THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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1	25,340	16	29,230
2	32,910	17	25,450
3	25,190	18	25,550
4	26,310	19	25,770
5	25,600	20	25,340
6	25,431	21	25,400
7	31,340	22	25,420
8	31,370	23	25,170
9	25,450	24	25,010
10	25,410	25	25,180
11	36,490	26	27,190
12	25,650	27	25,090
13	25,252	28	25,120
14	29,535	29	24,970
15	25,550	30	25,000

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 1st day of December, A. D. 1899.

M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

If the municipal ownership ordinance is as full of holes as a skimmer, why not let the water out of it?

One thing is certain, there will be no extra session of the Nebraska legislature this winter, no matter if the heavens fall.

The decision of the supreme court declaring the Weaver law unconstitutional is most satisfactory to the insurance managers.

Omaha merchants say holiday trade was never better. It is to be hoped this means an enjoyable Christmas for every man, woman and child in this city.

Fashion writers say that Christmas stockings are larger than in former years and are selling so cheap that even Jerry Simpson can afford to have a pair.

Pettigrew and Altgeld are to open the fusion campaign in South Dakota in January. It is likely to get nipped by the frost before election time rolls around.

Five million dollars in bonds to buy a water plant ought to be enough to placate all the opponents to municipal ownership as well as all those who clamor for it.

After this train robbers had better tackle people who are enroute to Kansas City, as those coming away do not appear to have money enough to pay for doing the job.

Omaha and South Omaha could get along nicely with a little less gun play just at present. We hope ambitious marksmen will join the army and save their bullets for the Filipinos.

That 50-cent transfer charge over the fence between the two Omaha depots is almost as offensive as was the old 50-cent per passenger hold-up over the Union Pacific bridge years ago.

The English public is worried because nothing has been heard from some of their field commanders for several days. The officers probably realize that they have talked too much and have sworn off in advance of the new year.

An American architect has been engaged to erect an earthquake-proof palace for the emperor of Japan. A fortune awaits someone who can design a revolution-proof palace for the presidents of South and Central American countries.

Li Hung Chang's peacock feather is endangered again because of a protest lodged by the government of France. The best thing the Oriental statesman can do if he values the feather is to put it in a safety deposit vault in some American city.

Now that the muddle over the insurance department is settled by the supreme court decision the sad fact comes home to the victorious auditor that no appropriation is available for conducting the affairs of his insurance bureau. Truly the troubles of popocratic officeholders are interminable.

If the Commercial club can bring about the assessment of all the personal property that has hitherto escaped the assessor it will by that act alone more than justify its existence. In doing so, however, it must strike a body blow to corporations and firms and who would doubtless threaten to disband the club.

Leading citizens of South Omaha admit the pressing need of a competent chief of police, but the men interested in seeing that city continue as a refuge for criminals insist that a patrolman in the present force be promoted to the chieftaincy. There is only one chance in a hundred that this plan can be made to work. What the mayor of South Omaha ought to do is to pick the best man he can find, no matter whence he comes.

FUTURE FINANCIAL EMPIRE.

In his speech on the currency bill, one of the ablest delivered in support of that measure, Representative Brosius of Pennsylvania, chairman of the house committee on banking and currency, said: "Financial empire is coming our way. We are advancing with leaps and bounds to the position of a creditor nation. Power and dominion in the financial world follow the course of commerce and manufactures. The scepter is passing from the old to the new world and New York will supplant London in the near future. American credits in Europe are putting a different face on the great questions of finance the world over. We are loaning money abroad by the millions and we are very near the point where we can hold the reins of financial power on two continents."

That this is not an overdrawn statement of the present position of the United States in the financial affairs of the world will be made apparent by a study of recent events. The growth of this country in wealth during the last two or three years has been without precedent in our history and probably has no parallel in the history of any other country. This has placed in our hands a vast amount of available capital, only a small part of which is represented by the stock of gold, amounting to nearly $1,000,000,000, which is greater than that held by any other country. A few years ago, in the democratic times, Europe was drawing upon the United States to liquidate our own indebtedness upon the other side. The gold that then went out represented the settlement of a trade balance that was against us. The gold that has recently been exported and that which may be sent abroad is not to settle an unfavorable trade balance, but to meet an urgent demand from England for financial aid. It is a reversal of long-prevailing conditions—London looking to New York for help and offering liberal inducements therefor, instead of New York being dependent upon London.

The United States is today in a stronger position financially than any other nation in the world and this being so, there is every reason to expect, if we shall become involved in no international difficulties to disarrange our financial and commercial affairs, that the prediction that New York will supplant London as the world's financial center will be fulfilled in the near future. Certainly if Great Britain should have demands upon her financial resources beyond those of the war in South Africa—and there is no certainty that she will not—her loss of the financial scepter would be inevitable, nor is it improbable that this will result from the war she has on hand, if it shall be protected. Whenever the end of hostilities to come there is likely to be a reaction damaging to British interests.

The United States is moving steadily forward, increasing its industries and its commerce and adding to its wealth, with every promise of a prolonged era of material progress and prosperity. No one who intelligently studies the situation can doubt that "financial empire is coming our way."

DEMOCRATIC PLANS.

Resolutions have been introduced in both houses of congress by democrats declaring the policy which the United States should adopt regarding the Philippines. All of them propose that the Filipinos shall be given independence, but as to the course to be pursued and the conditions to be required preliminary to the granting of independence there are wide and important differences in the democratic plans.

The resolution introduced by Senator Bacon of Georgia disclaims any disposition or intention on the part of the United States to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the Philippines and declares that "when armed resistance to the authority of the United States shall have ceased within said islands and peace and order shall have been restored therein it is the purpose and intention of the United States, so soon thereafter as the same can be practicably and safely accomplished, to provide the opportunity and prescribe the method for the formation of a government by and of the people of the Philippine islands, to be thereafter independently exercised and controlled by themselves." The government formed and erected must be "competent and worthy in the judgment of the United States to exercise the powers of an independent government." In other words, the United States shall prescribe the form of government which the Filipinos may establish and if this should not be acceptable or satisfactory to them, which more than likely it would not be, of course the exercise of American authority there would be maintained. The resolution introduced by Senator Tillman proposes to let the Filipinos establish a government with our "friendly assistance." It declares that "we are opposed to the retention of the Philippine islands by the United States and that it is our purpose to consent to the independence of the Filipinos as soon as a stable government shall be established by them and toward the prompt establishment of such government we pledge our friendly assistance." This does not contemplate any dictation on the part of the United States as to the form of government. It recognizes the right of the Filipinos to form their own government, the only condition being that it must be "stable," but who is to determine whether the government that should be established possessed the requirements essential to stability? Manifestly if we demand a "stable government" we must assume the right or duty of dictating its form and character and this would be an interference with the independence of the Filipinos, who would be required to live under a government which suited our ideas, whether agreeable to them or not. How much better would this be than giving them a liberal system of civil government on American principles and under our authority?

The resolution introduced in the house by Representative Williams of Mississippi and which is understood to be approved by most of the democrats in that body, goes further than either of the senate resolutions in the conditions it proposes. Thus it is provided that recognition of the independence of the Filipinos shall be conditioned upon the government they establish agreeing to refund the $20,000,000 paid to Spain, to give the United States, with right of sovereignty, whatever places it may desire as naval and coaling stations, and to grant the American people in perpetuity the right of free access to all of their ports for goods, merchandise and persons bent on peaceful or missionary pursuits. It pledges the protection of the United States against foreign interference or aggression for a period of ten years, providing that we be given the absolute control of their foreign relations during that period and they will pay the expenses of soldiers and ships that may be necessary to such protection. Under this arrangement the Filipinos would obviously have only partial independence and they would be deprived of it in a very important direction, that of making treaties and negotiating commercial agreements with foreign countries, one of the most valuable of the rights of an independent nation.

Such are democratic ideas regarding a Philippine policy and they make clear the fact that the party does not comprehend that important and perplexing question.

STOP THE FARCE.

On the first day of July the office of clerk of the district court ceased to be an unlimited fee office. Under the new law, which went into effect then, all receipts of every description collected by the district court clerk were to be turned into the county treasury and the clerk of the court allowed an income not to exceed $5,000 a year for his services.

When this change took place The Bee urged the Board of County Commissioners to appoint competent accountants to check up the office and strike the balance, so that a settlement might be had. Instead of acting on this suggestion the board has been content to accept the report made by the clerk for himself, which may or may not be correct.

Within the next two weeks the office will be turned over to the newly elected district court clerk and another and final settlement will have to be made. It is now currently reported that work of checking up this important office is to be delegated to parties who are notoriously incompetent, if not as notoriously crooked. One of these parties holds his position as a reward for dirty work done last year in the hire of the present incumbent. To have the office checked up by such a party would be a farce, if it were not a scandal on the taxpayers.

The Board of County Commissioners owes it to itself and the people of Douglas county to protect the public interest whether the bond of the clerk is good or worthless. The commissioners are in duty bound to ascertain how much, if anything, the county is entitled to collect from the outgoing officer. If, after a careful auditing, the office is found to be in good shape and all moneys due to county and litigants promptly forthcoming, well and good. If there is a deficit or a dispute over what is due either side, the sooner we know it the better.

It is with regret we learn that the new postoffice to be established in Dodge county under the name of Leavitt is to be a monument not to the self-denial of our fellow townsman and former associate of Senator Thurston, who recently refused a federal appointment in order that some less deserving patriot might be rewarded, but to Henry G. Leavitt, whose enterprise and public spirit has been manifested in the erection of a new beet sugar factory in Dodge county. We say it is with regret we learn our mistake, because if the postoffice is not named after Herbert B. Leavitt it should have been, and we hope that before long Senator Thurston will find opportunity to do justice to this illustrious Omaha citizen.

The Cubans at Havana have welcomed General Wood with glad acclaim and every manifestation of joy. But just how long he will be able to satisfy them is a matter for speculation. Your Cuban is always inclined to go into raptures one minute and a frenzy of rage the next when his desires are crossed. General Wood has been successful in handling affairs at Santiago, yet he will find his present task more difficult. All the ambitious politicians of the island are now gathered at Havana, and they are a combination sufficient to make any man's life one prolonged nightmare.

The United States is a standing refutation of the saying that republics are ungrateful. When the brave Lawton fell it was stated that he not only left little to his wife and children, but that there was also a mortgage on his home. Before the body is beneath the sod the money has been raised to pay off the mortgage, and what is coming in will keep "Betsy and the baby" comfortable for some time. The American people are generous to a fault and no nation on the face of the earth is so liberal toward those who give their services and their lives to their country.

And now comes the Western Traffic association announcing a flat advance in rates on cattle shipments of 25 cents per hundredweight. This coming upon the heels of the change from carload rates to actual weight of cattle in the car, in itself a material advance over former rates, will cause the cattle growers and farmers to wonder what next may be expected. Can't some court restrain the State Board of Transportation from taking any action in the premises?

Omaha national bankers say it is doubtful whether they will take advantage of Secretary Gage's offer to establish new United States depositories and to increase the deposits in those already established. The reason given is that the high price of bonds would make it unprofitable and that no advantage is to be gained. Whenever the Treasury department threatens to abolish any of the local depositories, however, the fight they put up to retain the designation indicates that they think it worth something after all.

Too Much of a Dose.

Washington Post.

Hon. Gilbert M. Hitchcock doesn't seem to appreciate his dose of "crces of gold and crown of thorns."

Irishmen to the Rescue.

Chicago News.

After all Great Britain has to rely on two Irishmen, Roberts and Kitchener, to rescue the empire from the military muddle into which English politicians and generals have brought it.

An Example Worth Following.

Boston Transcript.

Grant never hesitated to pocket a dispatch when he thought the case required such a diplomatic move, but Kitchener has been known to cut the wires and let the dispatches evaporate in thin air.

Disposing of Raw Stories.

Buffalo Express.

Lord Methuen has written a letter to General Cronje thanking him for the generous treatment accorded to members of the Red Cross corps. This ought to put a stop to the stories about Boer disregard for the Red Cross.

Horace Can't Preak In.

Kansas City Star.

The venerable Horace Boies of Iowa has formulated a platform of political principles which would render him easily eligible as a running mate for Mr. Bryan if he were twenty or thirty years younger and lived a thousand miles from Nebraska.

Boers in Cape Colony.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Of the 376,000 whites in Cape Colony 230,000 are Dutch Afrikanders or Boers. The English have believed that these Cape Colony Boers would in time become as loyal to Great Britain as the French of Canada. But, faced by a crisis in which the possibility of a great state under Dutch Afrikander domination becomes stronger with the defeat of the British army, it would not be strange if the Boers of Cape Colony joined their brethren of the two republics in fighting for their own.

War Spirit Abroad.

Philadelphia Record.

The war spirit is contagious among European nations and it will go hard if the continental powers shall fail to find some cause of offense against a foreign antagonist while Great Britain is studying the problem of punitive warfare in South Africa. France is already at loggerheads with China over the delimitation of territory on the Tonkin border and troops are in the field on both sides, whilst half a dozen or more French warships are enforcing the authority of France on Kuang Chou bay. There are 30,000 disciplined Chinese troops in opposition to French pretensions, and the incipient quarrel may expand eventually into portentous proportions.

Distribution of Chairmanships.

Kansas City Star.

The chairmanships of the house committees are distributed among the states as follows: New York, five; Illinois, eight; Pennsylvania, four; Iowa, five; Ohio, four; Maine, two; Vermont, two; Minnesota, three; New Hampshire, one; Massachusetts, three; Connecticut, three; California, one; Kansas, two; Wisconsin, two; Nebraska, one; Michigan, four; Indiana, one; Missouri, one; Oregon, two; New Jersey, two; South Dakota, one; Rhode Island, one; Maryland, one. Illinois appears to have the best of it in the matter of committees, having received the chairmanship of eight, New York and Iowa each having five, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan each having four. The west has a very slim representation in this list, although some of the committees are concerned entirely with western matters. It is also interesting to note that not a single southern state furnishes a chairman for a committee.

OUR SALT BONANZA.

Countless Tons in the Bed and Water of Great Salt Lake.

New York Sun.

The level of Great Salt lake is steadily falling on account of the large volume of water tributary to it which is now absorbed by irrigation enterprises. The Jordan and Bear rivers, City Creek and other streams that flow into the lake rise in the high mountains to the east and the average volume of water they poured into the lake the year round before they were intercepted by irrigation ditches was about 10,000 cubic feet a second. This is a considerable quantity of water, but the evaporation from the surface of the lake is very large, and the diminution in the supply has of course resulted in lowering the lake level. Great Salt lake today is not receiving as much water as it evaporates and, if the process goes on, the time is not far distant when the lake will disappear, leaving only a bed of dry salt. The streams flowing into the lake are clear and limpid, and only chemical analysis reveal the presence of the salts they contain.

The disappearance of the lake would take from the neighborhood of Salt Lake City one of its chief attractions, but would make easily accessible one of the greatest sources of salt in the world. Mr. Gilbert has estimated that it required at least 25,000 years to charge Great Salt lake with the common salt it now contains. Some very wild guesses have been made as to the quantity of sodium chloride or common salt held by the lake. One writer, for example, has estimated this year that the quantity of salt is nearly nine billion tons and that it would take a freight train carrying all this salt and running at the rate of twenty miles an hour day and night, twenty-eight years, five months and twenty-three days to pass a station. The writer's bent for figures will prove his undoing if he gives it full swing. It is better to accept the more conservative calculations of scientific men, who estimate that the waters hold about 400,000,000 tons of common salt. Accepting this estimate as approximately accurate every other source of salt pales in comparison with the riches Great Salt lake will offer if its waters disappear, leaving the mineral more easily and cheaply accessible, as it will be, than in any other salt mines or evaporation grounds of the world.

The United States produced last year 2,450,000 tons of salt. If all the saltmakers of the country should go to the dried-up bed of Great Salt lake it would take them, at last year's rate of production, more than 163 years to exhaust the supply. The great salt centers of New York, Michigan and Kansas might be held as a reserve for the sixth or seventh generation to come. The greatest rock salt mines in the world are at Salzburg, Bochnia and Wieliczka in Austro-Hungary, where, by immuring miners deep in the earth, they jointly produce an average of 300,000 tons a year. If they should be transferred to Great Salt lake they might toil in the pure air of the upper world, enjoy sunshine instead of electric lights and need not worry over the permanency of the job, for to their present rate of production more than 1,333 years would elapse before they scraped up the last salt in the bed of the lake. Perhaps the interests of agriculture require that we lose the water, but the salt will remain with us and it is a bigger bonanza than any the Klondike or Cape Nome have to show.

EC HOES OF OUR WAR.

A melancholy interest attaches to late letters from correspondents with the army in Luzon detailing the operations of the division commanded by the lamented General Henry W. Lawton. These letters tell not only of the utter absence of fear for his own safety, but also of exposing himself to the fire of sharpshooters, and of the "charmed life" he bore. Unfortunately his indifference if not contempt for the enemy's bullets cost him his life and deprived the nation of the invaluable services of a brave, resourceful soldier. A correspondent of the Indianapolis News, writing from Panay, mentions the needless exposure of the commander at the firing line. "General Lawton's orders are very explicit," he writes. "He insists that there be no firing of any kind until we have been fired upon. Amigos are all around us and they are in great danger from careless firing. The general is now riding a beautiful white horse, and in this connection a good story is told of him, how last week when a detachment of marines were ashore to assist in an assault, they themselves were assaulted by the insurgents, and while the marines were hugging the ground and wishing every blade of grass were a stump, up rides General Lawton.

"The men say that it seemed he was on the largest white horse that ever was, and with a large white hat, too, and making a tremendous amount of noise. He was laughing as gayly as the Mausers that were singing about him, and nodded and chatted with his staff. It was a revelation, so the marines say, of what all absence of fear is, even when under the most dangerous conditions. Shortly afterward one of his staff was shot through both knees, but Lawton did not ride away until he completed his work. He has the headquarters of his division here in town in a modest house on a quiet side street. I found it so crowded that the clerks were compelled to do their work on the porches. He often takes his son out with him on his rides along the front, and it is an all-wise Providence that has spared them, for his bravery is splendid in its daring."

The correspondent notes a like characteristic in General Wheeler, "our Joe." He writes: "The fore part of this week he was sitting on top of one of the intrenchments enjoying the cool of the evening. While sitting there dangling his feet like a schoolboy and with his back to the front the insurgent rifles began their evening tune. The men around him were horrified to have him thus expose himself, but unwilling to stoop down themselves as long as he was sitting on top. On one side of him a bullet took out the seam from a man's trousers, on the other side a canteen strap was cut in two. The old general got excited and yelled to the men to lie down at once, never thinking of his own safety until one of the officers pulled him down."

Your uncle is teaching the young idea how to shoot in more peaceful ways than the adults of Luzon. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune notes that a Manila genius has printed a manual of conversation containing idioms and phrases in the three languages, Spanish, American and Tagalog, intended both for schools and pilgrims from the mainland. The book is called "Manual de Conversacionces en Castellano, Tagalo, E Ingles, con la Pronunciation Figurado."

The phrases and sentences in the different languages are printed in parallel columns. In the last column is given the pronunciation of the English sentences. In quoting from the little manual to show its great usefulness in assisting the Spanish or Tagalog brother to properly pronounce the English language the English, for obvious reasons, is given first.

"Where are you going?" "Uer ar yu goin?"

"I am going home." "Ai am uoin jom."

"Will you come with me?" "Uil yu com uifs mi?"

"Willingly." "Uilingli."

"What country mar are you?" "Uat contriman ar yu?"

"Are you in a great hurry?" "Are yu in ei gret jary?"

"How is your father?" "Jau is youar fader?"

"He is indisposed." "Ji is indisposet."

"What ails he?" "Uat yas ji?"

"He has a cold." "Ji jas ei cold."

"Does any one attend her?" "Doz eni uan atendor?"

"The doctor attends her every day." "Di doctor atend jir every de."

BRITAIN WAKING UP.

Philadelphia Times: Great Britain has a serious proposition in South Africa. The War office has awakened to the fact.

Globe-Democrat: The appointment of Roberts as commander-in-chief of the British forces in South Africa and of Kitchener as his chief of staff shows that the Salisbury ministry is grasping the importance of bringing the best men in its military service to the front in this crisis.

Minneapolis Journal: There is an old saw about not swapping horses in the middle of the stream. But the British seem determined to do so. They are going to supplant Buller with Roberts, or, at least, to put Roberts over Buller in supreme command.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: The new program of Great Britain is a definite acknowledgment of the prowess and devotion shown by a handful of Dutch farmers fighting in the freemen's spirit for their altars and their fires. It signs and seals the grandest testimonial given in this century to the heroism of true republicans in resenting oppression and punishing the oppressor.

Philadelphia Record: It is easier for the London newspapers to raise a cry for the immediate dispatch of reinforcements to South Africa than it would be for them to state where the men are to come from. The War office is making a show of mustering in a Seventh division, and proposes to mobilize an Eighth; but the Sixth division, which is getting ready for embarkation, was gathered from the tag ends of the army and militia reserves, and from this one can guess of what sort of material the succeeding musters will be composed. Practically the whole effective army of Great Britain is now in South Africa or enroute thither on transports, and if this force shall not be able to whip the Boers the jig is up.

Boston Globe: Not alone in battle does this martial peasantry move us to wonder, but in all the numerous and exacting details of war-making they earn the tribute of our astonishment. Far into the enemy's country they have hastened to meet his aggressive columns. There, with three widely separated armies, they have fought him and held him in check. All the while themselves living in almost a desert, they have displayed the uncommon ability to supply these distant forces with food and ammunition. Apparently neither their commissary nor their ordnance department has been demoralized by this task, which has bewildered the greatest of governments in time of war.

Portland Oregonian: The ability of a race of brave marksmen behind entrenchments to make a formidable resistance to assault by the very best veteran soldiery is a fact familiar to all persons of historical intelligence. The repulse of the British regulars twice by our embattled farmers' line at Bunker Hill; the dreadful repulse of Wellington's "Peninsular war" veterans, 14,000 strong under Pakenham, by 5,000 Kentucky and Tennessee hunters and Indian fighters at New Orleans; the destruction by Hofer and his riflemen in the ranks of Marshal Lefebre's corps of Napoleon's army in the defiles of the Tyrolese mountains, the successful resistance to the Russian army offered by the Turks under English officers at Plevna, are cases in point.

GOLD STANDARD BILL.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.): It is seldom that any party in the house can show an absolutely solid front. The unanimous republican support of the gold standard was an admirable start in the business of the session.

Philadelphia Record (dem.): One most gratifying feature of the voting in the house was the courageous stand taken by eleven democratic congressmen who cast their votes with the majority. Other democrats refused to vote. The only democratic congressman from Philadelphia, Hon. William McAleer, voted for the bill, and in so voting honored himself, his particular constituency and the state.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (ind.): That such a measure could pass the house by a majority of forty is a most striking demonstration of the great change which has recently come over the country respecting the question of money standards. Hardly four years ago the average republican member from the west would no more have dared to stand for the single gold standard than to call for the payment of the rebel debt.

New York Sun (rep.): The bill now goes to the senate, where it will be materially amended and returned to the house. A conference between the two bodies will then be called for and in that conference it is to be hoped that the bill will be purged of the crudities and imperfections which now disfigure it, and be reformed into symmetrical and logical shape. As it stands, it is a bungling piece of work, disgraceful in its details to the body which has passed it.

Philadelphia Ledger (ind. rep.): The outlook for sound money could not be better. There is every promise that congress will pass some remedial measure before the end of the session fixing gold as the standard and increasing the volume and flexibility of national bank note circulation and that in doing so the way will be prepared for a crushing defeat in November of Bryan and the 16 to 1 free silver coinage heresy. The currency question is not only in a fair way toward settlement, but toward being settled both right and permanently.

New York World (dem.): Scarcely less significant than the republican unanimity was the vote of eleven democratic representatives for a republican caucus measure, in direct opposition to the last platform of their party. This vote was a manifestation of conscience and courage and of a purpose to return to traditional democratic principles which must have a wholesome effect upon the party. It is a notification that the democrats of the east, without whose votes success in the nation is impossible, will never "tie themselves to a corpse."

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

So England is to send two Irishmen to South Africa to save the empire.

W. D. Howell, jr., a nephew of the novelist, is a candidate for the recording clerkship of the Ohio senate.

Generals Roberts and Kitchener are expected to remember that they are going to fight white men, not black ones.

Ex-Boss Pat Gleason of Long Island City is reported to be a bankrupt with assets about 4 per cent of his liabilities.

Admiral Dewey has been sent five pianos by different firms and is said to be at a loss what to do with the instruments.

The top of a desk from Norwich university, Vermont, in which Admiral Dewey had cut his name while a student there, sold in Boston the other day for $25.

Those people who have foolishly hastened into print to express their opinions that the new century begins with the year 1901 must seriously regret it now that Emperor William has declared for the year 1900.

Senator Pritchard of North Carolina bears such a striking resemblance to Congressman-elect Roberts of Utah, that the two might easily be mistaken for twins. They are of the same build and cast of features.

Something new in robbery comes from Terre Haute, Ind., where two men who entered the house of Father Stanton, applied to the priest's feet an electric battery they had brought with them and kept it there two hours, causing him great pain.

Whether it is another development of the new woman movement or not, Mrs. Samuel Lord of New York has succeeded in having herself elected a member of the Essex County Country club, which had always been supposed to be for men only.

The report comes from Paris that General Mercier, who figured so prominently in the Dreyfus case, is a candidate for senator at the approaching January election from the department of Loire Inferieure. It is generally believed that he will be elected.

Senator Bate of Tennessee, like the late Senator Harris, will not tell his age. He must, however, be nearly 70, for he was a soldier in the Mexican war. Altogether eleven members of the senate have passed the scriptural limit, while three or four are within easy approach of it.

Rev. Dr. Sevallow, Pennsylvania's political preacher, makes the awful charge that President McKinley occasionally takes a glass of wine with his dinner. Surely the reverend doctor cannot object to one sevallow? Perhaps the president neglected to pass the bottle when the doctor called.

OUR COUNTRY'S EARLY FOES.

Formidable Fighters Encountered by American Pioneers.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Now that the Filipino resistance has virtually ended and the record of the rebellion is made up, it becomes plain that Americans have met, among the barbarous or semi-civilized races, much more formidable foes than those which they have encountered in Luzon and the adjacent islands. In 1755 an army of 2,200 British regulars and Virginia militia, all under the command of Braddock, was met and overwhelmingly beaten by a much smaller force of Indians and French, while Braddock was on the way to attack Fort Duquesne, on the site of the present Pittsburg. The battle would possibly have had a different result if Braddock had followed the advice of his aid, the young Colonel Washington, who was then making his entrance into history. In fact, it was Washington and the Virginia militia who saved the entire army from annihilation. It was very plain, however, that the men whom Braddock met were much more formidable fighters than any whom Aguinaldo has commanded. At Bushy Run, in western Pennsylvania, in 1763, in the Pontiac war, Colonel Henry Boquet, with 500 men, fought a two-days' battle with a smaller force of Indians, and finally defeated them. He did this, however, by resorting to an old Indian device of feigning to retreat and thus leading the savages into an ambush.

But even the American frontiersmen themselves were frequently very hard pushed by the Indians. In Lord Dunmore's war of 1774, which was virtually the beginning of the revolution, at the battle of Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, 1,000 frontiersmen under General Andrew Lewis, a gallant and experienced soldier, were nearly beaten by the Shawnees of about the same number under Cornstalk. The Shawnees were eventually defeated, but they had fought with such skill and effect that Lewis was unable to follow them, and they retreated at their leisure to the north side of the Ohio. In the whole of that campaign, although, in one phase and another, it was participated in by Boone, the Shelbys, Sevier, George Rogers Clark and others, famed subsequently as fighters on the frontier, the only generalship shown was by Cornstalk. At the battle of the Blue Licks in 1782, in which Boone was one of the commanders, a picked body of Kentuckians were ambushed and defeated by a smaller number of Indians. Harmar, in 1790, with a good-sized army, fought a drawn battle with a smaller force of Miami Indians in the present state of Ohio, and St. Clair in 1791 was disastrously defeated near the Miami villages by a force of red men only about two-thirds as numerous as his own.

No other pioneers in the world's history ever were confronted with such formidable foes as those which contested the ground between the Alleghenies and the Rocky mountains. In the forest fighting east of the Mississippi the Indians, although poorer marksmen than the Americans, had an advantage in being better able to utilize trees and rocks for purposes of concealment and defense. Between the Mississippi and the Rocky mountains the comparative absence of forests equalized the conditions in a great degree, and the superior marksmanship of the whites told effectively. Yet, in plains as well as forest fighting, the American aborigine never had an equal among the wild races which other nations—the British in Asia and Africa, the French and Germans in both of those continents and the Boers in Africa—encountered. In the southwest the Apaches, Comanches, Navajoes and other tribes more than held their own for two centuries against the Spaniards. In intelligence as warriors, too, the American aborigines had chieftains who surpassed any of the leaders who have been engaged in the rebellion in Luzon. King Philip, Pontiac, Little Turtle, Cornstalk, Tecumseh, Chief Joseph and many other red warriors of the American continent have had no equals among Aguinaldo's men. The history of what the Americans did in their century of war against the Wampanoags, Iroquois, Ottawas, Shawnees, Mingoes, Delawares, Comanches, Apaches and other red fighters of the forest and the plains shows that they can easily cope with all the resistance which can be offered to them in any of the country's new possessions.

RIGHT TO THE POINT.

Chicago Record: Mother—Children, shall I buy a lace-paper angel for the top of the Christmas tree?

Children (in loud chorus)—No; git a candy one!

Chicago Times-Herald: Little Willie—Pa, is a financier a man who can make lots of money?

Pa—No; a financier is a man who can owe lots of money.

Washington Star: "I suppose you are looking forward to your vacation with much relief."

"Yes," answered the congressman, suppressing a yawn. "A vacation is a good thing. It gives a man a chance to get home once in a while and do some work."

Chicago Tribune: As they sauntered through the art galleries they halted in front of a sculptured female figure.

"Brooks," said Rivers, consulting his catalogue, "this is Truth. Truth, allow me to present my friend, Mr. Brooks. I believe you two have never met before."

Indianapolis Journal: "I thought the Filipinos were vanquished last [illegible]."

"They were, but they don't stay vanquished. Won't they make fine Americans?"

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "You ought to read the treaty between Uncle Sam and the Sultan of Jolo."

"Any picture of his harem in it?"

Indianapolis Journal: He—Marie, I think we had better economize a little on our Christmas dinner.

She—Well, Edwin, I fancy we can all get just as sick on 50 cents' worth of mince-meat as we can on $2 worth of fruit cake.

Chicago Post: "Pa, how much money have you got for Chris'mus?"

"Why, Tommy?"

"Well, pa, I can't tell what I ask Santy Claus fer till I know how much money you've got."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Did you read the list of the officers of the Sultan of Jolo's court who are to receive salaries from Uncle Sam?"

"Yes."

"Queer names, aren't they?"

"Yes."

"I suppose that Dato Joakanain is the court jester."

AN ARKANSAS LYRIC.

Baltimore American.

A pretty girl,
With witching curl
Was belle of a city in Arkansas.

A callow youth
Exclaimed: "In truth,
You're the fairest maid I ever sas."

The maiden said,
With blushes rad:
"Go 'way," likewise "get out" and "pshas!"

The lad said: "Through
My heart have yough
Sent longings that will ever gnas."

And then he cried:
"Oh, be my bride!"
The maiden murmured, "Ask my mas."

So he inquired,
With love inspired,
If mamma 'd be his ma-in-las.

The mother sighed
And then replighed:
"Perhaps you'd better see her pas."

Her father seized
The youth, displeased,
And rudely smote him on the jas.

With manner rough
Papa did cough
The lad until his flesh was ras.

"I'm nearly dead,"
The poor youth sead,
When next the maiden fair he sas.

"Oh, tell me true
What has hurt yue?
She asked. He said: "I sas your pas."

And thus we see
That there can bee
Jogs in love's course in Arkansas.

An Opportunity!

You can readily understand that we want to dispose of all the heavy-weight suits in our Children's department the season they are made, and, as the season progresses, we are willing to sacrifice something to move them quickly. The lots are somewhat broken, but now is your chance.

Here are wonderfully good values in two-piece suits for boys of from 9 to 16 years for $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00. They have been selling thus far this season, some of them, for as much as $8.00.

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