

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily (without Sunday), One Year, \$3.00...

OFFICES. Omaha: The Bee Building, 201 North 16th Street.

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

BUSINESS LETTERS. Business letters and remittances should be addressed: The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to 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 October, 1899, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include various categories of circulation.

Total 771,095. Less unsold and returned copies, 9,838. Net total sales, 761,257. Net daily average, 24,576.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Subscribed and sworn before me this 1st day of November, A. D. 1899.

Be sure to register Saturday if not already on the registration rolls.

Saturday is the last day of registration. If you are not registered then you will not be able to vote.

It takes a popocratic press agent to figure out a crowd of 2,000 people at a Bryan meeting held in a county which contains only about 400 population.

Bryan, Poynter, Holcomb and Neville form the fusion ticket for the Sixth congressional district. It remains for the election to show whether the voters have been hypnotized by their music.

Nebraska farmers have two serious problems confronting them at present. One is where they are going to put all their corn, and the other is where they are to secure the necessary labor to gather it in.

Bryan's special train is having a hard time dodging the numerous freights which are an incident of the present prosperous times, due largely to the fact that the people in 1896 preferred prosperity to free silver.

The railroads are certainly doing the handsome thing by Colonel Bryan when they give him the use of an engine and train with the right-of-way over everything on the road at a time when they are unable to provide rolling stock to handle regular business.

The affinity between the World-Herald and the political hold-ups is herein witnessed by the avidity with which the newspaper fence has taken up with a roustabout who wanted \$54 for two days' work which he had never performed. Birds of a feather.

Within a few days trains will be running over the new Fort Dodge-Council Bluffs-Omaha extension of the Illinois Central system. This event is worthy of proper observance and the subject is respectfully referred to the executive committee of the Commercial club.

One industry which has flourished for the past two years threatens to show a falling off in activity. It is the reorganization of concerns which were hunkered by the stress of democratic times. The work has progressed so rapidly that the reorganizers have about run out of material.

The Fifty-first Iowa volunteers are already on their way home, having been mustered out Wednesday. It is to be hoped the train will make reasonable time and that the program for their reception at Council Bluffs may be carried out without any postponement on account of delayed trains.

Kansas is one bright streak of sunshine since Funston and his men have returned from the Philippines. The weather man could not keep down the temperature in the face of the torrid time the people are having down there. And it is using its privilege to the limit.

If the popocratic organ has been yearning for fac-similes The Bee will gladly loan it the fac-simile of the unpaid note given by the fusion candidate for county commissioner to make good his embezzlement out in Howard county. By the way, why has the reform organ been so silent about this defaulter masking in the guise of reform on the local fusion ticket?

The Filipinos display a lamentable lack of knowledge of the conditions prevailing in this country when they issue an appeal to the colored soldiers in the islands to come over and help them. The Spanish pretended to believe at the breaking out of their war that the south would rise up and help them, but they rose up in the same way the colored troopers in Luzon will rise. When they rise it will be time for the Filipinos to move.

THE BEST JUDGES OF PROSPERITY.

While the popocratic leaders are telling their credulous followers that prosperity is only partial, superficial and will not last, the men who manage great business interests are making preparations for a protracted period of prosperous conditions.

No class of business men are better qualified to judge us to the prospect of a continuance of prosperity than the managers of the great railroad systems of the country, who are constantly in close touch with industrial and commercial conditions.

The president of the New York Central recently said that he looked for at least three years of unimpeded prosperity for all freight carriers and the directors of the company showed their concurrence in this view by advising the issue of \$15,000,000 of new stock for enlarging the equipment of the road.

The Pennsylvania railroad has made contracts for steel rails to the amount of about \$6,000,000 and is otherwise improving and increasing its equipment, thus in the most substantial way attesting the confidence of its managers in a continuance of prosperity.

Other railroad managers feel the same way, as shown by the rush to contract for steel rails at prices nearly double what they were a year ago. Unusual orders are also being placed for locomotives and freight cars.

It is plain that railroad managers generally believe that the existing business conditions are certain to continue for several years and probably will grow better, as there is good reason to expect.

Against opinion of this character, backed by substantial evidence of the confidence of the men who hold it, the assumptions of popocratic leaders who have no practical knowledge of business and do not come into contact with affairs which would enable them to form an intelligent judgment regarding the industrial and commercial outlook, will have no weight with thoughtful people.

Men who want sound business opinion go to practical men to get it and not to mere theorists and to the most experienced and sagacious business men in the United States—the men of capital and the managers of great industrial and commercial interests—believe that the era of prosperity will be prolonged and are giving substantial manifestation of their confidence.

GENERAL WOOD'S SUGGESTION.

General Leonard Wood recommends a reduction of the military force in the province of Santiago. He states that the best part of the population is entirely friendly and in thorough accord with the military authorities.

There is an element of political agitators which causes some friction, but it is evident that General Wood does not regard it as at all dangerous, or at any rate not so much so as to render necessary the retention in the province under his command of so large a number of troops as is now there.

He thinks that two squadrons of cavalry and two battalions of infantry will be sufficient to maintain order.

The conditions in Santiago province are doubtless better than elsewhere in the islands. The excellent administration of affairs by General Wood has had the effect of creating among a majority of the people there and particularly the better class of them a feeling of respect for and confidence in the American authorities.

That very able officer has comprehended just what was needed and from the very beginning his course has been such as to convince the people that he aimed to conserve their interests and welfare. He has taught them to feel that the occupation of their country by the United States was for the purpose of helping them and he has demonstrated that it is to their advantage to give a ready obedience to the new authority, exercised with the sole view of establishing peace and order, restoring industries and improving the condition of the people generally.

Perhaps he has had to deal with a more tractable population than other commanders, but there is reason to believe that he had his policy and method been generally adopted the results in other provinces would have been more satisfactory. There would have been more created throughout the island the same degree of friendly feeling toward the United States, the same willing obedience to American authority that is found in Santiago province.

It is obviously unwise to keep American troops in Cuba when there is no necessity for doing so. When the object of our military occupation, pacification, is accomplished and there is a reasonable certainty of its continuance, our soldiers should be withdrawn. Such a course, as an expression of our confidence in the good disposition of the people, would produce a wholesome moral effect. It would tend to silence the political agitators who profess to see in our continued military occupation, notwithstanding the fact that peace and tranquillity prevail, a sinister purpose, and in no way could we better reassure the Cubans and convince them of our good faith.

THE FUTURE OF SAMOA. According to report from Washington there is favorable promise of an early agreement between Great Britain, Germany and the United States in regard to the future of the Samoan islands.

It seems that these powers concur in the opinion that the tripartite government should be considered and the question under consideration is the powers and the establishment of a dual government. The American ambassador at Berlin recently stated that the full report of the joint commission sent to Samoa to effect a provisional arrangement shows that the present status of the islands is untenable for any length of time and he said that the difficulty regarding a partition is that there is not enough of the islands for three powers, though probably enough for two.

Germany would like to secure the entire group, or failing in this to get Upolu, where nearly all the German plantations and property are located. This island is the most valuable part of the group and Great Britain would like to have it. The United States desires

Tutuila, on which is the harbor of Pago Pago, now under the control of this country. There has recently been a good deal of rather hysterical talk in the German press on this subject, all of which, it is said, is quite incomprehensible to the State department at Washington. Great Britain appears disposed to accept any proposition which the United States shall make, so that there seems to be no danger of any hitch in the negotiations by reason of misunderstanding between this government and the British government.

It is understood that the United States is entirely willing to join in the partition program and would be glad to be freed from the dangers and embarrassments incident to the existing tripartite arrangement. This was entered into twenty years ago and has been a failure. All the United States requires in Samoa, if indeed it needs that, is a cooling station, the possession of which is perhaps desirable in connection with its industrial operations and which would give us no trouble and cost but little to maintain.

This country has little commerce with the islands and their trade can never be of much value. A mistake was made in our going into the tripartite arrangement and if we can buy our way out of it without doing anything unfair to either of the other parties to it our government should not hesitate to do so. There should be no difficulty in reaching an amicable decision of the matter.

THE SCANDALOUS FUSION CAMPAIGN. The desperation of the popocratic Tammany, which is running the fusion machine in this county, is disclosed in the tactics it is pursuing in the present campaign.

Instead of doing anything to convince people that the candidates on the conglomerate ticket are deserving of support or are in any way entitled to the votes of citizens interested in good government economically administered, the fusion speakers and organs are devoting themselves entirely to attempts to black-wash republican candidates and to make believe that the republican party is in a sad state of disorganization.

Unless we mistake for the temper of the people these unskillful attacks will react upon the fusion candidates in whose behalf they are made and the brazen falsehoods uttered in order to array one nationality against another and to arouse religious and race prejudice in the hope of creating defections in republican ranks will fall utterly to their purpose.

Analyzed in its elements the popocratic campaign, as waged so far, may be summarized as follows: 1. The general attack upon private reputations of republican candidates based on wild statements entirely devoid of truth, unsupported except by men whose words would not be taken by any reputable person.

Every assault of this kind has been promptly refuted and the bold fakes exposed. Still further libels upon republican candidates are said to be hatching, but the public is forewarned and will place no more credence in eleventh-hour popocratic roorbacks than it has in the exploded ammunition already set off.

2. An attempt to drag into the present campaign issues and candidacies in no way involved. The local election next week will decide only who is to hold the county offices for the next two years, and no one will be bamboozled into the belief that it will determine in advance the outcome of next year's city election or next year's county election.

3. An effort to array factions of the republican party against one another. To this end stories have been concocted about alleged discord inside the republican organization, when the fact is the republican party was never more harmonious than it is now.

4. Appeals to race prejudice. This includes the exhortation of negro voters to take up as a grievance against the republican party an unfortunate occurrence in which a colored man lost his life at the hands of some unknown assailant, in which no political element can be injected. It also includes the attempt to stir up the Bohemian voters to take up the personal grievance of a disqualified office seeker of that nationality.

5. The intrusion of religious bigotry, disclosed in the effort to raise an anti-Semitic agitation by inflammatory letters to Hebrew voters over the signatures of paid emissaries who resort to brazen falsehoods in order to play upon religious sentiment.

Such warfare cannot appeal to the intelligent and thinking people of any creed, class or color. On the contrary it should disgust all intelligent voters and impel them to administer a rebuke to the men responsible for it by burying the fusion candidates so deep that no such scandalous campaign will ever be repeated.

The country has lost faith in the ability of the democratic doctors to either cure the body politic when it is ill or to prescribe a course of treatment which will keep it in good health. It has always failed to diagnose the case correctly and with each recurring season has a new remedy to offer which it presents with the utmost assurance. It has not even the merit of the old country doctor, who could cure fits if nothing else, but who could cure fits if nothing else, but who could cure fits if nothing else.

Wouldn't it be interesting to know whether the new Omaha-Manawa motor line is but an expansion of the present bridge motor line? No protest has been filed by the latter against the poaching of the former on the streets of Omaha or of Council Bluffs. They all seem to be dwelling together in perfect unity.

The presumption is that there is a very happy nigger in this woodpile, and he may be expected to jump out any day.

Bryan is trying to delude foreign-born citizens and make them believe that a large standing army will be necessary to hold the Philippines and that consequently the government will soon begin to impress young men into the service, as is done in European countries. And this in face of the fact, as stated by President McKinley, that when 100,000

men were called for the war with Spain 1,000,000 volunteers responded. Should United States territory ever be threatened by invasion by a foreign foe no less than 2,000,000 men would gladly enlist. Impresment would be regarded a national disgrace and Bryan knows it.

When the Omaha Bakery concocted its lie about \$30,000 of Mark Hanna's money being sent to Nebraska to buy populist voters no one with a grain of intelligence was expected to believe it. It is remarkable, however, that Colonel Bryan should take up and repeat this silly falsehood. Colonel Bryan is supposed to be above such a despicable piece of imposture. He knows that no \$30,000, nor \$3,000, has been sent to Nebraska by Mark Hanna, and he certainly demeans himself by becoming the agent for the dissemination of such cheap fakes.

The popocratic effort to save the tail of the ticket on a non-partisan plea is a confession of weakness hardly expected of them. Well-posted men of course knew that the confusion forces were in a practical state of collapse, but they have never before been known to lose their nerve. Their plan generally is to claim everything and never give up until long after every one recognized their defeat. While this generally takes at least a week after election, to throw up the sponge a week before is an unusual proceeding.

The greatest prize fight in the history of the country is impending. The advance ticket sales already amount to over \$300,000. It goes without saying that the event will attract the close attention of every sport in the land. Opinions as to the result uttered by alleged experts are not the best evidence. Better go it blind and place your money on your prime favorite—if you want to drop it.

The Fifty-first Iowa boys are coming as fast as trains can carry them across the country. Every one in Omaha should prepare to join with the good people of Council Bluffs to make their home-coming an enthusiastic ovation. The city across the river should have half the population of Omaha there next Monday to help swell the noise that greets the incoming soldiers.

Remember that the conglomerate judicial ticket is made up by the bargain and sale process which would disgrace the bench. No one who wants to elevate the standard of our courts can afford to endorse such trading tactics.

Two of a Kind. Baltimore, American. The Matanzas mule finds a running mate in the Matanzas dog.

Good Times at That. Buffalo Express. Official figures collected by the Illinois Bureau of Labor show that the average increase in miners' wages in Illinois during the last year has been \$100. These are republican times.

Force of Habit. Washington Post. Mr. Bryan talked in the dark at Holdrege, Neb., and kept it up until midnight. Mr. Bryan doesn't mind talking in the dark. In fact, he has been groping about on several important questions for several years.

Rightly Reads the Signs. Minneapolis Tribune. D. Clem Deaver, national populist committeeman in Nebraska, is out against fusion, and advises his party in that state not to support William Bryan any farther. D. Clem is no claim in reading the signs of the times.

Experience Worth the Price. Chicago News. The Shamrock is on its way back across the ocean and its owner is a wiser but apparently not a sadder man than when he came over. It is worth a good deal to find out how fast an American boat can sail when there is a cup at stake.

American Rule in Santiago. Buffalo Express. General Wood, the military governor of Santiago, has used excellent administration in the affairs of that province by opening an industrial school in Santiago, where 200 Cuban orphan boys can find instruction. A work of this kind is philanthropic in the highest sense and it is hoped that similar institutions are soon to be created in other Cuban and Porto Rican cities.

After Peace, the Policy. Chicago Post. It is announced on good authority that the present war in Cuba is to make a positive declaration as to our national intentions in the Philippines. This accords with the opinion repeatedly expressed in these columns. The time has not come for a discussion of permanent retention, at least in Congress. The people are debating the issue and eagerly studying the pros and cons when presented by impartial and competent witnesses. In due time the popular will must find expression through Congress. For the present there can be but one question—the pacification of the islands. To that everything is to be subordinated, alike by the administration, commission and Congress.

Self-Government in Cuba. Minneapolis Journal. General Lee says the time to let Cuba begin on the establishment of a government of her own has come. It is to be hoped that the president will take note of General Lee's advice in the matter. Lee not only understands the situation, but if he were instructed with the task of turning over the control of the island to the inhabitants and directing, as far as he might properly, the selection of leaders, he could render a great service to this country in Cuba. The people of Cuba have great confidence in General Lee. They respect him and believe in him and should be allowed to have the benefit of his acceptable counsel and help.

Self-Government in Cuba. General Fitzhugh Lee says he does not think the people of Cuba are fitted for self-government. He favors a protectorate by the United States or annexation. It is evident that the general will be among the most ardent of the annexationists before long. Everybody who has had a chance to learn anything about the Cubans knows that they are not fitted for independence. If the United States should withdraw its authority and let the people of Cuba set up a government for themselves there would be civil war in Cuba within a week. Just at present the democratic newspapers and stump speakers are howling for the withdrawal of the United States troops from the island and the people of Cuba are being misled by talk which will embarrass the administration, but after the elections are over all the democrats will acquiesce in the policy of the administration on this as on all other issues which the war of 1898 caused.

ECHOES OF OUR WAR.

The friars of the Philippines, against whom the Tagals and some Americans last, receive respectful consideration from two unprejudiced army men—General Joe Wheeler and Chaplain McKinnon of the California volunteers. The former is now at the front; the latter has seen service there, in peace and in war. The judgment of both is based on contact with the conditions described.

In a letter to a relative at Nashville, General Wheeler says: "The friars and priests are charged with all sorts of oppressions and misdemeanors, but it must be remembered that friars and priests are very numerous, and in so large a body there will be found every possible phase of character and disposition. Some of them are no doubt oppressors of the people, exacting in the collection of rentals from the land, indulge themselves in many ways and lead lives very different from what would characterize the life of a priest. But there are very many good men among them."

Chaplain McKinnon, in a recent lecture, said of the friars: "Whatever the natives have or are they owe to the friars. Every industry or source of revenue the natives have was introduced to the islands by friars and missionaries. The friars have done more for the natives than any other class of men. They have also done much in the way of education. In Manila they have the great St. Thomas university, in which there are over 3,000 pupils. Then there is the College of San Juan Lateran with 1,200 pupils, the fine Jesuit college, with over 3,000 pupils, and the six fine colleges for young women. There are also thirty-eight small municipal schools in Manila. In the villages and towns throughout the archipelago you will find none without these schools. In fact, there are but few natives who cannot read and write."

General Wheeler disputes the claim that the natives generally are able to read and write. He says: "The statement that I have said that 70 per cent of the people of Luzon can read and write is a great mistake. It may be true of Manila, but it is not true of the rural districts, and the percentage of illiteracy in the other islands is much greater than in Luzon. The appearance, mode of life and method of performing work is today very much like it described in the Bible in the time and even before the Christian era."

A Philadelphia house has an exhibition a massive loving cup for Admiral Dewey paid for by 70,000 dime subscriptions received by the New York Journal. The huge silver trophy is, so far as known, the largest loving cup ever made. The cup, exclusive of the base on which it rests, is of the same height as the admiral himself, five feet seven and one-half inches. The base measures two feet four inches, so that the height complete is practically eight feet, while the capacity is twelve gallons, or nearly half a barrel.

Its general effect is symbolical of fame and glory. Its panels show in relief certain of the three principal events in the life of the foremost American of his time—his birthplace at Montpelier, Vt., the battle of Manila Bay and the reception to the conqueror at Grant's tomb on Riverside Drive, New York. Of a height unparalleled in a silver cup, it is graceful, symmetrical and beautifully proportioned.

The cup is oval, or urn shape, with three handles and rests on a pedestal triangular in form, with base ending in three dolphin heads. The pedestal, an afterthought, made possible by the receipt of dime not expected, is capstan shape, making a fitting termination to the whole design. Through-out the cup the sentimental interest attaching to the dime contributions is brought forth by the use of overlapping dimes in the border of the cup itself, and for the scales of the dolphin on the base.

DEGENERACY OF A CANDIDATE. Absurdities Prominent in the Chatter of Fusion's Mouthpiece. New York Sun. Colonel Bryan is marching rapidly through Nebraska, talking as he flies. He doesn't seem to say very much about silver. Although he asserts that he is faithful to the Chicago platform and its immortal principles, he admits that the issues can be "overshadowed" by new ones. So he pours forth great streams of words about imperialism and militarism. Occasionally he lauds the Boers. Apparently he is as anxious to save the United States middle with other nations' affairs in South Africa as he is to have the United States neglect its own business in the Philippines.

It is an unfortunate fact that Colonel Bryan has not added to his reputation this year his championship of the Boers. He is not the only black mark that 1898 has made against him. His virtual attacks upon the treaty of peace, which he was officious in recommending to the support of the democratic party; his description of the Spanish war as "unjust"; his attacks upon the Boers; his democratic and populist supporters that they forced it upon the administration; his attacks upon England, the one friend of the United States during the war, and his appeal to race prejudice; in short, the whole stump-speech system of the man this fall has shown that his sense of propriety and even of veracity has been degraded by his growing passion for office.

In 1898 he was profoundly disappointed, having formed hopes worthy of his own want of judgment. He seems to be enthusiastic now, but he has added new and even shallower arts of demagoguery to his equipment. In 1896 much could be pardoned of his evident ignorance and of the categorical temper, which is inclined to leap over facts. But when Colonel Bryan repeats misstatements such as his frequently exposed yarn about an increase in the number of commercial failures in the year of his election, it is impossible to escape the conclusion that Colonel Bryan has become shameless in the quest of the presidency. In his ramblings over the country he utters a farrow of baldness as if he were a worn-out hat for voters. The real, faithful Bryanites themselves must be pained and scandalized or puzzled by their hero's reckless mixture of issues. In 1896 a new democracy was founded. Colonel Bryan tried to be planning still another one for 1900, with death to expansion, militarism and the octopus for its platform and the Chicago platform sunk into a mere addendum and annex. The crime of 1898 seems to be supplying the crime of 1872 in the country's intellectuals and sentimentality.

There is no pleasure in saying these things about the colonel, who is a good fellow in private life and has an amusing chatter in public life. But his own speech betrays him. He has a good deal of a demagogue in 1896. He is a good deal more of a demagogue, more unscrupulous, more careless of truth, more concentrated upon the immediate effect of untenable arguments upon what he conceives to be the ignorance or credulity of his audience than he was in 1896. He is degenerating. Perhaps some consciousness of the absurdity of his campaign against the cameras has made him especially averse to "militarism," but the other absurdities and divergencies from the exact truth must be set down to the fury of his longing for office.

In prosperous Nebraska, still thrilling with pride for her soldiers and looking forward to the great commercial and agricultural boom that expansion will bring to all the west, the ordinary and the extraordinary arguments of the colonel will not have much effect. What he should say is: "Here, I am a Nebraskan. Vote for me so that I may have a chance to be president and to carry the state next month. If he will not because he is a Nebraskan, but because Nebraska accepts his wild and scattering theories,

INCREASING GOLD OUTPUT.

Nature Yields vast quantities of the precious metal. Philadelphia Times. Gold is produced in so many countries and the process of bringing it where it can be assayed, weighed and the amount tabulated is of necessity so slow that the total gold production of any one year cannot be accurately known until nearly the close of the following year. The report of the director of the mint showing the gold and silver production for 1898 is only just made public, but its figures, related as they are, afford little to substantiate the theory of those who claim that there is not gold enough in the world to furnish the basis of the world's currency.

The total gold production for 1898 was 13,994,363 fine ounces of the value of \$287,428,900. This is an increase of more than \$10,000,000 over the production of 1897, showing an increase that has come forward by leaps and bounds. Of this amount South Africa produced \$73,213,953, Australia \$64,860,800 and the United States \$54,657,000, the three countries producing \$208,581,753, or 73 per cent of the whole. All but 6 per cent of the gold was produced by Russia, Canada, Mexico, India and China in the order named. A significant feature of these figures is that 2,800,000 fine ounces of this product were taken from quartz mines and only 215,000 from placer mines, showing that gold mining has become in an important sense a steady and reliable industry, not dependent upon the six phases of discovery named.

But for the war in the Transvaal, which is likely for a time to paralyze gold mining in South Africa, the gold production for the current year would undoubtedly be greater than that of 1898, but leaving South Africa out of the question entirely the gold production of 1899 is likely to be twice that of 1897, and as the gold used in the arts for 1898 was but little more than one-fifth of the total product the steady increase of the supply for monetary purposes is assured. Those who claim with Bryan that there is not gold enough to form the basis of the world's currency to transact the business of the world will find little in these figures to afford them either comfort or substantiation.

FAMINE IN INDIA. Sample of the White Man's Burden in the Far East. Philadelphia Record. The famine in India, which has resulted from the failure of the monsoon, threatens the existence of nearly 15,000,000 natives, for whose relief the British government has ordered \$3,000,000 to be expended. To cope with the emergency, however, will be a serious task, fraught as it is with almost insurmountable difficulties on all sides. Do what it may, the government is powerless to effect much, and should not, therefore, be held responsible for the frightful mortality which must result. The great trouble is that white men willing and able to undertake the task of distributing relief are not to be found, and the work must be intrusted to natives.

The native Hindus have no regard for the property rights of others. This is especially true of the "baniyas," or native merchants, to whom the work of relief is largely confined. Of course, men presumed to be honest are chosen, but honesty among baniyas is as rarely found as is ice upon a pond on a warm morning in July. The result is that the baniyas wax rich and fat, while his distressed fellow-countrymen die of starvation, for the baniyas apply to his own use most of the relief funds intrusted to his care.

These unacquainted with the facts of the situation are prone to censure the British government for the awful distress which occurs in India whenever the monsoon fails. Great Britain, as a rule, none too careful of her colonies so far as the needs of the colonists are concerned. But in this instance she is little to blame. We have entered the field of oriental colonization ourselves. A further expansion in the matter may lead us to appreciate the difficulties which beset the white man in his dealings with dusky barbarians, as well as the climatic trials with which the natives of the tropics have to contend.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. Lieutenant Franklin Schley, son of the admiral, fell from a Columbus (O.) trolley car last Saturday and narrowly escaped serious injury. Senator Beveridge of Indiana owns a remarkably good collection of autographs, in which is a letter from President Kruger to a friend distinctly foreshadowing the present war.

Speaking of large insurances, a St. Louis paper estimates that if a man secured all the insurance he could get in all the life companies in the world, the aggregate would not be above \$10,000,000.

Father W. D. McKinnon, chaplain of the First California volunteers in the Philippines, has been recognized in the Transvaal regular army and started from New York on his way back to Manila on Monday.

It is said that \$10,000 was taken at the box office of the Knickerbocker theater on the first day of the sale of tickets for the Irving performances. The tickets purchased were not of course all for the same night, but it is a large transaction nevertheless.

An Idaho farmer, not satisfied with dipping deep into the tidal wave of prosperity, came on to Trenton, N. J., to buy a nice lot of green goods. Luckily for him a detective saw the meeting between the "come on" and the "never," the farmer being held in jail as a witness against the avindler.

While Miss Frank, a spinster of 67, was climbing over a stock train at Benson, Minn., on her way to church the train started and she was carried thirty miles on the bumpers between the cars before it stopped again. She rode safely with her bible in her hand until the railroad company gave her free passage back to her home.

According to the Boer paper, the Volksstem, Mr. Rhodes had a brother in South Africa who was a member of the Volksraad in 1875 and was more welcome at Pretoria than Mr. Rhodes—unless he was now to be taken there in charge of the Boer army. Herbert Rhodes sat for the Lydenburg goldfields. It was alleged, when he was elected, that he had been guilty of high treason, but the objection was not allowed. Mr. Rhodes spoke Dutch, and never suggested that England should be recognized in the Transvaal legislature. He died at Gazaland and his property reverted to his brother Cecil.

Plan Another Combination. BOSTON, Nov. 2.—At a meeting of the representatives of the majority of the largest concerns in the rubber and goring industries, an effort was made to form a preliminary organization of a national combination. The work of the combination is capitalized at \$12,000,000. Lee, Higginson & Co. are the financiers of the deal. The companies take all of the stock they desire. Options were secured upon twenty of the most important plants in the country, amounting to \$1,000,000. The companies are Rubber company, the East Hampton Rubber Thread company, the Thomas Martin & Bro. company, the Nashawant Manufacturing company, George P. Cotton, the New Haven Web company, the H. W. Hays Makers, the Glendale company, the Connecticut Web company, the Narragansett Web company and the Ansonia Elastic Web company.

New York and Massachusetts Return. NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—The cruiser New York, flagship of Rear Admiral Farquhar, and the battleship Massachusetts returned last night to the anchorage off Thirty-fifth street. The 1,200 men of the fleet were employed for three days in evolutions for the purpose of demonstrating the working of the Marko system of wireless telegraph under various practical conditions. The operations were under the direction of a board of officers, headed by the admiral. If he carries his state next month, it will not be because he is a Nebraskan, but because Nebraska accepts his wild and scattering theories.

RIISING TIDE OF PROSPERITY.

Huge Orders for Supplies Placed by the Railroad Companies. Louisville Courier-Journal. The past week was the most active of the year in the steel rail market. The biggest roads in the country have been buying rails and the orders they have placed amount to about half a million tons. The New York Journal of Commerce gives the following list of specific orders:

Table with 2 columns: Road and Tons. Rows include Pennsylvania, Illinois Central, Chicago & Northwestern, etc.

In addition, orders for about 150,000 tons more were given to the Carnegie Steel company. Nor do these represent all the business, Judge Gary of the Federal Steel company says the orders now being placed on the books of the various steel companies will aggregate 1,200,000 tons, and another manufacturer quoted by the Journal said they would reach 1,600,000. It is said the Pennsylvania alone will buy \$3,000,000 worth.

Further evidence of the prosperity of the railroads is to be found in the immense orders they are giving for cars. Two weeks ago a warning article appeared in an engineering journal imploring railroads and large manufacturers not to crowd the market with their orders, but to stand back and let prices fall. The American Car Foundry reports that all its great plants are overrun with work, having received orders this week for 6,000 cars and negotiating for fresh contracts. It is said this company has contracted for \$20,000,000 worth of equipment.

BREZYI BRIEFS. Chicago Tribune: "All things don't come to the man who waits," remarked Uncle Allen Sparks, between punnets. "And, more than that, 'if it doesn't get half the things he goes after, either.'"

Indianapolis Journal: "The third heat, which would have decided the race, was a 'tie.' What else could you expect of the rubber but neck and neck?"

Judge: Rupert—How many quartz mines does Stockton own? "I should—eight, guess. He seems in a peck of trouble over them."

Detroit Journal: There are communities, we are told, where they are wearing puffed sleeves, and where a person may still become a recognized authority by pronouncing Cyrano de Bergerac with confidence.

Washington Star: "Did you ever make serious mistakes?" "Never but once," answered the drug clerk, as a gloomy look passed over his face. "I charged a man 20 cents for a prescription instead of thirty-five."

Chicago Tribune: "In order to settle a little bet," the young man said, passing a ring