereign shall deem expedient; their civil rights will be guaranteed and protected; there will be religious freedom and equality before the law; natives may be employed in the civil service, which it is promised shall be honest; revenues are to be applied strictly to the support of the Philippine government and to public improvements; a pure administration of justice is promised; public works in the interest of the general welfare will be promoted; domestic and foreign trade and agricultural and industrial development will be fostered; public schools will be established and general governmental reforms will be instituted.

All this is quite in harmony with American principles and unquestionably the intention to carry out every assurance given by the commission is entirely sincere. Possibly, also, the Philippine people would be very much better off under the rule and protection of the United States than if independent and self-governing. But that is not the question. The question is are we faithful to the American idea, to the fundamental principle upon which our own institutions are founded, in refusing to regard the rightful aspiration of these people for independence and compelling them to accept our rule? There is no doubt that we can, if we will, give them a government under which they may advance in civilization and prosper. But they would still be subjects, would be denied the liberty for which they have struggled and would necessarily have but little voice in the regulation and administration of affairs. It may sound well to some to talk about our obligations to the family of nations, but we cannot find in this justification for subjugating a people who want independence and who have made great sacrifices to obtain it.

It is to be hoped that the people of the Philippines will accept the assurances of this government and end the conflict. The American people would welcome the termination of hostilities. Perhaps if a conference can be brought about between the American commission and representatives of the people of the Philippines an amicable understanding can be reached. Existing conditions appear to favor such a consummation. But it is a difficult matter to induce a people to abjure the aspiration for liberty and independence after they have struggled for generations to secure that inestimable boon.

GREAT BRITAIN AGREES.

The British government having accepted the proposal of Germany for the appointment of a commission to settle the Samoan difficulty, the United States government having previously agreed to it, there appears to be nothing in the way of an early and amicable adjustment of the trouble. The authority to be vested in the commission is yet to be determined, but it is not probable that this will be troublesome. According to Washington advices it is not the intention that the commission shall supersede the treaty, but rather that it shall effect a settlement within the terms of the treaty and place the administration of affairs on a secure basis. Some additions to the treaty may be found expedient, but the existing agreement is to remain.

The prompt acceptance of the German proposition by the United States must have convinced that government of the earnest desire of this country to avoid any disturbance of the friendly feeling between the two nations, while it very likely exerted an influence with the British government. The latter has, it appears, made some condition in connection with its acceptance which was not made by the United States, but this is perhaps of no great consequence and at all events will not interfere with the carrying out of the plan. Meanwhile the German government has every reason to be entirely satisfied with the situation and doubtless is so.

The Iowa democratic central committee has called the state convention to meet at Des Moines August 16, without the aid or consent of any party on earth. Efforts have been making on the part of one faction of the party to bring about an agreement to meet at the same time and in the same city as the populists, but the anti-fusionists have evidently won out. For some time the sentiment against fusion in Iowa has been growing. Populist theories have never been popular with the Iowa democracy, who have urged the uselessness of swallowing the bitter fusion nostrum when it could not by any chance offer even the poor excuse of possible success. The party in Iowa has followed so many isms in its search for a winning issue that it will require considerable research in the ancient archives to discover just what the tenets of the original Iowa democrats were. In its wanderings the party has managed to lose about all of its old-time leaders and the only Moses it ever knew, ex-Governor Boies, is considerably out of line. The efforts at rehabilitation will be an instructive object lesson in constructive political surgery.

According to Attorney General Griggs the new army bill does not prohibit the maintenance of the post canteen, but only places an embargo on detailing officers or enlisted men to take charge of it. Those who have watched most closely the operations of the canteen have been its strongest advocates, the attempts to abolish it having been for the most part but misguided efforts. No places where liquor is sold are under such complete control as the army canteen, and as long as the men will drink in spite of all efforts to prevent it, the canteen is a less evil than the camp-following saloon.

When the school building bonds were voted last fall there was no intimation that they would not suffice to cover the cost of all the buildings contemplated. The bonds in the meanwhile have been disposed of at good premium, thus increasing the money available. Under the circumstances the school board will be consulting its own and the public interest by refusing to accept any plans or let any contract except upon guaranty that they will be kept within the limits that have been set.

Omaha bankers seem indisposed to rescind their action excluding South Omaha business from the clearing house returns despite the injury it is working on Omaha by making it appear to be going backward in every comparative clearing house statement. Omaha business men should take this matter up with the bankers at once and inform them in forcible language if necessary what is expected of them and what will happen if they persist in their bat-blind stubbornness.

The commission sent to the Philippine islands by the United States has issued a proclamation to the people telling them of the purposes of this government. But the majority of the inhabitants of the islands are at such long range that the only way it can be presented to them is to adopt the plan of Arizona officers in serving warrants on bad men—load the official copy into a gun and cut loose. If the proclamation does not make the native good the bullet will.

France Supplied with Sand.
St. Louis Republic.

Among the choice morsels of territory that fell to the lot of France in the late agreement of partition between that nation and England was the Desert of Sahara. This will be a fine place for Frenchmen to go to when they want to get sand in their gizzards.

Their Way of Fighting.
New York Tribune.

American soldiers in the Philippines are fighting with superb courage and fortitude. The fact occasions great satisfaction, but not the slightest surprise. American soldiers have never learned to fight in any other way.

Generosity to the Weary.
Brooklyn Eagle.

The Union Pacific railway has invited scientists of all sorts to avail themselves of its trains in going to and from the scenes of their labors and will not charge them a cent for fare. Now look and see Weary Willyum and Arid Alfred trying to pass themselves off—and over the lines—as paleontologists and mineralogists and ornithologists and entomologists. Yes, they are entomologists.

Gratifying, but Ominous.
Philadelphia Record.

Our exports of agricultural implements to Argentina in the past eight months as compared with the corresponding eight months of the preceding year jumped ahead nearly fivefold. This is at once gratifying and ominous. Whilst we are glad to sell the plows and mowing machines, we must expect to meet a stiffer competition in the grain markets of the world from the Argentine farmers who use them.

Japan as an Assimilator.
Chicago Chronicle.

Assimilation of the benevolent brand seems to be attended with more or less difficulty in Formosa, where the Japanese have been treated to a most stupendous thrashing by the Chinese insurgents. Somehow or other the person to be assimilated—be he Malay, Mongolian or Caucasian—appears to mistrust the benevolence of the assimilator as soon as the latter begins to unlimber rapid-fire guns and load with grape and canister. This is to be regretted, but it appears to be inevitable. The only thing to do is to assimilate the inferior race so thoroughly in the first engagement that the survivors won't have spirit enough to demur, no matter what happens next.

VIEWED FROM AFAR.

How the Operations of Nebraska's Palm Look at a Distance.
London Insurance Monitor.

Palmam, qui meruit, ferat! Read the following letter, addressed from Chicago, to the state auditor of Nebraska:

"Hon. J. F. Cornell, Lincoln:

"Dear Sir—I will be through here tomorrow. This place meant hard work. I have labored every day since Monday, and will probably have to do the same with the other little insurance companies at Milwaukee. I think that I can hold them up for about $120 apeace. You see that will be an average charge of $20 per day. I wish I could do them up for about $250 each, but they are new beginners and too small. Still they are doing the best they can. If you wish to communicate with me after tomorrow please address me at Pfeffer hotel, Milwaukee. Yours in haste,

"O. W. PALM."

This Palm fairly takes the cake, does it not? "The "Palm Oil" cake, in fact. That's clearly the meaning of the initial "O" which stands for his "front name," and the "W" represents the wild and woolly west, which allows itself to be thus fleeced. These revelations have come to light by means of the confessions of a discharged official named Lichty. Whereupon Governor Poynter pointed out to the authorities that an investigation must be instituted. Needless to add, the scandal has been turned into profitable "honey" by The Omaha Bee, in whose columns the first details appeared.

RAILROAD REGULATION.

A Vermont Law Reducing Tolls Temporarily Suspended.
Chicago Chronicle.

A decision of the United States circuit court for the district of Vermont as to the right of the state to fix freight and passenger rates on railroads is attracting some attention. It appears that the Vermont legislature passed an act last November requiring all railways operating over fifty miles of line wholly or partly in the state to keep on sale at the principal stations mileage tickets to be used by anyone presenting them at the rate of 2 cents a mile. The trustees and preferred stockholders of the Rutland railroad applied to the court to restrain that road from obeying the law. They claimed that the charter of the road gave the company the right to fix its own rates and that this right could not be taken away except by the supreme court of the state. They also claimed that in no event could the rates be reduced so far as to prevent the company from earning 2 per cent on its capital stock.

Judge Wheeler of the circuit court held that the rights granted by the charter were secured to the stockholders as a contract between the state and the company. Accordingly he issued a restraining order directing the company not to sell mileage tickets at the rate provided for by the act of the legislature.

It is stated that attorneys of lines running through states whose legislatures have been considering the question of fixing freight and passenger rates are much interested in this decision. But it is not clear from the statements we have that the decision is in any respect new. The courts have repeatedly held that states have no right, through commissions or otherwise, to make unreasonable reductions in rates. They have held uniformly that the states have no right practically to destroy the value of railroad property by destroying its earning power. So far there is evidently nothing new about the decision and nothing calculated to interest anyone very greatly. It seems that the court found as a matter of fact that the Rutland road could not earn 2 per cent under the state enactment and therefore held that the law should not be enforced.

As for the rest, the force of the decision must depend in every case upon the terms of the charter. It may not have any practical effect in the case of any other road. Their charters, or contracts with the state, may be such as to give them the exclusive right to fix their own rates or they may be such that the state is at liberty to regulate or prescribe rates subject only to the general rule that it must act reasonably and not destroy the value of property.

There is a question as to the inviolability of a charter contract in cases where its terms may involve grievous and perpetual wrong to the public. Our Illinois supreme court has repudiated the doctrine that a municipal government can enter into a contract compelling the people of the municipality to pay an exorbitant price for the supply of an article—gas, for example—for a term of years. And a similar doctrine with respect to a state may be called in question. Can a state legislature grant to a person or corporation the power to practice extortion upon the people of the state forever? Can a legislature contract away the power of a state to protect its people against extortion by those exercising a monopoly which such legislature itself created?

A question of this kind may be involved in the Vermont decision. If so the decision is of interest, but by no means final. So vital a question is not to be settled by any tribunal short of the supreme court of the United States. By that tribunal it is to be hoped it will be settled in the interest of the people, even if to that end it becomes necessary to modify the provisions of the national constitution respecting the inviolability of contracts by state legislatures.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

It is not surprising that Colonel Funston of the Twentieth Kansas was at the head of the foot race of American troops entering Maloios, the insurgent capital. The colonel has a habit of leading where any dare to follow. A story told by the Iola (Kan.) Register illustrates his penchant for being at the front. "At Bayamo, Cuba," says the Register, "when Funston was one of the 400 mounted Cubans who charged a line of 2,500 Spanish infantry, waiting to receive them with cannon at the angles, his horse was swept from under him by a charge of canister and he was left on foot, thirty yards from the Spanish lines. 'I saw I could be of no further use,' he remarked, in telling the story to the writer hereof, 'so I took the saddle and bridle off my dead horse and walked off the field.' Think of that! His horse had just been killed by a cannon shot, and 2,500 men only thirty yards away were shooting at him, and yet he remembered that saddles and bridles were scarce and dear, and stayed in that hell-fire till he could carry his away!"

A correspondent of the New York Herald tells of an instance of remarkable bravery in the face of the enemy during one of the early battles at Manila. The name of the regiment is not given, but the story deserves repeating as it illustrates the fearlessness of the volunteers. "A few days ago," says the writer, "a detachment of thirty men was sent out ahead, under Lieutenant Boyd, to discover the whereabouts of the enemy. Keeping a sharp lookout the scouts were able to push forward for a considerable distance beyond the lines, and were on the point of returning when a force of Filipinos appeared on their flank across the brush. Opening fire, the insurgents killed one of the ponies, dismounting Private Davicki and wounding Private Wintler. In the scamper back to shelter, some four hundred to five hundred yards away, across a deep stream, it was not observed that Private Davicki had been left behind. Without a moment's hesitation Corporal Reno turned back, got up to Davicki, who was badly winded, dismounted and gave him his horse, and ran alongside, holding by the stirrup leather.

"The Filipinos rushed out and fired heavily, but neither of the men was injured, and they succeeded in recrossing the stream and rejoining their own party. Corporal Reno's conduct is the more praiseworthy inasmuch as he is only a recruit, and therefore an untried soldier. Most of the men are young men recruited before coming over to the Philippines, and Reno was selected for corporal's rank by Lieutenant Carson, as he looked a bright, intelligent and plucky young fellow. The lieutenant's selection has received early justification."

Here is a specimen of Americanized advertising in Cuba, taken from the Cardenas Heraldo:

"To Americans—Just Kindly Read:

"I greet making a call upon the Americans who are to stay with us and may therefrom feel anxious to become familiar with our people's talk, warning the whole crowd, officers ranks and privates in the U. S. service, that I have figured down, in their own behalf, a rock bottom term, far below my standard school fees, and just as a privileged allowance, namely: Two dollars a month in mutual exchange for an every day congregate session of one hour's Spanish teaching at my address at foot, from 6 to 7 p. m.

"Drop freely and confident at any time, bearing in mind that a twofold speaker is worth two men and is thus enabled to easierly earn his living whereverg he chance to roll.

"Prof. Laurence A. Ruiz's Academy.
"No. 129 Jenez St."

A sarcastic chap down in Virginia, who served in the Stonewall Jackson brigade, addressed a letter to the veterans of that organization on the occasion of its recent reunion. He likened the rebellion to the war with Spain, and said that the soldiers of the Stonewall brigade were often compelled to sleep three in a bed, and found very poor hotel accommodations along the route. He had known the brigade to get wet when out in the rain because there were not umbrellas enough to go round.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

General Brooke tells the Cuban army that if it cannot produce the pay rolls he cannot produce the pay.

The marquis of Salisbury keeps about seventy servants, besides dependents of a higher class, such as private secretaries, librarians and chaplains.

Chief Justice Fuller of the United States supreme court always walks with a gold-headed cane given him by a grateful client thirty years ago.

Maine has established in the rotunda of the capitol at Augusta a cabinet of relics of the Spanish war brought home by Maine soldiers and sailors.

General Otis' report that all meat sent to our troops which is found to be tainted is sold to the natives, may account in part for the weak resistance of the insurgents.

However it may be with Turkey, the sultan of Turkey is growing richer as the years go by, having just received a windfall of something over $5,000,000. But he has a large family and needs it.

Theodore Roosevelt's last word to Dewey before the war is said to have been a reply to the latter's question "Do you think we'll ever be at war with Spain?" The answer was, "If we are, you'll win it."

The pen and penholder with which Governor Thomas of Colorado recently signed the bill making the new Teller county was made of solid Cripple Creek gold and was given to Representative Montgomery.

Francis C. Koehler of Cherry Hill, N. J., was just 21 years old when, on March 14, he was elected justice of the peace for the borough of Riverside and is believed to be the youngest magistrate in the country.

Because of Helen Gould's kindness to the men working on the Windsor hotel ruins the workmen decided to give her a testimonial. She was touched by the offer, but refused to accept anything more than a set of resolutions.

John W. Mackay the other evening sent to the opera in San Francisco fifty girl employes of the Postal Telegraph company, in which he is a heavy stockholder. Each girl was furnished with two tickets, a boquet and a carriage.

Charles Revere Curtis, who died in Rockland, Mass., this week at the age of 88, was the oldest descendant of Paul Revere, being a son of Sally Revere, the revolutionary hero's granddaughter. He was one of the earliest supporters of the anti-slavery cause.

The story is now told that while Joseph Choate and Israel Zangwill were snowbound in February between Boston and New York, the former, at a station lunch counter, asked the latter if an apple would tempt him. "I wouldn't be human otherwise," replied Mr. Zangwill.

Charles H. Black, president of the Massachusetts Highway association and newly appointed superintendent of paving for Havana, for eight years held a similar position in his native town. He will be accompanied to Cuba by his daughter, Miss Maud S. Black, who has been given an excellent position in the Havana schools.

In his youth Senator Hoar, studying law, dreamed of the time when he should occupy a seat on the bench. So hard did he study with this end in view that after his law practice became somewhat considerable he was compelled to abandon it in 1868 and go to Europe for his health. On the eve of his departure some friends induced him to run for congress. He consented, was elected on his return and thereupon began his career as a national legislator.

SAMOA'S THREE COOKS.

Brooklyn Eagle: A joint high commission, or an unjointed low commission for Samoa—it is all the same. There will always be trouble and jealousy until the islands are apportioned among the three powers that are now supposed to be working together—but that are not.

Courier-Journal: Better take our harbor there and wash our hands of the whole muss, or divide up the island with the other partners in the syndicate and retire from the business. The nigger king business is one which ought to be beneath our attention, and it is one which will earn us no dividends except disgust and trouble.

Chicago Chronicle: Trade—commerce! Trade which follows the eight-inch gun; commerce which is stimulated by incendiarism. It must be a mighty prize—this commerce of the Samoan islands for which three nations are contesting. It must be a valuable stake which sets an American admiral, two British captains, two consuls and several hundred sailors and marines to work killing people in order to win it. What does it foot up?

Boston Transcript: The government is said to feel confident that the Samoan difficulties can be solved in a manner satisfactory to all the signatory powers. It would be astounding if the status of Samoa could not be settled peaceably, but it may be that the three-headed protectorate will have to be given up and a partition of the group follow. In that event the United States would naturally take Tutuila, on which is Pago Pago, and Great Britain and Germany would help themselves to the rest. The natives would not count.

Philadelphia Press: This is not enough to make a fuss and set three Christian nations by the ears, and it will not. The last Samoan fight, like its predecessor, will be worked off by negotiation. Meanwhile, the precise object of Samoa in the international economy of existence seems to be to give a harmless chance for Great Britain and the United States to get into the habit of working together and cheering each other's flags. By all accounts this seems again to have been satisfactorily accomplished, though with some lamentable loss of life due to the German consul and his determination to maintain the irregular provisional government he had constituted. By this time he has heard from Berlin and discovered how far wrong an overzealous man may go.

GOSSIP ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

At the funeral of the late Patrick Walsh, the eminent Georgian, the grave was banked up with floral tributes from his friends. The last offering consisted of a few sprigs of fern and a bunch of violets and they were brought by a woman whose form was bent with age and whose face was deeply furrowed with care. She had walked three miles for the privilege of thus honoring the memory of the dead man and as she cast her poor tribute with the richer ones she said: "It was the best I had to place upon the grave of a good man. God bless his memory."

Frederick Remington, writing in Collier's Weekly, says of General Gomez: "He has a curious head—a very interesting head. It is fierce and warlike, and brown and mustached and goateed and altogether Spanish-American, which does not mean 'white man.' His profile is a triangle, with the jaw as the base. From his looks I should say his was not a great brain. So far as we know, he is a man of one idea—which happens in his case to be a very good one; and there is the force in the base of that triangle which has carried that one idea as far as the blood and iron and horseflesh of Cuba could carry it."

Prof. Walter D. Dabney of the University of Virginia, whose death is announced, was one of the most accomplished students of law in the state. In 1892 he was sent to Chicago to argue a case before Judge Gresham, then on the United States bench. At the end of his argument the judge came down from his bench, invited him to his home and showed him every courtesy and attention. When Judge Gresham was appointed secretary of state by Mr. Cleveland he sent for Senator Daniel and inquired if he knew Mr. Dabney. On receiving a favorable reply, he at once announced his intention to appoint him solicitor of the State department, and did so without Mr. Dabney's knowledge. His resignation, in 1895, to take the chair of common and statute law in the University of Virginia met with universal regret in the department.

Prof. Hiram Corsom, who fills the chair of English literature at Cornell university, and published "Introductions to Browning," and "Primers of English Verse," was once in the full swing of political life. In 1859 Mr. Corson was one of the reporters of the United States senate. He has many quaint tales to tell of Webster, Stephen A. Douglas, Sumner and other senators of those days. But the quaintest tale of all is one that has never found its way into print. The hero of it is Sam Houston, the giant frontiersman who was president of Texas before annexation and senator after it. "We reporters," said Prof. Corson, "took turn and turn about, each for an hour. One day I was sitting in the reporter's gallery, waiting my turn and looking on. Presently my attention was drawn by Senator Houston. Huge of frame, he was particularly huge of feet, and those extremities were rendered the more conspicuous in those days of boots by being encased in laced shoes. On this occasion there seemed to be an amount of pain in those feet proportionate to their size. The senator kept one upon his knee rubbing it with an anguished expression and periodically exchanging for the other foot. After awhile, he unlaced his shoes and drew them off. Then the nursing of his aching toes continued for a time as before. But no relief came, and at last, to my utter amazement and amusement, he slowly divested himself of a long blue woolen stocking, and taking the huge jack knife with which he was wont to pass the time whittling, he proceeded deliberately to pare his corns in the senate of the United States." And yet they say the dignity of the senate has declined! What has it come to now.

SPECULATING ON WIND.

Millions of Dollars Changing Hands on Valueless Securities.
Philadelphia Times.

One of the evils of the general prosperity that largely increases all legitimate values is the tide of reckless speculation that ever follows such financial conditions, and at no time in all the history of the past was this evil more conspicuously presented than it is today.

We do not speak of substantial values such as certain interest and dividend paying bonds and stock. Most of them have not yet reached as high a point as they probably will reach before the close of the year. The present value of money is little more than half what is was a score of years ago, and certain securities which pay 4 per cent are now considered profitable investments for money.

The reason why the best securities have not yet reached the highest point is in the fact that millions of capital are now devoted wholly to speculation in securities which, as a rule, are without either present or prospective actual value.

There are millions of money now being made out of what is practically nothing. The present rage is for industrial corporations, and little more than a shoe-string is needed to organize a company with a capital of millions and float it on the market. The shares are not bought because anybody supposes they are valuable, but because it is believed that they will be forced by interested speculators to largely increase prices, and all expect to take their profits and get out before the crash comes.

There are a score or more of industrial companies with their shares now on the market and selling up in the thousands of shares each day, which have hardly the semblance of a basis of substantial value but the speculation-stricken multitude rush for the shares, hoping to make a profitable turn and leave the crash to fall upon those who succeed them as shareholders.

Any industrial corporation that has not been organized on the sound basis of full paid-up stock, and that has not an established business, exhibiting profits equal to a fair return on the capital invested, should be carefully avoided by all who do not wish to lose their money. It is possible for them to buy these worthless stocks and get out with a profit before the revulsion comes, but all such revulsions come as suddenly and unexpectedly as a thunder-clap from an unclouded sky, and when they come the shares held by the rash investors soon become absolutely valueless.

CHEERY CHAFF.

Chicago Record: "Would you call Uncle Amos a stingy man?"
"No, I should say he had all his generous impulses under perfect control."

Atlanta Constitution: Jerry Simpson is to publish a book entitled, "If the Devil Came to Congress." Well, he'd find folks there who could sit up with him.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Fluffer tells me he wears a seven and a quarter hat."
"Yes, with a half-inch washer in it."

Indianapolis Journal: "Biggest revival preacher we ever had here," said the country grocer, "was Brother Jarvis. Actually, when that man got through with 'em, the whole blame community turned in an' paid all its debts!"

Detroit Journal: "In Europe," remarked the indigent immigrant, "such a thing as a bath tub is unknown in the houses of the poor."
The indigent native stood aghast.
"Why, where then, do they keep their coal in winter?" he demanded, incredulously.

Chicago Tribune: "I suppose," bawled the cow over the barnyard fence, "they are fattening you up to make 'beef' of you!"
"If they are, madam," snorted the superannuated street car horse in the other inclosure, "it will be good meat; there will be no whiskers on it!"

Washington Star: "Do you mind if I go into the smoking compartment of the car for a few minutes?" he asked.
"You'd better not go just now," she replied suggestively. "We're coming to a tunnel in a few minutes."

Chicago Post: "Why do you say that you will marry only a widow?"
"Well, I think it is the part of wisdom to get some one who has already discovered that men are not angels."

Chicago Tribune: "Let us take this question of the trusts," said the lecturer. "Look, for example, at the Sugar trust. The world produces annually about 8,000,000 tons of sugar. In other words, the average supply of sweets for every inhabitant of the earth—"
"He doesn't take the 'lasses into account at all, does he?" whispered young Hankinson, in one of the back seats, squeezing the hand of the pretty girl sitting next to him.

BOYS.

From the Gem.

Now, if any one has an easy time
In this world of push and pull,
It is not the boy of the family,
For his hands are always full.
I'd like to ask, who fills the stove?
Where is the girl that could?
Who brings in water, who lights the fire,
And splits the kindling wood?

And who is it that cleans the walks
After hours of snowing?
In summer, who keeps down the weeds,
By diligently hoeing?
And who must harness the faithful horse
When the girls would ride about?
And who must clean the carriage off?
The boy, you'll own, no doubt.

And who does the many other things
Too numerous to mention?
The boy is the "general utility man,"
And really deserves a pension.
Friends! just praise the boy sometimes,
When he does his very best;
And don't always want the easy chair
When he's taking a little rest.

Don't let him always be the last
To see the new magazine;
And sometimes let the boy be heard,
As well as to be seen.
That boys are far from perfect
Is understood by all;
But they have hearts, remember,
For "men are boys grown tall."

And when a boy has been working
His level best for days,
It does him good, I tell you,
To have some hearty praise.
He is not merely a combination
Of muddy boots and noise,
And he likes to be looked upon
As one of the family joys.

La Grippe

Leaves a weakness behind it which renders the system peculiarly susceptible to dangerous ailments. Strength must be quietly built up. TAKE

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Guess

We have more friends among the little chaps in this town than any other concern in it. Maybe because we cultivate the boys' good opinions, and we would like their opinion and their mothers, of the waists we are going to make a special exhibit of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. They are the celebrated Star and King shirt waists, and all new styles.

You are invited to attend the exhibit and sale.

Browning, King & Co.
R. S. Wilcox, Manager.