THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of February, 1900, was as follows:

1	26,450	15	26,750
2	25,980	16	26,760
3	26,050	17	26,840
4	27,485	18	26,880
5	27,020	19	26,910
6	26,990	20	26,760
7	26,710	21	26,710
8	26,720	22	26,840
9	26,610	23	26,780
10	26,560	24	26,830
11	27,415	25	26,395
12	26,560	26	26,710
13	26,820	27	27,120
14	26,530	28	26,470

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Net daily average..... 26,735

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Sec'y and Treas.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of February, A. D. 1900.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

We have now had the resolutions of the Boer hospital relief committee, but are still waiting for a financial statement.

Omaha must not imagine that it has a monopoly on local politics. South Omaha and Council Bluffs are enjoying their full quota these days.

Before shedding your winter overcoat it would be well to remember that the month of March is usually a most uncertain quantity in this latitude.

We feel sure that South Omaha could not help but effect a marked improvement in its municipal government by going republican in the coming city campaign.

By the time Editor Sheldon gets through with his week's experience he will probably realize what a mistake he made in exchanging a one-day-a-week job for a seven-day one and be perfectly willing to quit.

The Kentucky militia will soon have a good path worn in marching up the hill and then down again unless quiet is soon restored in that state. Up to date the soldiers have not succeeded in killing anything except time.

For true democracy commend us to the local democratic machine, which assumes to itself the right to appoint delegates to the state conventions without consulting the popular choice for fear it might go against the machine.

The year 1900 is a political year and will be full of politics from now until the conclusion of the November election. Newspaper readers not specially interested in politics will have to bear with the politicians as best they can.

The only candidate on the city ticket who ran as a democrat without any fusion indorsement was beaten by a smaller plurality than most of the fusion candidates. This does not indicate that a nominee gains much by fusion—in Omaha at least.

Notice the uniform chorus of rejoicing in the republican newspapers throughout Nebraska over the success of the republican ticket in the Omaha municipal election. The republican victory in Omaha promises to act as a leaven for the republican forces of the entire state.

The superintendent of the institution for the blind tries to justify his expulsion of students by insisting that his action was necessary to preserve discipline. While the superintendent is entitled to his version it will still not be out of order for the governor to look into the matter and make sure that no injustice has been done.

Secretary Laws of the State Board of Transportation pleads as an excuse for not answering the letter of the Norfolk people in regard to the date for hearing their case that he was so busy he overlooked it. A set of biograph pictures of the secretaries when they were too busy to write a letter would be a drawing card anywhere in Nebraska.

The American maize propaganda is to give an exhibition in connection with the Paris exposition for the purpose of demonstrating to the people of European countries the wholesome qualities of American corn as a foodstuff. As a corn state Nebraska has much to gain by enlarging the demand for its product abroad, and it is certainly to be hoped that the propaganda will be productive of good results.

When London wakes up on St. Patrick's day and sees the Irish flag floating from the Mansion house many a man will rub his eyes to convince himself that it is not an optical illusion. The Irish soldiers of the queen have certainly earned some recognition by their gallantry in South Africa and if the present unhappy war should be the means of a reconciliation between England and Ireland and the outcome justice to both people the war will not be devoid of compensations.

THE QUESTION FOR THE COUNTRY.

The first question for the American people to ask themselves today is whether they will continue the conditions which have brought them commercial advancement and prosperity, or will permit a party to come into power which proposes to overthrow the policies that have produced these conditions and are certain to maintain them. It is a very plain and simple matter and really has very little to do with the propositions in regard to new dependencies which are just now uppermost in the public mind.

The great question—the paramount question—is the protection of American labor and whatever does not conform itself to this is certain to find condemnation at the hands of a majority of the American people. This is a fact so well established, so incontrovertibly secure, that we presume nobody will question it. Whatever legislation or whatever policy may in its results menace the interests and welfare of American labor we undertake to say will be opposed by a majority of the American people and that opposition will be fatal to any party that shall be responsible for such legislation. The predominant sentiment in this country today is unquestionably in favor of protecting and safeguarding American labor. It resents the idea that any new elements may be introduced into our borders to compete with our own people in the struggle for subsistence. While the average American believes that we should deal fairly and justly with the people who have come under our guardianship through the war with Spain, reduced to an abstract proposition every American citizen who intelligently considers the matter believes that our first duty is to consider what is for the benefit of our home industries and labor.

In all discussions regarding the treatment of the new acquisitions this important point should and must receive consideration. It is the vital matter in the whole controversy. The proper safeguarding of American industries, which have been built up through long years of effort, until they are today in the forefront, and the protection of American labor, which is today more prosperous and better satisfied than the labor of any other country on earth, we must still adhere to as the true policy of the nation, and anything that would drift us away from this should be discarded as inimical to American interests.

TARIFF WITH GERMANY.

What will be the ultimate result of the course of the German Reichstag upon the commercial relations of the two countries it is impossible to say, but the situation is not such as to encourage the idea that those relations will be improved in the immediate future. We have already noted the fact that the agrarian element achieved a very decided victory in the Reichstag a few days ago and it remains to be seen whether it will be able to carry this success into the Bundesrath, with which it has still to deal. There are intimations that it may not be successful in this body, but the probabilities are on the other side, although there is a powerful influence being brought to bear, by the commercial organizations of Germany and the consumers of that country, against the restrictions which the meat bill will impose upon the importation of meats not only from the United States, but from all countries.

In regard to the question of retaliation, which it is very much to be hoped will not be seriously raised, although it must be confessed there is danger of it, the trade statistics are interesting. It appears that last year we imported goods from Germany to the value of over $89,000,000, most of which could have been produced in the United States or obtained from other countries. These importations consisted largely of beet sugar, though many other articles figure in the list. Our exports to Germany largely exceeded our imports from that country, yet while the balance of trade was in our favor the German importations of American merchandise represented simply the necessities of that country and were absolutely apart from any concessions to this country. The real question is not whether the United States can afford to enter into a tariff war with Germany, but whether that country can afford a conflict of this kind with the United States. Everybody understands that a tariff war would be a more or less serious matter for both nations, but this country could stand such a fight much better than Germany, for there are American products which the German people must have, while there is hardly a product of Germany that is absolutely essential to our people.

There is still a possibility that a more rational view of the proper commercial relations between the United States and Germany will obtain in the latter country, though recent expressions do not encourage the hope that this will be the case. Meanwhile there appears to be no disposition on the part of our government to pursue anything but an entirely friendly and conciliatory course in our commercial relations with Germany.

SIGNAL DIPLOMATIC ACHIEVEMENT.

From President Ide Wheeler of the University of California comes the announcement that the negotiations looking to the "open door" in China have reached a successful conclusion. As he comes direct from a personal visit with the secretary of state, and from the further fact that he is a man not given to idle talk, his statements are doubtless accurate, though no confirmation has been vouchasfed as yet from the State department.

It has been generally accepted for some time that negotiations had reached a practically successful conclusion, though, according to President Wheeler, they are of much wider scope than commonly believed. The agreement is entered into by England, France, Germany, Russia and the United States, and according to President Wheeler provides for the abolition of all spheres of influence, so far as it relates to foreign commerce, and the ports of China are thrown open to the entire world free from the impositions of customs tariffs and shipping dues.

The importance of such an agreement between the powers interested in that part of the world cannot be estimated. China, with its millions of people, is to be a free field for the commerce of the world and the nation which can best supply its demands will reap the trade harvest. Diplomacy has done all it can do in this part of the world for the American manufacturer and if he would secure his share of this great harvest he must be up and doing. He must cultivate it himself, now that the government has provided him with the opportunity to extend his trade. The field is practically a virgin one, for though millions of imported goods yearly enter China it is but a drop in the bucket compared with future possibilities, when the restrictions which have previously hedged it about are removed.

This diplomatic achievement is specially timely because the American manufacturer is for the first time reaching out in earnest for the trade of the world. With this spirit once aroused it is not to be supposed the manufacturers of this country will sleep on their opportunities. There is no reason why, within a few years, the orient cannot be made a debtor instead of a creditor in the exchange of trade, just as has been done with Europe.

If the present administration had nothing else to record in the way of diplomatic accomplishments than the throwing open of the doors of China to trade it would be memorable and its effects upon the affairs of the world beyond present computation.

THE QUESTION OF CONSOLIDATION.

Omaha business men and citizens generally whose interests are identified with the growth and prosperity of the city are just beginning to realize the importance of the federal census which is to fix the position of Omaha in all official records and statistics for the next ten years. They are beginning to realize that while other cities, against which Omaha must be measured, have been stretching out and increasing their population by the annexation of adjacent suburbs we have done nothing at all in that direction, but on the contrary, so far as territory is concerned, are exactly where we were when the census of 1890 was taken.

While no one would wish to have the city limits extended to take in any more cornfields or lay out streets in front of vacant building lots, the city of South Omaha is to all intents and purposes a part of Omaha and could be consolidated with it without meeting such objections. The difficulties in the way of consolidation are due almost entirely to the law governing in such cases. Under the present charter the steps required include the adoption of an ordinance by the mayor and council of each of the cities, submitting an annexation proposition and agreeing upon the terms of union. The proposition would then have to be ratified by the voters of each city and its terms carried out as therein provided.

In its present condition of municipal indebtedness South Omaha would have everything to gain from consolidation, which would at the same time do away with much of the duplicate city government now supported by our taxpayers. The charter would have to be remodeled at the next session of the legislature so as to insure South Omaha proper representation in the Omaha city government, and it might possibly be advisable to consolidate the school districts later. The opposition to annexation may be expected chiefly from the officeholders and local politicians in South Omaha, who could not hope to figure so prominently in the politics of a consolidated municipality. Whether this opposition would be strong enough to block the proposed consolidation could not be told in advance.

Summed up in a sentence, then, it is not too late to consolidate Omaha and South Omaha in time for the impending census. Consolidation can be had, the question being only whether the people of the two cities are ready for it. In this connection it may be safely asserted that unless consolidation is brought about this year Omaha will have little incentive to take up the project again before another census period elapses.

If the people of Cuba are in need of relief the proper method of extending it has been adopted. The distribution of provisions, except in emergencies, always has a tendency to create permanent pauperism. The furnishing of oxen and tools to the farmers with which they can work and help themselves is a move in the right direction. With the natural richness of the soil by this means the population should soon be rendered self-sustaining.

The statistics of the Department of Agriculture show that the farmers are doing pretty well. They still hold almost one-third of the last wheat crop and over one-third of the corn crop. In other crops the proportion is about the same. In these prosperous times the speculators are not making all the money, but the farmer is getting his share through being able to hold or sell his crop, as he thinks best.

The people of Nebraska are still in ignorance as to where the idle school money is deposited. If the money belongs to Treasurer Meserve he is amply justified in refusing to state where it is deposited, but there are many people in this state who have a belief that the money belongs to the people of the state and they have as good a right to know what is being done with it as the state treasurer has.

Omaha and South Omaha have until June to come together if they want to appear in the census as a consolidated city. That does not leave much time to lose. If the people interested in having Omaha make the best possible showing in the census returns want to make a move in the direction of consolidation they must start out at once or the whole matter will go by default.

Governor Poynter has at last "official" knowledge that all is not lovely at the Institute for the Feeble Minded at Beatrice and will give a hearing to the charges made against Superintendent Lang. Governor Poynter has troubles enough of his own without the officers who owe their positions to his appointment adding to them by their misdeeds.

The Sunday Bee printed more paid want advertisements than any other Nebraska paper, the renewed activity in real estate circles being especially reflected in the advertisements of the real estate agents. Unless all signs fail, Omaha is entering upon a period that means a stiffer demand for good realty at satisfactory prices.

Reports from all parts of the state indicate Nebraska is getting its share of the immigration which is headed westward from the eastern states. There is no state in the union more prosperous than Nebraska and the people of the overcrowded east who wish a chance to expand show their good judgment in heading this way.

Long-Headed Andy.
Chicago Record.

Carnegie probably figures that it would be cheaper to pay Frick $10,000 than to let the lawyers have $20,000,000.

Large Political Straw.
Globe-Democrat.

Omaha contributes a political straw early in the year. The republican victory there was won against a fusion that made a desperate effort to help Bryan's prospects, but failed.

Now You're Talking, Henri.
Louisville Courier-Journal.

And now Senator Allen arises and says that there is not much demand in his part of the country for bills as small as $5. Times must be humming out in Newbrasky when tens and twenties are the smallest change that the pops care to be bothered with.

Heroic Loyalty.
Chicago Chronicle.

If abounding loyalty goes for anything the gentleman who did the Associated Press account of the queen's visit to London should be rewarded with the Garter at the very least. It wouldn't do to give him the Thistle, because, to plagiarize Lord Palmerston, he would probably eat it.

A Cruel Knockout.
Indianapolis Journal.

It appears that national issues played a prominent part in the municipal election in Omaha last Tuesday, where the republicans failed in November. The republican candidate for mayor was re-elected by an increased majority—a fact which cannot inspire the supporters of Mr. Bryan.

Cuba's Prospects.
Boston Globe.

General Wilson, the military governor of Matanzas, by no means shares the pessimistic opinions expressed as to Cuba in some quarters. "The prospects of Cuba are very bright. If sugar goes to the United States free, or nearly so, there will be such an influx of capital and of immigrants as would render the island ere long one of the richest and most prosperous places in the world." But that "if."

A Deep and Wet Ravine.
Springfield Republican.

The survey of the Pacific cable route has discovered the fact that the greatest depth of the ocean is between Guam and the Midway islands, where six miles is the distance from the water's surface to bottom. A ravine there runs north and south so far on the floor of the ocean that the cable must be let down into the depths at that point. This cable project is an expensive undertaking, yet it is as desirable as it is feasible.

Trusts and Wages.
Philadelphia Record.

The proposed increase of 10 per cent in the wages of 20,000 employes of the tube manufacturers' combine will give those workingmen a deserved share in the profits of that great industrial trust. It should not be forgotten, however, that the enhanced prices charged consumers of the commodity more than equal the proposed increase of wages, and that the generosity now displayed by the manufacturers carries no compensation to those workingmen who were thrown out of employment when the trust was formed.

M'KINLEY AND PATRONAGE.

A President Who Converts Political Enemies Into Friends.
Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

It has become a trite observation that the president makes a dozen enemies for every appointment given out. Senator Sherman once said, as we recall, that the power of the federal patronage as applied in Ohio cost the party holding it from ten to twenty votes for every office filled. And if this were true in the case of Mr. McKinley he might about as well throw up his hands, for he has had far more appointments to make within an equal time than any other president was ever given the opportunity to distribute.

But Mr. McKinley is a very exceptional man in this particular. We are not sure but what the rule should be reversed in his case so as to read that for every office he fills he makes from ten to twenty friends and warm supporters. His genius for pleasing—for drawing those who approach him to him, for softening the pangs of disappointment in the office seeker, for impressing people with the idea of his own impartial sincerity and gracious good will—has never been equaled by any of his predecessors. He is thus able to send the applicant for place away with an impression of having been granted all when obtaining nothing. The story is told at Washington of a Massachusetts congressman of the opposite party who besought the president's influence on behalf of a constituent seeking a position in one of the departments. He was treated so graciously and considerately that he left the White House under the notion that he had fully succeeded in obtaining what he wanted. But on recovering his wits he found that he had only been referred to a department officer, with whom he knew he could do nothing. Even Senator Ben Tillman of South Carolina, in his rough and rugged hostility to all that the president represents, came away from the White House some time ago so melted by his treatment there that he called the newspaper correspondents around him and delivered a eulogy on McKinley.

Consider such a man presiding over the vast patronage of the national government, never so vast as now, and behold him sending away twenty applicants for one office, each one of the disappointed nineteen as well satisfied as the actual possessor, if not under the impression of holding the place himself. Why, remarked an observer of the situation at the capital the other day, the opposition might as well throw up its hands, for this man, with 150,000 to 200,000 places at his disposal, can stay here as long as he wants to.

WITHIN THE REPUBLICAN FOLD.

North Platte Tribune: A. E. Cady is being mentioned as a possible candidate for the republican nomination for governor, but there is doubt expressed as to whether he would accept. We trust he will consent to be a candidate, for a better man in all respects cannot be found.

Wausa Gazette: The fusionists crow over a great majority in this congressional district, but we are satisfied it is not greater than that it might be easily overcome if the right man is placed on the republican ticket. Such a man we believe is W. E. Peebles of Pender. Let him be nominated and victory will no doubt once more perch on the republican banner in this district.

Plattsmouth Post: Friends of ex-Judge Spurlock are talking up the possibility or advisability of making him a delegate to the national convention at Philadelphia. The Post believes that it is just such reliable men who ought to go to the assemblies where their voices are needed to select the nation's chief executives. Cass county and Nebraska would be well represented by Judge Spurlock.

Falls City Journal: Judge E. A. Tucker's candidacy for delegate to the national convention at Philadelphia meets with the hearty approval of the republicans of this county. The judge is one of the stalwart republicans of the county and deserves recognition at the hands of the party. He is among the ablest lawyers of southeastern Nebraska and it would only be repaying him in part for service rendered the party to grant his request.

Auburn Post: Pawnee county has a candidate for delegate to the republican national convention in the person of ex-Senator Lindsey, whose republicanism cannot be questioned. Last year he was in charge of the republican speakers during the campaign and for a number of years has been an earnest worker in the ranks, and Pawnee county thinks it but a deserving honor to a worthy man to send him as a delegate to the national republican convention.

Central City Nonpareil: An exchange very truthfully remarked that if the voters of the state had an intimate acquaintance with A. E. Cady there would be no doubt of his election, in speaking of him in connection with the nomination for governor. It is very doubtful if Mr. Cady could be induced to accept the nomination, but he would certainly make an ideal candidate, one whose public and private record is above attack and who has the ability to fill with credit the position of chief executive.

Auburn Post: E. A. Tucker of Humboldt aspires to be sent to Philadelphia next June by the republicans of this state as a delegate to the national republican convention to renominate William McKinley for president. Mr. Tucker put in a number of weeks last fall making campaign speeches for the party and every year he can be found with his coat off hustling for the success of his party, and now he is only asking an empty honor, and he thinks he ought to receive it as a recognition for past service.

Fairbury Enterprise: There is a movement being made to secure the chairmanship of the republican state central committee for D. E. Thompson, the gentleman who advanced the money to bring the soldiers back from San Francisco. Mr. Thompson is certainly a shrewd business man and is reputed as a first-class organizer. This is a combination that should be taken into consideration in this year of our Lord, 1900. We need the active services of just such ability in order to again place Nebraska safely in the republican column.

Ashland Gazette: The friends of Hon. A. Laverty will present the name of that gentleman before the district delegate convention as a candidate for one of the delegates from the Fourth district to the republican national convention at Philadelphia. Many of Mr. Laverty's friends in different parts of the state have urged him to accept this honor, and he has consented to come before the convention. Mr. Laverty is a staunch republican and a man of ability, and it would be extremely gratifying to his numerous friends in Saunders county and in many parts of the state to have him chosen as one of our representatives at Philadelphia.

Wayne Republican: John A. Eckardt of Stanton has announced his desire to be sent as a delegate at large by the republicans of Nebraska to the republican national convention at Philadelphia in June. If John is in real dead earnest and actually desires the honor named, the Republican would be heartily in favor of bestowing it on him, but it has some doubts as to John's sincerity in the matter and believes it has ample reasons for its doubts. There are some things in the political atmosphere that flavor very much of the gentleman from Stanton being only a "decoy duck," intended to help the cause of another.

Nelson Gazette: It may not be generally known among our readers that G. D. Follmer is being spoken of in various places as a strong man to run for state treasurer on the republican ticket this fall, but such is the case. It is gratifying to know that this class of men are likely to be chosen for the coming battle. Mr. Follmer is one of the most earnest and practical workers in Nuckolls county. In the past he has labored just as faithful for his party when failure was inevitable as though success was a positive certainty, and the work hasn't all been on his own behalf. He is a competent business gentleman and we should be pleased to see a fighting delegation go from this county to the state convention to get his name on the ticket.

BOER AND BRITON.

General Roberts' typewriter loses none of its energy and frequency by rapid marches.

General Kitchener is credited with the bulk of the work, but General Roberts gets the boquets.

It is estimated that General Buller and General White lost 6,182 men during the operations around Ladysmith.

The transfer of General Cronje and his Spartan warriors to the island of St. Helena suggests a wholesome fear of the Afrikanders of the Cape.

Lord Dundonald, the hero of the relief of Ladysmith, is every inch a country squire of the new type, which combines brains with love of the land and its sports.

The widow of General Symons, who was one of the first British officers to fall in the war, has married again. Sir W. P. Symons, K. C. B., was killed in the battle of Glencoe in October last. Mrs. Symons' new husband is said to be about half her age.

Major Albrecht, the head of the Tranvaal artillery, captured with Cronje, is not to be placed in the same category as Villebois and Mareuil, who are pure adventurers. The major is an ex-German officer, but holds a Free State burgher's right and has ably reorganized the Free State artillery.

Lord Roberts, who is without an heir, will probably be made a duke for his brilliant exploits in the South African campaign, and will also probably be given a sum in cash of $25,000. General Kitchener is to be elevated several numbers, according to the present program, and Generals French and Kelly-Kenny promoted.

Trooper W. Barnes of the Second Life Guards writing to his friends at Ashford, Kent, says that one rebel who gave himself up was a B. A., who wrote a poem, from which he selects these lines:

The year is ended. What a year!
Who could have prophesied its end,
Have prophesied the sorrow, fear,
The misery and distress that rend
The hearts of thousands in our land,
Of tens of thousands o'er the sea?
'Midst all our woe we kiss Thy hand,
Submissive, Lord, to Thy decree,
Thy ways are to our feeble sense
Incomprehensible, tho' just.

ECHOES OF OUR WAR.

A bundle of Manila Tribunes covering the first half of February furnish a biograph of life in Uncle Sam's oriental metropolis. The customary temperature of the town was materially increased early in the month by the annual rush for liquor licenses, and the officer in charge did a land office business. "Each applicant," says the Tribune, "has to be carefully examined and each old license closely inspected before a new one can be issued to take its place. The new liquor license amounts to $600 a year, which sum is paid in $300 installments. It is a noticeable fact that the number of saloons in this city has shown a material decrease since the announcement that a new license law and a higher rate would become effective in February.

"There will be a general closing up of small saloons on or about this date, especially in the districts of Tondo and Binondo, where the native vender of the vilest alcoholic concoctions flourishes. As a general thing the saloonkeepers, who were at first heartily disgusted with the new license law, have suddenly become cognizant of the fact that it is best for all concerned, as it will force the closing up of all the dives and then people will be bound to patronize the first-class saloons or none at all."

Felipe Salvadora, a native prophet and founder of a new religion, allowed his powers of conversation to get the better of his judgment and is slowly recuperating in the jug at Fort Santiago. Salvadora had accumulated 2,000 followers, to whom he preached the gospel of war against the invaders, incidentally sneering at Uncle Sam's humane intentions. That settled his job. The boys in blue or brown gathered him into a convenient bastile, where his ardor is undergoing refrigeration.

The Tribune announces the formation of the Manila Library association and the appointment of a committee to take charge of the furnishing of the library rooms. An appeal setting forth the objects of the library and asking for support was drafted and will be circulated in the United States.

Thousands of natives attended the reception of Archbishop Chapelle in Manila February 2. The anti-friar element, which broke up the first reception in January, was absent, and the reception was, according to the Tribune, "a brilliant social function. A great many American women and gentlemen were present. The young Spanish and Mestizo women from the convents, attired in their pure white dresses, cut a pleasing figure and attracted much attention. They were marshaled by the sisters in a 'column of twos,' and paid their respects to the delegate in this formation.

"After paying their respects to the archbishops the guests filed into the refreshment room, where long tables decorated with flowers and bearing various refections stood. The hours for the reception had previously been announced as from 5 to 7. However, the guests were so numerous that it was considerably after 8 before the archbishops had an opportunity to rest from their irksome duties."

The Tribune sermonizes editorially on the alarming frequency of robberies of private residences in Manila, and intimates that harsher and more expeditious punishment than the courts dispense is necessary to check the evil tendency. "No Manila bank," says the Tribune, "will accept a deposit of less than $500 for safe keeping, and the result is that there is not in this city of over 300,000 population a single place where an ordinary bank deposit may be made. Such a primitive, and to an American at least, wholly unusual and unbusinesslike condition of affairs as this should not be allowed to continue much longer.

"It is all nonsense to think that severe punishment by the courts is going to have any appreciable deterring influence over the class of persons who commit these crimes. The real trouble of the whole matter is not that such persons are all natural born thieves, but that the temptation offered in many cases is too strong for their weakly developed moral natures to overcome."

NEW YORK'S VAST OUTLAYS.

City Spends More Than Any Other in the World.
New York Sun.

Mayor Van Wyck in his last annual message to the municipal assembly gave the most comprehensive statement of the city's financial condition which has been made. His figures were taken from Comptroller Coler's annual balance sheet. According to this report, the total bonded debt outstanding on January 1 was $358,111,967.11. Of this $48,027,450.88 was in revenue bonds, issued in anticipation of the taxes of 1898 and 1899. The sinking funds amount to $105,435,871.70. During 1899 the city sold bonds to the extent of $30,308,190.68. The budget was $93,520,082.03. The difference was raised by taxation and by the income which the city derives from certain departments, notably the Dock and Water department.

The receipts during 1899 amounted to $220,604,297.01. This includes the money received for the account of the city treasury, and for the sinking funds, the interest on deposits, from the sale of condemned articles and from many other sources. The expenditures, which include redemption of bonds, payment of employes' salaries, interest charges, sinking-fund deposits, amounted to $201,846,992.07. The city treasury account is the largest, it requiring the expenditure of $178,111,325.38 for all purposes. The cash balance on hand on January 1 was $18,757,304.04. Of this $5,266,566.42 stood to the credit of the sinking fund. The balance, $13,556,737.62, was deposited to the credit of the city treasury.

As the city grows its financial transactions expand. They are now greater than the financial transactions of any six states in the union, and far greater than those of any other city in the world. In this country only the United States government's fiscal affairs exceed those of the city in amount and complication. The financial affairs of other large cities such as Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston seem insignificant in comparison with New York's. The city does not expect to get out of debt. It doesn't want to. A student of municipal affairs said recently:

"To paraphrase David Harum, 'It's a good thing for a city to be in debt. It keeps it from brooding on being rich.'"

The city has many vast enterprises under way. In eighty-five seconds one day last week the Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorized the issue of $36,500,000 bonds for the rapid transit tunnel. The bridge across the East river and others proposed will cost at least $40,000,000. Still other bridges are contemplated across the Harlem and in Brooklyn and Queens. Public parks are being laid out constantly. The new hall of records will cost $3,750,000. In all parts of the city new school houses are being built. The bonds issued for this purpose in 1899 amounted to $7,673,840. The pavement of streets, the opening and grading of highways and similar works are always going on.

The assessed valuation of the real estate in the city is $2,960,836,449. The personal property valuation has not been made public yet. The city is permitted by the constitution to borrow money on bonds up to 10 per cent of its assessed valuation. It has a borrowing margin of about $20,000,000 now.

A SMILE OR TWO.

Boston Transcript: Mrs. Greene—I suppose your uncle is very fond of music?

Mrs. Gray—Oh, dear, no. He has a thorough knowledge of it, you know.

Yonkers Statesman: "Which is the head barber?" inquired the customer.

"We're all head barbers," replied the artist; "what did you suppose we were—corn doctors?"

Washington Star: "I am proud to say that I did not spend a dollar to secure my election."

"I congratulate you," answered Senator Sorghum. "You got off cheap—but you took a terrible risk."

Brooklyn Life: "I should not think such a prominent man would care to have a cheap cigar named after him."

"Why not? He likes to have his name in everybody's mouth."

Indianapolis Press: "You have met Mollie, haven't you?"

"You mean the girl with the comprehensive feet?"

"Comprehensive feet?"

"Yes. They cover the ground, you know."

Chicago Tribune: "When one is tightly laced," remarked the plain girl, as they filed slowly out toward the foyer, "it is a good deal of trouble to throw an opera cloak over one's shoulders, isn't it?"

"I don't know," said the handsome girl, "I never have to."

Philadelphia Press: "Gracious, my dear," said the first society belle, guilefully, "I trust you're not ill. You look so much older tonight."

"Do I, dear?" the other replied sweetly. "I feel quite well. And you—how wonderfully improved you are. You look positively young!"

Indianapolis Journal: "What do you think of a man who would sell his vote for $2?" said the indignant citizen.

"It depends on where he lives," said the cold-blooded politician. "In some parts of the country $2 a vote is downright cheap."

WHEN BABY LAUGHS.

San Francisco Examiner.

I wonder what she's dreaming 'bout,
'Long some time in the night,
When of a sudden she laughs out
In infantile delight,
I guess some angel from above,
Swift winging to and fro,
Doth pause to whisper to my love
Such words as babies know.

And when she laughs I guess he flies
Straight where God's hosts rejoice,
And bears beyond the bending skies
The music of her voice.
Then, through the mighty anthem's swell
Her laughter striketh clear
Sweeter than tone of any bell,
And angels pause to hear.

For what hath heaven compared with this,
The laughter of a child,
Who still the note of pain doth miss,
By dreams of night beguiled?
There beat so many voices here
Of anguish and despair,
What wonder if they hold it dear,
The laugh that hides no care?

So when my baby's laugh rings out,
I watch her fleeting smile,
And say, "Some angel is about,"
And listen for a while
To try to catch the whisper, too,
In vain, in vain I try;
For angels heed what babies do,
But pass their elders by.

Colds ON THE Chest

are dangerous; they weaken the constitution, inflame the lungs, and often lead to Pneumonia. Cough syrups are useless. The system must be given strength and force to throw off the disease.

Scott's Emulsion

will do this. It strengthens the lungs and builds up the entire system. It conquers the inflammation, cures the cough, and prevents serious trouble.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

"YUSEA" Welsbach MANTLE

A new standard of strength and light; without a peer in brilliancy, durability, and economy. Costs 50c. and is 50 per cent. cheaper than any other mantle.

Sold everywhere. Price 50c.

Try it and see.

"Y-USE-A"

Remember the name.