

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year \$4.00...

OFFICES. Omaha: The Bee Building, South Omaha, City Hall Building...

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

BUSINESS LETTERS. Business letters and remittances should be addressed to 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 H. Tascenko, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

Table with 3 columns: Date, Circulation, and Total. Rows include dates from 12/1 to 12/11 and a total of 20,340.

Total 20,340. Less unsold and returned copies 11,322. Net total sales 9,018.

Not daily average 20,340. Published and sold by The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha, Neb., Dec. 12, 1899.

(Seal) Notary Public.

The fee man should not fix the scale of prices for next year until Boreas has been given a little more time to plant the crop.

It looks as if the sheriff-elect will have an opportunity to inaugurate his term of office with a good old-fashioned laughing.

Popocratic political views are carrying more current at present than they were intended to accommodate and if the chief electioneer is not careful he will burn out a fuse.

Admiral Cervera has written his side of the story of the destruction of his fleet in Santiago bay as his contribution to the truth of history. His side ought not to take long to tell.

It must be disputing a newspaper man's word. If any one feels under the necessity of doing it he should by all means use the long distance telephone.

American sympathy in the South African war is without question on the side of the Boers, but the Boers seem to be getting along nicely without any more active co-operation from their sympathizers.

Popocratic newspapers in this state approach the senatorial middle much after the manner of a boy who did not know whether it was a rabbit or a more odiferous animal which he had cornered in the hole.

An example should be made of men who carry concealed weapons. The law is severe as applied to such cases and it should be enforced. In that way many outrages upon law-abiding citizens could be obviated.

Bryan positively declines to talk about the Nebraska senatorial question, the only subject he is willing to discuss being the duck hunt from which he has just returned. This, however, will not interfere with the snipe hunt in Nebraska.

According to the present prospects Omaha will enjoy the peculiar spectacle of seeing each of the franchised corporations willing to have the city go into the experiment of municipal ownership providing only that it start with the other fellow.

This is not good weather for the propagation of candidates, but they are beginning to sprout all over the city in the field of the city campaign. Sixty days hence the array will be much greater than it is now, for there are many statesmen in this neck of woods.

With Bailey of Texas occupying a seat in the second row back and Johnson of Indiana remaining at home the present session of congress does not promise to be so replete with sensations as the last one. The member from Texas can be counted upon, however, to wake up often enough to prevent members from suffering from ennui.

Many conflicting stories are floating around as to the place of nativity and other incidents in the past life of General Joubert. One fact admits of no dispute—that his present whereabouts are known to a certainty. If any one has doubts regarding it the English field officers in Natal can set them at rest. Several other Boer commanders can also be located without any great difficulty.

County Attorney Shields put himself on record a week ago to the effect that he was fully informed that open gambling was being carried on within his jurisdiction. When he entered upon his office he took a mighty oath that no lawbreaking of that kind would be tolerated while he was invested with official power, but, like the individual referred to in the German adage, "he simply rolls his fist in his pocket."

WHEN HITCHECK BECOMES U. S. S.

When Hitchcock becomes U. S. S. his first official act will be to cable his Paris letter to send him a new head ornament of the latest silken hue two sizes larger than that sent on his last order.

When Hitchcock becomes U. S. S. William Waldorf Astor's chef will have to move post haste to Washington and strain his most artistic talents to produce delicate morsels that will tickle the senatorial palate.

When Hitchcock becomes U. S. S. an order will be issued under a silver seal of the state commanding every man who meets him to uncover and humbly bow as he passes by.

When Hitchcock takes his seat in the American House of Lords he will immediately direct the P. M. G. to exclude The Bee from the U. S. mails.

When Hitchcock hangs his fur-lined coat in the senatorial cloak room he will order the secretary of war to remove the army headquarters from The Bee building instantly and issue a proclamation for the relocation of the city hall and court house out of sight of Seventeenth and Farm.

When Hitchcock is given free run of the famous marble room lobby he will instruct the federal courts to keep a special grand jury in constant service with Jim Winspear as permanent foreman to return daily indictments against every officer and employe of The Bee for cracking jokes at his lordship.

When Hitchcock has the password to the free chair in the senatorial tonorial parlors he will share with Web as V. P. the glory of setting the style in hair dressing and monies for the prince of Wales and the duke of York.

When Hitchcock connects with the senate pay roll all the railroad companies will be compelled to equip and maintain a special palace train for the exclusive use of Nebraska's greatest nobleman and his retinue of liveried and unliveried lackeys.

When Hitchcock becomes U. S. S. the odious telegraph monopoly will be required to keep him in constant communication by free wire with the sanctum-sanctorum of the great hyphenated sheet, which will enlarge its far-famed staff by the addition of artists, photographers and mirror-parkers to keep the public regularly familiar with all the poses and studies reflected from the haloed seat of Nebraska's junior senator.

When Hitchcock becomes U. S. S. Bryan will be waved to a back bench behind the arch-aristocrat whose oratorical flights will monopolize the ozone of Nebraska and leave room for no competitors.

KENTUCKY'S NEW GOVERNOR.

Today Hon. William S. Taylor will be inaugurated governor of Kentucky, thus completing the republican victory and assuring an administration which should strengthen the party in the state and make certain its electoral vote next year for the republican presidential candidates. While on the face of the returns General Taylor's plurality is small, there is no doubt that he received a larger vote than the figures show and that consequently the returns do not accurately indicate the republican strength. But however this may be, the party ought to grow within the next year. The course of the Grobel democrats, in their unscrupulous attempt to steal the election, must, it would seem, lead thousands of fair-minded men who have affiliated with democracy to leave that party and unite with the republicans. Many democrats supported the republican candidate at the late election and it is to be expected that some of them will be expected on that side next year, when the democratic leader who endorsed Grobel and hastened to congratulate him on the democratic claim of his election will again present the free silver issue for the verdict of the country.

Kentucky is to be congratulated upon the result and the two members of the election board who conscientiously performed their duty merit the heartiest commendation of every Kentuckian who values the honor and good name of his state.

A TRUE TEST OF PROSPERITY.

There is no truer test of prosperity than advance in the wages of labor and within the past year wages have been increased in every department of industry. During the period of business depression there was a large reduction in the wages of labor employed in the New England cotton mills. Probably no other class of labor suffered to the extent that this did from the hard times. Many thousands were thrown out of employment and those who had work received the smallest compensation in a number of years if not in the whole history of the industry.

Now the cotton mills are running to their full capacity and employing more labor than ever before. Consequently wages rise. As recorded in the dispatches an advance went into effect yesterday affecting more than 75,000 employees, whose increased earnings will aggregate \$5,500,000 a year. Next week 90,000 more cotton mill employes will get a 10 per cent increase in wages and later still others will obtain an increase of pay. Assuming that the advance will be maintained for the ensuing year, there is every reason to think it will, the aggregate earnings of the operatives in the cotton mills of New England will be about \$10,000,000 greater than for the past year. This will be a most important addition to the purchasing capacity of these people, which will benefit every branch of trade. A large part of this increased income will be put into circulation and what is not will go into savings banks and building associations. The workers will have more of the comforts of life and some of the luxuries. In common with workers in all other industries whose wages have been increased they will consume more than formerly of the products of the farm and factory. They and those dependent upon them will be better fed and clothed than heretofore. Thus the home market will be further improved and the general prosperity enhanced.

The country is realizing the promise of the republican party. That party declared that the true policy was to

open the mills rather than the mints and events have justified it. The vast industrial enterprises of the nation were never more active than now and the increase in the earning power of labor within the last two years has greatly increased the consuming capacity of a very large body of the people. Well employed and well paid labor is an essential condition of prosperity and this we have. The assurances given by the republican party three years ago are verified. The democracy is hoping for a larger support from the workmen of the country next year than it received three years ago. The leader of that party has recently so declared. But the great majority of American workmen are intelligent and thoughtful. They know that produced the industrial and business depression of a few years ago and they understand what brought about the change from that most unfortunate condition. They do not want a repetition of the experience under democratic policies. It is an imputation upon the common sense of the workmen who have constant employment at good wages and are paid in money equal to the best in the world to assume that they will generally support a party that would overturn the policies which made a market for their labor and increased their earnings and which have given their country unparalleled prosperity.

During the last presidential campaign the republicans said open factories would open the mints. Under the present administration the factories have been running overtime to keep up with orders and the mints have done a bigger business than ever before in their history. Even republicans sometimes underestimate the full measure of prosperity their policies produce.

The democratic state committee will meet at Lincoln on the 5th of next month to fix the date for a state convention to choose delegates to the national convention. The official embalmers will not be selected until later, as their services will not be required until November.

Weakness of Public Men.

The trouble with a great many of our public men is that they consider it beneath their dignity to confine themselves to questions with which they are familiar.

Why This Scramble.

One of the fiercest passenger rate wars ever known is threatened in trunk line territory as an outgrowth of disputes over differentials. If the railroads already have more than they can do, which is the daily described situation, it is not easy to understand why they slash rates in a scramble for business.

A Rush of Claims.

The Washington dispatch states that the claim agents all over the country, realizing its prosperous condition, are trying to get a share of the increased income of the government. Evidence of this is seen in the fact that a large number of bills calling for appropriations to pay claims of all sorts have already been introduced in the house, a single member from Tennessee having, it is said, introduced about 300. This gives promise of more than the usual flood of claims during the present congress.

It is needless to say that these attempts to get money out of the national treasury are all based upon the alleged destruction of property by the union army in the south during the civil war. All the claimants ask is that their cases be referred to the court of claims, which is obliged to decide on the evidence placed before it and the government is unable to get evidence to prove the falsity of many of the claims. It would seem that now, nearly thirty-five years since the close of the war, there should be an end of southern claims for destruction of property during that conflict, yet not only are new ones being presented, but old claims revamped. It goes without saying that a considerable proportion of these are manufactured by claim agents and backed by false testimony, but such claims have almost as good a chance of getting through as those that are valid. Members of congress cannot be prevented from introducing claim bills, but it is practically for congress to refuse to send to the court of claims such bills as are not supported by evidence which in the judgment of the committees having them in charge is sufficient to give them a standing in court. There are now pending in the court of claims a vast number of cases which will occupy the attention of that tribunal for years and some of which will probably not be settled for a generation or longer. The court should not have loaded upon it any new claims that are not supported by the most satisfactory evidence of validity.

Visible Supply of Wheat.

The American visible supply of wheat which has steadily increased since the present season's crop movement began, notwithstanding the fact that exports have been almost as large and interior receipts much smaller than those of 1898, yesterday showed a small decrease and incidentally the price developed a fractional improvement. All of which shows that senatorial courtesy has lost none of its gracious elasticity and good cheer.

Senatorial Courtesy.

Senator Carter of Montana walked down the aisle of the senate arm in arm with Mr. Clark, a republican member of the latter appointed to take the oath of office. Then he fled a protest against Mr. Clark's title to the seat on the ground that his election was procured by bribery and corruption. Then Senator Carter and Senator Clark went out lunch together. All of which shows that senatorial courtesy has lost none of its gracious elasticity and good cheer.

Good Thing for Both.

President McKinley's suggestion of a joint commission to investigate the exportation of American food products to Germany has been cordially received in that country. It is a result of the German attempt to place no unnecessary obstacles in the way of food products sent from the United States, the only problem to be removed is the commission plan should be eminently serviceable for that purpose.

Personal and Otherwise.

The father of Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor, was a shoemaker in New York City. He was a Quaker and was a member of his church when he was only 12 years old.

When Clay Sulzer and James D. Richardson vie with each other as to inches among democratic congressmen, but neither comes within a head of reaching the altitude commanded by Cy Sulloway of New Hampshire.

Two persons noted here are assistant doorkeepers in the national house of representatives. The father of one was the late Richard P. Bond of Missouri, the other is Griffin Halstead, son of Murat Halstead, the newspaper editor.

Mexico thinks the United States owes her \$29,000,000 for water absorbed from the Rio Grande. She has been asked to pay it at its ordinary stage will agree that its aqueous contents must be valued at about a dollar a drop.

Somebody has discovered that the slang "talking through his hat" did not originate in America, but was first used by Moliere, the French dramatist, who in his "Misanthrope" makes one of his characters say: "To whom I speak? I am speaking to the inside of my hat."

Champ Clark of Missouri has a fad. He collects every story which has a biblical quotation as its chief point and for years has made study of them which the bible has had upon law and custom. He has prepared a lecture in which all this information is interestingly presented.

Speaker Henderson's gavel is quite a curiosity. The head is of rosewood from Missouri and the handle of native osage wood from Oklahoma. It is decorated by an eagle's head bearing a scroll inscribed "E Pluribus Unum." On the upper ferrule are doves and a garland, on the lower pictures of the United States ships Iowa and Des Moines. Iowa's arms and Mr. Henderson's name are on the side of the head. Though Mr. Beveridge, the new senator from Indiana, is the youngest looking member of the "millionaires' club," he is really a year older than Mr. Butler of North Carolina. Old-timers in the senate were prepared for an appearance of juvenility in the member from Indiana, but Beveridge surprised them all by his boyish look. "Why, I thought he was one of the pages," said Hoar of Massachusetts, as he beamed through his spectacles at the young Hoosier.

Death Rate in the Philippines.

A Record Complimentary to Army Management and Discipline. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The secretary of war reports the number of deaths from disease among the soldiers in the Philippines to have been 356 during the first ten months of the present calendar year. Presumably this figure does not include the considerable number who have died on transports and hospital ships after leaving Manila or shortly after arrival at San Francisco, but as it stands the figure represents an annual death rate of 17.29 per thousand. The significance of this rate, says the secretary, may be better appreciated by the following comparison:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Annual death rate per 1,000. Rows include Washington (15.00), Boston (25.00), San Francisco (19.41), New York (17.29), Baltimore (19.19), and Soldiers in the Philippines (17.29).

It is pleasing to read in the local family organ that the mill employes in Fall River have just had their wages increased 10 per cent, which is equivalent to an addition to the pay of each employe of 70 cents per week, or for the whole a total of \$105,000 weekly, or \$5,500,000 a year. After this announcement it is to be hoped its insinuations that the prosperity the country is enjoying is simply a sham will cease.

The French are making further demands upon the Chinese because the man who murdered a Frenchman has not been executed according to program. The next move will probably be the demand for a further slice of Chinese territory. If the subjects of the celestial emperor only continue murdering Europeans at stated intervals they will soon segregate him from most of his dominion.

Still the rate given is a very high one. It is higher than the death rate in the great army in India, which is 18 per thousand. It is a rate, moreover, which attests practically the first year of the army's life there, and authorities agree, while experience has proved, that the tropical climate is gradually debilitating in its effects and that it is much better raised by northerners or those from the temperate zones in the first year than in the second, and in the second than in the third. And it is to be considered in this connection that the American force in the Philippines has been very largely renewed during the sixteen months of the American occupation. The state volunteers in that time have practically withdrawn and many regulars have returned whose times of enlistment had expired, and their places have been taken by fresh levies.

The need of more police for the protection of life and property in Omaha is being daily exemplified. While professional crime has been reduced to a minimum, outbreaks of lawlessness, which might be suppressed by the presence of a patrolman to preserve order, are too common. By reason of

ECHOES OF OUR WAR.

The nomination of Brigadier General Leonard Wood to be major general of volunteers is more generally commended, with the exception of Dewey's, than any nomination made by the president for war services. General Wood has been remarkably successful in all his undertakings. His own distinction as a fighting doctor in the Apache campaigns; organized and drilled the famous Rough Riders, and won promotion at his head at Las Guasimas and San Juan. His great triumph, however, was won in his campaign against fevers and filth in the province and city of Santiago. In his capacity as military governor he displayed uncommon ability in bringing order out of chaos, in managing without harsh measures a people at war with one another and in transforming a pesthole of disease into a clean, healthy city. The revolution wrought by him in Santiago is admitted the greatest achievement of American rule in Cuba, and was accomplished without mesaphone attachment or literary bureau. His rare modesty and unselfish devotion to duty stamp him, in the estimation of American newspapers, as an ideal man for governor of Cuba.

"Let us forget" the annoyances of war the revenue department insists that in addition to licking out the existing stamps of a larger denomination than 10 cents the sticker "shall mutilate said stamp by cutting three parallel incisions lengthwise through the stamp, beginning not more than one-fourth of an inch from one end thereof and extending to within one-fourth of an inch of the other end." This new regulation is made necessary by the pernicious activity of offensive patriots who attempted to "do" your uncle by laundering revenue stamps.

The Philadelphia Record prints a letter dated August 1, just received by the father of a northern Pennsylvania boy serving with the Twelfth regiment in Manila, which contains two interesting passages. One is a most modest and unselfish devotion to duty stamp him, in the estimation of American newspapers, as an ideal man for governor of Cuba.

"How are the harvest apples back of the barn? Are they ripe yet? Great Scott! If we only had them down here—bet your life they'd taste good!" His second contribution to Philippine literature gives a more critical man.

"There is a good deal of dissatisfaction expressed about General Otia. They claim that he cuts no ice, but in my opinion he shovels the snow off the sidewalk all the same. He hasn't got the dash or brilliancy of Lewton, but he's a good deal of level-headed man, who counts all the chances before he makes a break."

"Captain Leary personally," says the Boston Globe, "is a most interesting character. We have had the pleasure of sailing with him and do not believe that he has an atom of hostility against the friars of Guam, save inasmuch as they stood between him and his desire to be the absolute ruler, temporal and spiritual, of his island kingdom. He is a Henry the Eighth in miniature. Admirals and commodores have trembled before him when he was their nominal subordinate; for he is the terror of all commanders, a natural 'sea lawyer,' despite his epulet. What next he may do in Guam the Lord only knows. He is capable of starting an Established church, with himself at its head. He is fighting Captain Leary, 'Scrappy Dick.'"

Visible Supply of Wheat.

The American visible supply of wheat which has steadily increased since the present season's crop movement began, notwithstanding the fact that exports have been almost as large and interior receipts much smaller than those of 1898, yesterday showed a small decrease and incidentally the price developed a fractional improvement. All of which shows that senatorial courtesy has lost none of its gracious elasticity and good cheer.

Senator Carter of Montana walked down the aisle of the senate arm in arm with Mr. Clark, a republican member of the latter appointed to take the oath of office. Then he fled a protest against Mr. Clark's title to the seat on the ground that his election was procured by bribery and corruption. Then Senator Carter and Senator Clark went out lunch together. All of which shows that senatorial courtesy has lost none of its gracious elasticity and good cheer.

Good Thing for Both.

President McKinley's suggestion of a joint commission to investigate the exportation of American food products to Germany has been cordially received in that country. It is a result of the German attempt to place no unnecessary obstacles in the way of food products sent from the United States, the only problem to be removed is the commission plan should be eminently serviceable for that purpose.

Personal and Otherwise.

The father of Augustus St. Gaudens, the sculptor, was a shoemaker in New York City. He was a Quaker and was a member of his church when he was only 12 years old.

When Clay Sulzer and James D. Richardson vie with each other as to inches among democratic congressmen, but neither comes within a head of reaching the altitude commanded by Cy Sulloway of New Hampshire.

Two persons noted here are assistant doorkeepers in the national house of representatives. The father of one was the late Richard P. Bond of Missouri, the other is Griffin Halstead, son of Murat Halstead, the newspaper editor.

Mexico thinks the United States owes her \$29,000,000 for water absorbed from the Rio Grande. She has been asked to pay it at its ordinary stage will agree that its aqueous contents must be valued at about a dollar a drop.

Somebody has discovered that the slang "talking through his hat" did not originate in America, but was first used by Moliere, the French dramatist, who in his "Misanthrope" makes one of his characters say: "To whom I speak? I am speaking to the inside of my hat."

Champ Clark of Missouri has a fad. He collects every story which has a biblical quotation as its chief point and for years has made study of them which the bible has had upon law and custom. He has prepared a lecture in which all this information is interestingly presented.

Speaker Henderson's gavel is quite a curiosity. The head is of rosewood from Missouri and the handle of native osage wood from Oklahoma. It is decorated by an eagle's head bearing a scroll inscribed "E Pluribus Unum." On the upper ferrule are doves and a garland, on the lower pictures of the United States ships Iowa and Des Moines. Iowa's arms and Mr. Henderson's name are on the side of the head. Though Mr. Beveridge, the new senator from Indiana, is the youngest looking member of the "millionaires' club," he is really a year older than Mr. Butler of North Carolina. Old-timers in the senate were prepared for an appearance of juvenility in the member from Indiana, but Beveridge surprised them all by his boyish look. "Why, I thought he was one of the pages," said Hoar of Massachusetts, as he beamed through his spectacles at the young Hoosier.

Death Rate in the Philippines.

A Record Complimentary to Army Management and Discipline. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. The secretary of war reports the number of deaths from disease among the soldiers in the Philippines to have been 356 during the first ten months of the present calendar year. Presumably this figure does not include the considerable number who have died on transports and hospital ships after leaving Manila or shortly after arrival at San Francisco, but as it stands the figure represents an annual death rate of 17.29 per thousand. The significance of this rate, says the secretary, may be better appreciated by the following comparison:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Annual death rate per 1,000. Rows include Washington (15.00), Boston (25.00), San Francisco (19.41), New York (17.29), Baltimore (19.19), and Soldiers in the Philippines (17.29).

It is pleasing to read in the local family organ that the mill employes in Fall River have just had their wages increased 10 per cent, which is equivalent to an addition to the pay of each employe of 70 cents per week, or for the whole a total of \$105,000 weekly, or \$5,500,000 a year. After this announcement it is to be hoped its insinuations that the prosperity the country is enjoying is simply a sham will cease.

The French are making further demands upon the Chinese because the man who murdered a Frenchman has not been executed according to program. The next move will probably be the demand for a further slice of Chinese territory. If the subjects of the celestial emperor only continue murdering Europeans at stated intervals they will soon segregate him from most of his dominion.

Still the rate given is a very high one. It is higher than the death rate in the great army in India, which is 18 per thousand. It is a rate, moreover, which attests practically the first year of the army's life there, and authorities agree, while experience has proved, that the tropical climate is gradually debilitating in its effects and that it is much better raised by northerners or those from the temperate zones in the first year than in the second, and in the second than in the third. And it is to be considered in this connection that the American force in the Philippines has been very largely renewed during the sixteen months of the American occupation. The state volunteers in that time have practically withdrawn and many regulars have returned whose times of enlistment had expired, and their places have been taken by fresh levies.

The need of more police for the protection of life and property in Omaha is being daily exemplified. While professional crime has been reduced to a minimum, outbreaks of lawlessness, which might be suppressed by the presence of a patrolman to preserve order, are too common. By reason of

PROTEST AGAINST THE NEEDLESS WASTE AT CHRISTMAS TIME.

J. Sterling Morton's Conservative. The largest tree recorded in the history of the world was found in California, near the town of Redwood, in 1874. When discovered the top had been broken off and the standing trunk which remained was 240 feet high, while the diameter at the place of the breaking off was twelve feet. The age of this tree was estimated to be 4,800 years. At that time the hollow of its trunk, 130 persons gathered.

Some heathen in the infancy of that tree festival and we then should never have known its majesty and worth. How many possible giants among the trees growing in the young forests of the United States are to be destroyed this year for Christmas celebration? The Conservative insists that some other method of observing that anniversary should be devised which requires the destruction of millions of beautiful and useful trees should be adopted by all sensible and provident people.

Milwaukee Sentinel. Few people realize the difficulty experienced nowadays in securing Christmas trees for the holidays. Millions of trees are used every year in this country and each succeeding year finds it more difficult for the merchant to secure choice trees for the market, owing to the rapid advance in the clearing of the forests of the west. It is estimated that nearly 1,000,000 trees are shipped every year from this state to eastern ports. Theodore Hoffmann is probably the most extensive dealer in Christmas trees around here. He makes a specialty of the business and says that he will break all records this year in regard to the number of trees shipped east. Already he has several crews of hardy men at work in Marinette county, about 100 miles north of Green Bay, and also in Florence county, Mr. Hoffmann says that in years past he has had no trouble in getting all the trees he desired in the swamps above Green Bay and near Marinette, but now he is obliged to send his men into the backwoods a considerable distance, as the trees cannot be secured now without a great deal of trouble.

The great difficulty now is getting the trees to the railway stations, much time being lost in this work. He figures out that he will get close on to 1,000,000 trees this winter, more than half of this number going to the east.

"At the rate the trees have been disappearing of late years I figure there will be a scarcity of Lebanon oaks in a good many years," remarked Mr. Hoffmann while discussing the question. "There are few persons making a specialty of raising them for the market, but it is probable that some one will take it up before it is too late. It is really a hard matter to get good trees, and men reporting that very few of them are of good size and quality. However, there are many swamps where the trees grow in abundance, and the owners will probably realize that they are worth the holding after all, especially when they learn how valuable they may prove to be."

Chicago Post: "I am writing for posterity," said the poet. "And I am taking in plain sewing for a living," said the poet's soulless wife.

Washington Star: "Is that young woman dumb at that?" asked a man. "I guess she must be," answered Miss Cayenne. "She doesn't seem to have a friend in the world."

Chicago Tribune: "Ah!" exclaimed the Frenchman, shrugging his shoulders as he looked at the portly and somewhat masculine dame who was on her travels, "Zat is de plain English!"

Detroit Journal: "Did he fall in love with her on account of her small feet?" "No, because her small feet didn't give her the big head."

Brooklyn Life: "Tourist (in Kentucky)—Does lynching prevent crime?" "Colonel Corkright—Yes, sah; I have never known a man to commit a crime afteh he had been thoroughly lynched."

Somerville Journal: "My kingdom for an automobile!" loudly exclaimed King Richard up-to-date. "The king," called out a man in the front row. "I know where you can get one for \$500."

Chicago Record: "They say that Jorkus is very seniny." "Bsting? He's so stingy that he molstens his postage stamps only at the corners."

Chicago Record: "Mrs. Crowder has been president of your club a long time." "Yes; none of us could call her to order, so we decided we might as well let her resign the rest of us."

Indianapolis Journal: "What is the difference between a joke and a chestnut?" "A chestnut is a joke you've heard often and a joke is a 'chestnut' you've just heard for the first time."

CHARGE OF GATACRE'S BRIGADE.

Cleveland Plain Dealer. Several leagues, several leagues onward, Into the Boerish midst marched forty hundred. Boers to the left of 'em, Boers to the right of 'em, Boers to the back of 'em, Boers to the back of 'em. Volleyed and thundered, Into the jaws of Jell marched forty hundred!

Bravely they fought and well, Caught in that circling hell, Fought though they knew that Gatacre had hindered, Theirs not to reason why, Theirs but to stand or die, Wave the white flag on high, Wise forty hundred!

Flashed all their blades in air, Held out in grim despair, Caught in that Boer trap there, Poor forty hundred, Yielded their arms in pain, Saw all their glory waste, Then they marched back again—niti! Jugged six hundred!

"It's Time"

You were thinking about what to give your gentleman friend for Christmas.

We are right in touch with all the late novelties and the proper adornment for men, and very Reasonable in price. Foot Balls given away in our Children's department with a clothing purchase of \$5.00.

INDIGESTION. Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Relieves the sense of fullness, distress and pain in the stomach after meals. Makes digestion natural and easy. Genuine heart name Horsford's on wrapper.

Showing Off King Corn. Globe-Democrat. An American corn kingdom will be maintained at the Paris exposition at a cost to the United States of \$10,000. The money will be well invested, for, outside of America, the merits of maize are still but little understood. Last year this country exported \$144,000,000 worth of flour and only \$2,000,000 worth of cornmeal.

No Chance to Try It. The reports of wages being raised in various places continue to come in. If it is so at this destructive rate Mr. Bryan will find no evils for his universal panacea of free silver to fit.

Progressive Step Toward an Ideal System of Living. Chicago Tribune. An experiment in co-operative housekeeping is to be made by the trustees of the Girard estate in Philadelphia, the outcome of which will be regarded with great interest. A block of dwelling houses, to be erected in the southern part of the city, will be furnished with light and heat from a central plant for a small monthly addition to the rent. The houses will also have small garden plots in front, the care of which will be assumed by the estate.

The prospects for the success of this economical scheme are perhaps more favorable in Philadelphia than in most American cities, for the reason that it is well adapted to the Philadelphia plan of building houses in long blocks of uniform design. In addition to this, the trustees of the Girard estate, who are building the houses for rent instead of for sale, have a large capital to work with, which will insure a complete equipment. Hence they have an unusual advantage for trying the experiment.

Chicago has had