

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION...

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Subscribed and sworn before me this 15th day of February, A. D. 1900. M. B. HENICARY, Notary Public.

Republican city primaries today. Every republican is expected to do his duty at the city primaries today.

If the political campaign brings Omaha a free site for its auditorium so much the better.

The city council seems to be copying the United States senate in going into the practical joking business.

Every good republican interested in the success of the party will see that his vote is recorded at the primaries today.

The disintegration of the conglomerate ticket put up by the fusionists has already set in. The voters will finish the job on election day.

Omaha hopes to build several viaducts in the next three years and for that reason it will want a mayor who is not tied tight with railroad strings.

From the allegations made in the great suit against Andrew Carnegie, the way to become a multi-millionaire is to embark in the steel manufacturing business.

General Buller seems to have missed a great opportunity in not being able to send to London a valentine missive indicating that he had reached the heart of the Boer country.

Nebraska is just getting ready to show the world what another big crop looks like. The snows will put the ground in prime condition for spring and give the crops a good start.

Nebraska is not only ready to take charge of the maize propaganda at the Paris exposition, but is also in position to grow corn as the raw material that is not to be matched in any other state.

Senator Teller is still denying that the United States is on a gold standard basis. The Colorado senator then and the other silverites ought to be satisfied without crying for a 16 to 1 free coinage enactment.

The home industry exhibition will doubtless benefit the manufacturers participating, but the investment of the same amount of money in patronizing the advertising columns of the home newspapers would bring better returns.

While Secretary Porter is about it he might insist on knowing where the school money in the custody of the state treasurer is deposited, as well as the reason it is not invested where it can be earning something for the public.

The candidacy of J. H. Edmisten for the secretaryship of the populist national committee would seem to indicate that he has measured Lee Herdman's supreme clerkship pole and come to the conclusion it is longer than anything he could raise.

The populist national committee meeting and the National Buttermakers' convention occur in Lincoln at the same time. The populists will probably take occasion to protest against the golden standard for butter as an unwarranted and unjust discrimination.

The English are of the opinion that the best field in the world for the good roads movement is South Africa. In Natal the roads are so miserable that General Buller has as yet been unable to travel the short distance from Colenso to Ladysmith in sixty days.

Secretary of State Porter has discovered that Meserve, the great reform treasurer, has accumulated nearly \$300,000 in educational fund money which he is planning somewhere for his own benefit. Secretary Porter will have the backing of the entire body of taxpayers who want no repetition of the old practice of farming out the public funds.

NO DANGER TO THE GREENBACKS.

The opponents of the pending currency bills profess to believe that the greenbacks are endangered by the proposed legislation and it is plain to be seen that they intend to employ this in the presidential campaign.

In the senate debate on the finance measure Tuesday, Senator Allison, replying to a question whether the ultimate result of the senate bill would not be the retirement of the greenbacks, stated that under the bill the greenbacks can not be retired and added: "I want to say that the retirement of the greenbacks, or any other part of our money, should never be attempted without the most careful scrutiny and the wisest consideration of the legislation providing for it."

Yet in the face of this statement by the Iowa senator, who has always been friendly to the greenback currency, Senator Jones of Nevada advanced the view that the retirement of the greenbacks is contemplated and that there will be additional legislation presented at some subsequent date for this purpose.

The gold standard advocates, said the Nevada senator, "know that it would not do to attempt to carry through all of their plans at once. That would be a shock to the American people. There will also be an effort in the near future to retire the treasury notes." Now so far as the house and senate currency bills are concerned there is nothing in either that endangers the greenback currency or in the remotest degree implies a purpose to retire that currency or the treasury notes. The object sought in respect to the paper money of the government by the bill passed by the house is to protect the treasury against what is called the "endless chain" and to accomplish this it is provided simply that when the greenbacks are redeemed in gold they shall be reissued only in exchange for gold. This does not mean their retirement. It means only the safeguarding of the treasury against such raids as it was subjected to a few years ago and which once or twice threatened to force the government to a suspension of specie payments.

This proposed legislation would accomplish and there can be no doubt that the effect would be most salutary, if possible strengthening the United States legal tender notes as a part of the currency.

We are well aware of the fact that there are republicans who believe it would be wise to retire the greenbacks, but these constitute a very small minority of the party and the number of such is not likely to increase. Indeed, with the proposed legislation in operation and its good effects, so far as the greenbacks are concerned, realized, there will probably be nothing further heard about retiring that currency, unless at some time the democratic party shall demand its retirement in the interest of state bank issues, which is by no means improbable. The republican party is friendly now, as it has always been, to the greenbacks and those who profess to believe that money in danger from the party in power now there is no substantial ground for any apprehension.

OCCUPATION OF CUBA.

General Ludlow, military governor of Havana, is of the opinion that American military occupation of Cuba must continue for some time. He says that after the municipal election in May the expense of maintaining troops in the island can possibly be materially reduced, but that it may be several years before a complete insular government can be organized and that until this is accomplished there must be American occupation.

The opinion of General Ludlow in this matter is entitled to great consideration. He has had abundant opportunity to become well acquainted with the characteristics and the capacity of the Cubans, having necessarily come into more or less intimate relations with all classes of them. But it is to be observed that General Ludlow's judgment may be influenced, in the first place, by his military point of view, and in the second place by his close contact with the better element of the population—the professional, business and property-holding classes—most of whom are not favorable to independence and want either annexation to the United States or a protectorate. It is undoubtedly true that a very considerable portion of the Cuban people are not now capable of self-government.

There is a formidable percentage of illiteracy. Moreover, it appears that really very little has been accomplished during American occupancy toward preparing the Cubans for independence. Major Ruacie, in an article in the North American Review, declares that Cuba has been misgoverned under our military rule, that while there has been improvement in some directions, in others the conditions are as bad now as under Spanish rule. He says that almost every abuse against which Cuba rebelled and to remedy which the United States intervened is in operation today under American authority. "There exists throughout the island," he declares, "a condition of tame anarchy, which awaits only the withdrawal of the American forces to burst out into anarchy of another type," and he concludes with the observation that if no change occurs soon the last state of Cuba bids fair to be far worse than the first.

Perhaps this is a somewhat exaggerated statement of the situation. It was written before Governor General Wood had entered upon his administration and some things have since been improved and at least partially reformed. It is unquestionably a fact, however, that the Cuban problem is still far from being solved and that no one can fix any definite time when it will be. It all depends upon the Cubans themselves, says General Ludlow, but the question is whether the United States is called upon to indefinitely protract its occupation waiting for these people to fit themselves for independence and self-government according to the American standard.

We are certainly under no promise to do this. Our pledge was that when pacification had been accomplished we would turn over the island to the control and government of its own people. Apparently the work of pacification is complete and we shall have fulfilled our obligation as soon as the people are enabled to form their municipal governments, which will be within the next three months, and after this first step to proceed with the organization of an insular government. It would seem that we should be able to discontinue our military occupation within a year and it may be found expedient to do so.

A WORD WITH OMAHA REPUBLICANS.

I have been asked by many republicans to define my position with regard to the contest for the nomination of mayor on the republican city ticket. Inasmuch as the outcome of the city election is sure to exercise a potential influence in the impending battle of Nebraska, I venture to outline my view of the situation in order that no one may misconstrue the course pursued by me up to this time.

To go back no further than the campaign of 1899, it will be readily remembered that disloyal factionists tried to excuse their treachery to the republican state and county tickets last fall on the ground that his success meant the perpetration of Frank E. Moores in the so-called Rosewater-Moores machine. The baseness of this pretext has already been publicly proved and denounced by me.

As a matter of fact the defection was an organized bolt inspired by traitorous leaders masquerading as patriots, but carrying out the behests of corporation managers bent on defeating Judge Reese.

The cry against Moores has from the first been the malicious work of demagogue mud-slingers aided by disappointed republican place-seekers. What ever may be said of Frank E. Moores, his record as mayor of Omaha is creditable. He has given the city an honest administration, standing for the taxpayers against every raid and job and fearlessly opposing by his veto all lawless or extravagant appropriations. The only fault found with his conduct of city affairs is with his liberal construction of the Slocumb law and his tolerance of vicious elements that secured their lodgment in Omaha during the first expedition under the protection of the old Herdman-Penbody police board.

The only tangible ground upon which Mayor Moores' opponents stand is the cloud raised by the case in the supreme court attacking his eligibility on the charge that he was in default as clerk of the district court at the time of his election as mayor. While I do not believe Frank E. Moores guilty of the charges and am fully convinced that he was the victim of a conspiracy to blacken his reputation and usurp the office to which he was duly elected, I realize that they would handicap him more or less as a candidate for reelection.

Imbued with these views and appreciating the fact that the harmonious support of the entire rank and file of the party is essential to republican success, I have not only refrained from taking an active part in behalf of Mayor Moores, but have labored earnestly to induce prominent business and professional men to become candidates, assuring them that, if nominated, they would have my vigorous support.

I have said all the time, however, that no candidate should be foisted upon the party who turned his back on the ticket last November.

If the re-nomination of Mayor Moores tends to alienate any considerable number of republicans, the nomination of W. W. Bingham would, in my judgment, be more hazardous. As the candidate of the Captain Palmer and Cadet Taylor knife-wielders, Mr. Bingham would invite reprisals from the friends of the men who were slaughtered at the last election. Mr. Bingham was accorded the privilege of personally naming his own ward delegation, and I venture to assert that not three of the ten could truthfully swear that they voted the republican ticket last fall, while several of them were openly working for the fusion candidates. As the avowed choice of the corporations, with a railroad solicitor as his campaign manager, Mr. Bingham would repel hundreds of republicans without attracting a solitary democrat, even if he were up to the standard expected in a mayor of a metropolitan city.

Personally I have no grievance with Mr. Bingham or any other candidate in the field. My sole desire is to see the republicans nominate a city ticket that will win.

E. ROSEWATER.

Well! Well! Well! think of J. B. Kitchen saying that the election of his candidate for mayor would do much to increase the prosperity and growth of our city. We thought Mr. Kitchen had made his mind up fully that no prosperity could spread over Omaha as long as the gold standard prevailed.

One Reform Manila Needs. Indianapolis News.

One of the earliest reforms in Manila should be high license and patrol limits and the higher the license the better.

Common Sense Versus Science. Globe-Democrat.

It is no exaggeration to say that the War departments of the world are going to school to the Boer militia. The burghers have shown that the military science of the past is no match for the common sense of the present.

WAR NO LONGER ROMANTIC.

"Embattled Farmers" of South Africa Riddles the Glamour. Chicago Record.

One fact impressively demonstrated in the progress of the South African war up to date is that the entire character of warfare as a spectacle has undergone a radical change within recent years. Battles have lost much in picturesque and glamour. Even so recently as in the Franco-Prussian conflict in 1870 and in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 battles were still heroic subjects for the painter. With some modifications, they were quite as romantic and inspiring as those of the earliest recorded wars, when armies advanced clad in steel armor and men fought hand to hand. A battle in the Franco-Prussian war was a tremendous spectacle of serried masses of close-ranked men, brilliant uniforms, tossing plumes and banners and officers leading with sabers in the air and directing dashing charges.

The day for this kind of warfare has passed, and, as Frederick VII.ers pointed out in a recent article, the whole aspect of war, as a dramatic exhibition, has changed. The engagements in South Africa bear no resemblance to those of past history. The scene is unrelieved by a single dash of color. The soldiers and officers alike wear a costume of a dun shade, which blends easily into almost any background. Not even a shoulder strap is worn, and flags have been discarded. Troops are almost never played into action, and no heroic drummer boys lead the line of advance. Officers and men alike carry rifles, and there is no sabre-riding. The thrilling spectacle of a frontal assault, the advancing force marching rhythmically shoulder to shoulder, is entirely out of the question.

In fact, war has been robbed of most of its martial glory. It is a matter of business—of manual labor in making trenches, of keeping the laborers fed, of having a good hospital service and of taking as few risks as possible. The man who stands up to be shot at may be heroic, but he doesn't help win battles; he isn't fighting on modern lines. The modern soldier has absolutely no chance at the kind of fighting which consists in overcoming opposition by exercising his own strength. A disinterested bullet from a wholly impartial and unprejudiced soldier a mile away may drop him while he is setting his lips with his cane. His business is to take the fewest possible risks, to work his rifle with mechanical precision and put up with any hardships incidental to the job. The modern soldier, in fact, is no longer a sculptor's model; he is an earnest laboring man, and, during working hours he looks the part.

BOER AND BRITON IN BATTLE.

The sorrows of a three defeated general, Sir Redvers Buller, and his army, were not shared by the Boers. Buller's army, after four months' agony, and the joyous relief reposed in him by the folks at home. Like sentiments were entertained by the army. But when the prowess and talents of the commander failed in three successive trials, faith and hope were dashed to earth. Shattered confidence is not the worst phase of the Tugela disaster. A London cable to the New York Times says that relative and officers in Buller's army assert that the general has proved himself utterly incapable in the field. One startling letter from an officer who was in the Colenso fight has found its way into print, charging Buller with every sin a general could be guilty of. "Frustrated in the most slovenly manner, without being committed to paper, troops were flung about promiscuously, ignorant of the position of the enemy they were sent to attack; ambulances were posted in front of the main battle line, and close behind, so that the Boer shells, which were the enemy's fire, no reconnaissance was made; artillery was dumped around without purpose or definite plan. It is little short of murder," the officer would say, "to intrude the lives of the troops to the hands of such leaders."

As Carlyle remarked about the ideas on army leadership current in the early part of the last century: "The English have a notion that generalship is not wanted, that it is taught by nature, and almost inaccessible range known as the Stormberg mountains. These mountains are about twenty-five miles south of the Orange river, and extend from Dordrecht on the east to Colongberg on the west. Their almost vertical heights, and the impetuous passes are thoroughly fortified, and the Boers undoubtedly are thoroughly prepared for any movement against this position that the British may see fit to make. Of this General Buller is a competent witness."

The Boer line of defense is fifty miles further north on the south bank of the Reit river, and about twenty-five miles south of Bloemfontein.

British army officers and correspondents are quick to inform the world when the Boers violate the usages of war. But great care is taken to suppress news of similar outrages on the part of the British. Recently, however, the Boer Red Cross reports that he and ten other doctors, all wearing the insignia of the Red Cross, were taken prisoners by the British after the battle of Belmont, while attending to the wounded. They were carried from Orange river to De Aar Junction in cattle cars, rudely treated and given little to eat. Later on they were released and permitted to return to their camp, but the British refused to return their ambulance wagons, their instruments or supplies. At Modder river the British arrested four Boer doctors and twenty-nine assistants, all members of the ambulance Red Cross.

Doctors from soldiers who participated in the battle Colenso are reaching England, and they tell some amusing and pathetic incidents of the struggle. One officer tells of a private, evidently a son of the Emerald Isle, who, as he received his first wound, laconically remarked: "Ah, and if bastes haven't hit me, that's one for them." Hardly the words out of his mouth when he received a second wound, and, cooler than ever, said: "Be jabbers, if they haven't struck me the second time." The third bullet struck him. He laughed and said: "Well, that's No. 3. Do think the bastards might hit a feller alone after they've hit him twice."

Recent events have recalled that General Sir Redvers Buller, until this war, was one of the warm personal friendships with the Kruger family and that they were wont to exchange cards of good wishes every Christmas. The friendship dated from twenty years ago, when Buller had a regiment of Boers under his command in the war against the Zulus.

The Manchester Courier, relates on the authority of an officer's private letter, a remarkable instance of Boer chivalry. At Magerfontein the Boers were so moved by the heroic indifference to death displayed by the British officers and men, that they were charged up to the very muzzles of their opponents' cannon, that, casting aside their weapons, they rushed in an overwhelming number on these men into their trenches. Then, when they had been disarmed, the Boer commandant said: "There, be free to go, and we will not open fire until you are within your lines."

A London correspondent who visited the Boer laager near Norvalspont says he found the burghers daily engaged in athletic sports and nightly in meetings of their debating society, singing and prayer. They seem also to begin the day with a religious service at 4 o'clock in the morning, when in fixed camp followed by coffee at 5 o'clock. Of drill or military exercise, says the correspondent, there is almost no claim that beyond what is necessary for the construction of trenches and the sentries and ammunition guards at night.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

A former Wall street magnate admits owing \$1,292,726 and has assets of \$150.

The British public is beginning to understand that no news from South Africa means bad news.

The tougher the play the stronger New York fights for it. Much will be forgotten here if the thing has a foreign flavor.

Uncle Sam has picked up a few more stray islands in the Pacific. While we are in the business, there is no sense in letting anything get away.

The main man is being used for breach of promise, and makes the defense that the woman proposed to him, although admitting that he accepted her.

The following is from the honeyed tongue of Max O'Reil, who is arranging for another tour of the United States: "I have never seen in America an absolutely helpless plain woman. She is always in possession of a redeeming something that saves her."

Max, old boy, just name the price and it is yours.

The Samoa Weekly Herald reports that "Stanley R. Osborn, who is clerk at the United States consulate general and clerk of the supreme court of Samoa and registrar of titles, has at the unanimous request of the members of the bar been appointed marshal of the supreme court of Samoa. These are all somewhat responsible positions."

Commander Wainwright is embarrassed by the report that he is to be promoted to rear admiral. He is now in the superintendent of the Naval Academy. The hero of the Gloucester may injure his chances if he declines, and yet, if he accepts, his income will be less than it probably would be were he to decline, and as he is a man of family, this is important.

Colorado solons have framed a bill regulating marriage and providing for physical examinations before the ceremony. Those who are physically defective are to be denied the right to wed in the state. If the bill becomes a law, Nebraska and Kansas will provide Gracia Greens for the accommodation of Colorado crabs. The immortal Declaration protests every one in "pursuit of matrimony" and the eternal no kopul state shall abridge it.

A Bizarro Rafter. Minneapolis Times.

The announcement that congress will adjourn early has been made. It comes as regularly as that of the failure of the peach crop, and is, if possible, even less reliable.

STANDARD DIVIDEND RATE.

Boasted Price of Oil Yields Millions for the Trust. United States Investor Boston.

The recent declaration by the Standard Oil Trust of a quarterly dividend of 39 per cent on its capital stock should disabuse the public of any lingering belief that they may have retained in the benevolent character of this monopoly. For many years there has been an unmistakable tendency to view the Standard Oil Trust as a high class benefactor because since its appearance on the scene the price of oil has apparently been reduced in a very striking manner. It is clear, however, that absolutely no credit is due the Standard Oil company for the reduction of the price of oil. The fact is, however, that the price would have dropped to a point admitting of only the narrowest margin of profit per unit of production, even if the Standard Oil Trust had never entered the field. The only difference between the trust and the other producers was by its ruthless measures it was able to seize possession of most of the business offering, and was in a position by reason of its enormous sales, to make tremendous earnings on a margin of profit so small that it would hardly have allowed other companies a foothold. In crushing its competitors, the trust no doubt cut prices temporarily and in particular localities below the figure to which ordinary competition would have carried them, but the influence of the trust was probably not far-reaching, so far as consumers were concerned.

Having by its dastardly methods crushed out competition, the Standard Oil Trust has lately been in a position to advance the price of its product. It has no love for the community. It is not an elementary institution. It is merely a grinding monopoly of the worst and most despicable character. Just so soon as the opportunity presented itself to the trust to do this, it did it. The price of oil, which was 12 cents per barrel in the first half of this decade the trust paid 12 cent in dividends annually. In 1896 it paid 31 cent; in 1897 the rate was 30 per cent; in 1898 it was 33 per cent; and in 1899 opens with dividends at the rate of 80 per cent. This question arises, will the 80 per cent dividend rate revive competition? We presume the trust has been acting advantageously in increasing the price of its product so tremendously, and it can probably be taken for granted that competition will be wiped out in the end. But it shows signs of asserting itself once more. The trust unquestionably does not expect to pay at the rate of 80 per cent right along. It is simply gathering rosebuds while it may.

There is good food for reflection to the people of this country in the fact that the perpetrators of this policy practically dominate the financial situation of the United States today. They possess the power (and they do not hesitate to use it) to manipulate the money market in their own interests. No one can see any reason for the likelihood of assault by them. They have come very near succeeding in an attempt to wreck the entire copper interest of Boston. Through their control of the largest bank in the western hemisphere they aided materially in producing such a state of affairs in 1899 as to force the government to the intervention of the national government to prevent a financial panic of the greatest magnitude. These are not facts to be idly dismissed. Their bearing upon the destiny of the republic is perhaps the most important question that confronts the American people.

Before leaving the subject we may call attention to the fact that in the last two years the Standard Oil party have locked up many millions in a copper share speculation. Does it not look as if they were determined that the people of the United States should make good their millions to them? An advance of 45 per cent in the price of oil since last May helps out a good deal.

PENSION ATTORNEYS' WORK.

Secret of the Push Behind Special Pension Legislation.

It is well to remember that the enormous amount of pension legislation now being pressed in congress is not the work of the soldiers as a class, nor even of a very great proportion of the soldiers. In very large part, the persons receiving or seeking pensions now are not soldiers, but the widows of soldiers, and these have none of the sense of pride that generally is felt by those who have been in the military service. Another considerable number of the present applicants for pension are men who deserted from the army or in other ways forfeited their claims, and those who were mere cannon fodder and never exposed themselves to any danger. Back of this army of hungry and unscrupulous persons or persons never really connected with the service are the pension attorneys, more greedy and unprincipled than the clerks who receive the salaries of the land. It is this class that are hounding congress for the passage of the flood of private pension bills, almost every one of which enacts a claim that has been carefully and honestly examined in the Pension Bureau and rejected for good cause.

The whole theory of the pension law is based on this subject is wrong. There are only a very few cases in which a pension should be paid except in accordance with general laws and capable of definite proof in compliance with the tests imposed by the bureau. There is almost no claim that can be based on by a committee of congress so honestly, fairly, and wisely as by the trained and responsible officers of the bureau. We do not know that there is any way of enforcing on congress the application of this perfectly sound principle. It is not practicable to restrict the power of congress by statute, and if the committees and the two houses choose to abuse their powers, as they continually do, they cannot be prevented. But it ought to be well understood by the country that their motives are not good, and that the pension laws as they are not acting from reckless generosity, but selfishly. The pension attorneys are the organizers and managers of the so-called "soldier vote" and they menace with it every congressman who stands in their way.

The pension attorney is a man who has decided influence in the present to have decided influence in the future. He is a time when congress was so reckless and shameless, in this direction.

HAWAII'S POPULATION.

It is Larger Than That of Other Regions Organized as Territories.

The proposition pending in Washington for the admission of Hawaii as a territory of the United States is almost certainly Alaska and not as a colonial dependency of the United States, as is the case with Porto Rico, has received much support. One of the arguments advanced in favor of it, says the New York Sun, is that Hawaii has now more than the actual population of a territory. By the census taken in 1897 the total population of the Hawaiian islands was 109,900 and as there has been a considerable increase in population as well as in trade since the formal annexation of the islands in 1898, the present population is certainly in excess of 110,000 and probably considerably more than that. Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867, and its population was estimated then at 25,000. By the census of 1890 it was 39,000 and in 1899 it was 23,000.

There is no established provision requiring a stated population for a territory as a prerequisite to organization as such by congress, and a majority of the territories organized had at the time considerably less population than Hawaii is known to have at present. Minnesota was organized as a territory (it became a state in 1858) in 1849, and had a population of only 6,000. Utah became a territory in 1850 and it had at the time a population of only 10,000. Oregon was organized as a territory in 1848 and it had at the time a population of only 12,000. Its growth afterward was rapid and it had more than 30,000 population ten years later. Colorado was organized as a territory in 1861 and it had at the time a population of 30,000. Twenty years later the population of Colorado was 200,000. Arizona was organized as a territory in 1862 and had at the time a population of about 7,000. New Mexico, which with Arizona has been for a number of years a claimant for admission to statehood, was organized in 1850 with a population of 60,000. Wyoming at the first federal census after its admission had 9,000 population, Idaho 15,000, Washington 11,000, Dakota, including the present North and South Dakota, 4,000, Nebraska 28,000, and Kansas, organized as a territory in 1854 and admitted as a state in 1861, 107,000.

WORDS ON WOMAN.

Completed Subject Successfully and Practically Discussed.

"Woman," said the old Caddy to a New York Sun man, "is a perpetual paradox, a chronic conundrum without an answer, an unknown quantity possessed of unexpected possibilities, a perpetual prize package of peculiar potentialities, a puzzle of strange, acerbic contradictions and an amaranthine aggregation of other attributes which are not alliterative."

"She is man's greatest earthly blessing and the cause of most of his misery. She is his chief inspiration to the achievement of all that is good, grand and glorious in this world and at the same time a labor-saving device to help him make a fool of himself. She soothes his tired nerves with the cool of her gentle voice, but she always has the last word in every controversy with him—and, incidentally, about 97 per cent of the preceding conversation. She brings him into the world and in a few years later talks him to death."

"Most of man's trouble is caused by woman, but so deftly does she pile the load on him that whenever his burden of trouble is lifted he wanders uneasily about hunting for more—otherwise, a woman who has a few second wives. She will cheerfully go to the stake for the truth's sake and lie about her age without even being asked. She will grow weary of an indulgent husband, but will cleave unto death to the man who beats her regularly. She will break her heart because a man does what she wants him to, and love him all the better for so doing."

"She scores all advice in the selection of a husband, but takes two other women along to help her pick out a hat. The less actual counsel she is obtained from a thing, the more enjoyment a woman seeks out of possession. At 12 she is a young woman; at 25, if still unmarried, she is a girl. She will face the grim specter of death without a tremor, and swoon at the sight of a mouse. The only time she ever does what you expect her to do is when you expect her to do just what you don't expect her to do. The sole reason why she does anything is simply because she don't know why she does it. She jumps at conclusions and always lands on them squarely, for the simple reason that when the conclusion skips to one side she thinks that a man who gets exactly in her way. She is the dearest thing in all the world, and the most aggravating. She is as she is, and that's all there is to do about it. The only man who ever fully understands a woman is the man who understands that he don't understand her, and has got sense enough to let it go at that."

CHERRY CHAPEL.

Somerville Journal: When the paragrapher asserts that a soda cracker is a square meal, he thinks, of course, that he is indulging in a pun.

Indianapolis Press: "Incl. Abner, did you enjoy staying at that big hotel in town?"

"—I guess so. I rid up an' down in that there iron fire-escape all day fer nothin'."

Chicago Record: "An inventor is a man who knows something new, isn't he?"

"No; an inventor is a man who gets a patent out ahead of all the other men who have invented the same thing."

Philadelphia Record: Hoax—I believe everything I see in the papers. Hoax—on general principles.

Hoax—Yes, I think every man should believe everything he reads, and I prefer to believe the better half."

Detroit Free Press: She—Have you decided what the national air is?

He—Oh yes, I have. It's the national air—She—What is it?

He—Millionaire.

Chicago Tribune: "For my part," said the man in the mackintosh, "I am glad they are organizing the National Banquet."

"Why?" inquired the man with the green goggles.

"The next time I slip on a banana skin and break a leg I'll know whom to sue."

Chicago News: They heard a noise in the kitchen and crept down. He carried a pistol and she a curtain pole. They discovered the cause of the noise.

"Did you see that?" inquired one of the oven's," she gasped, holding her skirts close to her body.

"Because he was just out of my range," he chuckled.

SIR REDVERS.

Porter E. Brown in Boston Globe.

Sir Redvers Buller stood upon a Koppie fair and round.

And gazed at Ladysmith across the valley. And gazed at Ladysmith out his eye, and then he heaved a sigh.

"'Twould I had a horse as an iceman's heart to me."

Around him stood his gallant staff with byphenated names, And medals on their chests full two feet deep.

Who wore white dressed kid gloves upon their hands whenever awake, And addressed us whether they went to sleep.

The buttons which they had would make a bellows turn quite green; And when they were in the ground around their calves.

And most of them wore single-barreled slashes in their eyes. (They will insist on doing things by halves.)

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