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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.
George H. Teichert, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Omaha Bee, published daily, except on Saturdays and Sundays, for the month of November, 1901, was as follows:

No.	Quantity	Total
1	35,820	31,000
2	30,940	30,250
3	30,410	30,400
4	30,850	30,370
5	30,800	30,100
6	30,800	30,200
7	31,320	30,210
8	30,910	30,310
9	30,900	30,255
10	30,250	30,140
11	30,790	30,210
12	30,790	30,210
13	30,800	30,160
14	30,710	30,110
15	30,330	30,210
Total		321,835
Less unsold and returned copies		10,591
Net total sales		311,244
Net daily average		30,284

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 23th day of November, A. D. 1901.
M. B. HUNZICK, Notary Public.
Taken all in all the Christmas shopping weather has never been more satisfactory to the retail merchants.
The great battle of Eighth street has been indefinitely postponed by the intervention of a judicial flag of truce.
It is to be noted that it was the merchants who advertise who had to turn holiday customers away in this city last week.
Send your friends copies of the special Christmas number of The Illustrated Bee. A very limited supply is still available at our business office.
Omaha found the auditorium scheme in its Christmas stocking last year. It would like to find the money to make it materialize in its stocking this year.
The cotton batting Santa Claus has a short season, but he always gives the "didn't-know-it-was-loaded" man a good run for position in the casualty list.
Laborer Maclay evidently has the expansive part of his trousers lined with bullet-proof cloth, as the fire does not seem to have reached him up to date.
With Peck's Bad Boy and J. Ham Lewis among the Jacksonville club orators, some headway should be made in dispelling the gloom which settled over democracy after last fall's elections.
The Italian protectorate over Tripoli is now an accomplished fact. Past experiences of other countries in Africa should urge the makers of dictionaries to supply a new definition for the word "protectorate."
"Never touched me" shouts the attorney general of Minnesota, after reading the letter of Railroad Magistrate Hill. The attorney general should hug the base closely if he doesn't want to be caught napping.
The New Year's resolution of the Real Estate exchange should be a resolve not to let up on its campaign for equal taxation until every privileged corporation bears its full share of the burdens of local government.
The city council has put off wrestling with the question of assessments as a board of equalization until next month. By that time it doubtless hopes that everyone will have turned over a new leaf and made its sailing smoother.
Turkey is said to have notified naturalized American citizens that they must leave the country. While the spirit of the Turk may not be appreciated over here, the men affected by the order may congratulate themselves on being able to leave the country.
If General Massey proposes to balk and get himself left at the post in the initial race for the Cuban presidency, he can blame no one but himself. He will get little sympathy in this country by such a course. The American people have little use for a quitter.
County Attorney Shields is said to intimate that he will not prosecute any of the bills for gambling voted by the grand jury. As Mr. Shields has not prosecuted any gamblers since he has held the office of county attorney, it would not be surprising if he ignored the grand jury indictments.
An English earl has discovered a plan by which he assures his friends he can break the bank of Monte Carlo, if they will furnish him the money with which to try. The men behind the bank are watching the earl with eager solicitude, as the crop of suckers is reported to be light up to the present.

THE FIGHT FOR IRRIGATION.
It is not to be expected that the fight for the reclamation of the arid and semi-arid lands will be won without a determined struggle. While there is no question that sentiment in favor of this policy has been steadily growing, there is still a formidable opposition to it which will manifest itself when the question comes before congress and will employ all conceivable means to defeat the policy. Already objections are being urged against the irrigation bill agreed upon by the committee of senators and representatives of the arid and semi-arid states, forecasting what may be looked for when that measure reaches consideration in congress.
The bill contains a provision for placing a reclamation fund at the disposal of the secretary of the interior and it is said that this will be strenuously opposed in congress on the ground that it bestows too great authority and discretion upon an administrative officer of the government. The amount of such proposed fund would be about \$3,000,000 and it is urged that this would give a secretary of the interior enormous power to reward friends and punish enemies. It is possible that at some time there might be at the head of that department a man who would use the fund in that way, but there is no warrant in experience for apprehending this and if it should ever happen there would be no difficulty in congress applying a remedy. This objection therefore seems to us to have little force. It suggests, however, how readily the opposition to irrigation will seize upon any pretext to make a fight against it.
Whether or not this opposition will be able to defeat irrigation legislation in this congress cannot as yet be definitely determined, but in order to win the friends of irrigation must stand firmly together and make their fight earnestly and aggressively. If there is discussion among them, as there has been hitherto, they must expect to be beaten. The bill framed by the senators and representatives of the arid land states embraces features of several irrigation measures heretofore introduced in congress. It represents the most intelligent opinion as to the policy that is necessary for the reclamation of the arid and semi-arid regions. Perhaps it needs some modification as to details, but its general provisions appear to be judicious and entitled to the support of all who understand the great importance of adding to our productive area the vast arid and semi-arid regions.

OUR SUGAR AND TOBACCO INTERESTS.
A contributor to the New York Times remarks that the duty of maintaining the protection of our sugar and tobacco interests is just as imperative as that of keeping up the protection of any other interest. It is argued, and we think wisely, that it is hardly fair to build up the Cuban sugar and tobacco industries at the expense of the home industries that have taken years of patient industry and experiment and in some cases state bounty to bring into a condition of profit.
The writer of the communication to the Times makes a very convincing argument in behalf of the protection of the sugar and tobacco interests of this country and very pertinently urges that we are under no obligations to admit Cuban cane sugar duty free, or even at a nominal tariff, and that such a course would not only ruin the prospects of our own home industry, but would tell against the future prosperity of Cuba when she becomes the self-supporting and independent state that it is our duty to assist her to become.
When the question of our commercial relations with Cuba shall come before congress it will be necessary to determine not only what will be to the immediate advantage of the island, but what will be to its ultimate and permanent benefit. In the meanwhile our own interests must not be forgotten.

GERMANY IS CONCILIATORY.
The difficulty between Germany and Venezuela will probably be settled in a perfectly peaceable way, without any intervention on the part of the United States or any other power. According to the most authoritative advices the German government, before taking any action, had fully informed itself as to what the position and views of the United States government would be in the matter. Berlin dispatches say that the German government is preparing for military action against Venezuela and also that forcible measures are to be taken to collect the debt claimed by Germany by parties in that country against Venezuela.
At the same time it is stated that nothing will be done by the German government to offend the United States. In other words, Germany will do nothing to contravene the Monroe doctrine in its efforts, whatever they may be, to collect the debt which is claimed to be due to certain German financiers connected with the building of railways in Venezuela. The issue is not really one of governmental obligations, but of individual rights, and consequently the power or authority of the government to interpose is one for very serious consideration.
According to Washington advices, our government has not yet determined definitely whether or not it should take any action in the matter. It is taking cognizance of the issue, but simply to the extent of finding out what the purpose of the German government is. If that purpose goes no further than the collection of the alleged debt and the action of the German government does not go beyond what we have recognized as legitimate in such controversies, of course this government can say nothing and will make no objection. Only in the possibility of the German government attempting to seize territory would there be any protest or opposition on the part of the United States. According to the latest advices from Berlin, there is not the least probability

of the German government doing anything that will be offensive to the United States. On the contrary, if the reports are to be credited, the desire of the German government is to carefully avoid anything that will give offense to this country or in the least degree interfere with the existing friendly relations. In effect the German government has at last come to recognize the force of the Monroe doctrine.
AN EXTRAVAGANT PROPOSITION.
Ex-Senator Thurston, who is a member of the national commission to the St. Louis World's fair, is said to be deeply interested in the plans for the representation of Nebraska at that exposition. He insists that at least \$100,000 ought to be raised for this purpose; no smaller amount will, in his judgment, be sufficient. This sum the ex-senator feels confident will be repaid by the next Nebraska legislature without a murmur and he does not hesitate to say that if he were in Nebraska he would cheerfully advance the money needed.
This assurance on the part of Commissioner Thurston will doubtless be gratifying to the people of St. Louis, but we would not advise them to put too much reliance upon it, even though the senator should head the list with a subscription for the \$50,000 which represents his salary for one year as a member of the exposition commission sinecure.
In 1887 the Nebraska legislature appropriated only \$100,000 for the Transmississippi exposition in the face of the most vigorous opposition. If \$100,000 for an exposition held at the metropolis of the state and chiefly designed to advertise the resources of Nebraska and the section commercially tributary to Omaha was deemed sufficient, it is not probable that any Nebraska legislature would vote a similar amount for an exposition from which only remote and indirect benefits could be expected.
As a matter of unwritten history, only \$22,000 of the amount appropriated was paid into the Transmississippi exposition treasury; a fraction over \$20,000 was paid for the Nebraska exhibit building; the residue, or more than half of the entire appropriation, was expended for incidentals, such as salaries of the state commission and their retinue of employees, entertainments, collection of special exhibits, stationery, etc.
Senator Thurston may be oblivious to the fact, but it is nevertheless true, that the great state of Missouri did not appropriate a dollar for representation at the Omaha exposition, and the exhibits of Missouri, made through private enterprise, fell far below those made by some of the territories, notably Arizona and New Mexico. The entire value of Missouri's exhibits at the Transmississippi would not exceed \$2,500.
In marked contrast with the parsimony and lack of business enterprise exhibited by Missouri, whose commercial centers are extensively patronized by the merchants and farmers of Nebraska, was the liberality of the state of Illinois and the city of Chicago. Although not within the transmississippi region, Illinois, through its legislature, appropriated \$45,000 to represent its people and products at the Transmississippi exposition, and Chicago merchants and manufacturers expended many thousands of dollars for floor space and creditable exhibits in the exposition buildings.
Without disparaging the claims of St. Louis or underrating the advantages that may be derived by Nebraska from a creditable exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase exposition, it may as well be understood first as last that the money for a Nebraska exhibit must be raised by private subscription, with little prospect of the money so subscribed being refunded by a legislative appropriation. The precedents heretofore established in that respect are wrong, both in principle and practice, and we feel sure that no candidate for the next legislature will pledge himself to refund out of the state treasury money contributed for the exposition by private subscription.
The next legislature will be elected on the broad issue of retrenchment and tax reduction. It is an open secret that the finances of the state are in a deplorable condition, that the state owes more than \$2,000,000 over and above the limitation fixed by the constitution and its aggregate expenditures exceed its income by over \$100,000 a year. With an enormous deficit staring it in the face and a popular demand for relief from the burdens of taxation, the next legislature would not dare to order an issue of interest-bearing warrants for \$100,000 or even a half or one-fourth of that amount to pay for a Nebraska exhibit at the St. Louis exposition.

OMAHA AGAIN BIDS WELCOME TO COLONEL WILLIAM F. CODY, the famous Indian scout and rough rider, who has advertised the Antelope state throughout the civilized world. Although Nebraska boasts a number of stalwart frontiersmen who have made themselves seemingly ludicrous by aping Buffalo Bill, wearing long hair, cowboy hats and Louis Napoleon mustaches and goatees, Nebraska has produced only one superb specimen of typical frontier manhood, who stands peerless as the possessor of the traits which mark the gallant knight without fear and without reproach. His imitators are as silly as they are spurious.
Our poperaotic contemporary, that has never ceased to bespatter and vilify the Omaha police, has at last allowed one of its reportorial fakirs space in its columns to say that the police department is entitled to a big credit mark for its work in the poor relief. The dispensation of charity is no part of police duty, but the police are entitled to credit whenever they execute the orders of their superiors in a faithful and efficient manner. The year's record of professional crime is the best credit slip for any police department and, tested by

this, the people of Omaha will have every reason to be satisfied.
If Nebraska democrats are going to begin already to quarrel whether to pledge the next delegation to the democratic national convention to David B. Hill, Admiral Schley or Tom L. Johnson, it may be necessary yet for Mr. Bryan to consent to lead the hosts another time, just to keep peace in the family.
One man who was tendered the position of secretary of the treasury has declined and another who was nominated collector of customs at St. Louis has done likewise. Coming so closely together it is suggested a congressional committee of inquiry might be necessary.
It would be a nice thing to have Nebraska and its resources creditably represented at the St. Louis exposition, but the chances of the legislature appropriating \$100,000 for that purpose are decidedly slim. A few pressing obligations of the state demand attention also.

"Let Well Enough Alone."
Washington Post.
The Hon. Pat Crowe should announce just what he wants. We think the Omaha police will be inclined to grant it as a Christmas present.
A Mistaken Assumption.
Detroit Free Press.
The congressman who declared that we are doing a corner grocery business with the Philippines weakened his case. The running of a corner grocery implies profit.
Not an Attractive Job.
Indianapolis Journal.
Persons who are seeking positions as teachers in the Philippines should not deceive themselves as to conditions there. Although the salaries offered seem liberal the expenses of living are 50 per cent higher than here and there are other drawbacks which it requires considerable missionary zeal to overcome.
Fairy Tales Become Realities.
Baltimore American.
The century is beginning with the great achievement of wireless telegraphy. With what it will end passes the imagination of man if progress into the secrets and resources of nature continues at the same rate. We have already realized in common business life some of the wonders of the ancient fairy tales.
How the "Merger" Works.
Minneapolis Journal.
Speaking of the benevolent purposes of the railroad merger newspaper readers have doubtless noticed the fact that as a result of this consolidation certain projected lines of new railroads will no longer be built. This is one of the first fruits of the combination and certainly does not point very strongly toward improved facilities under that condition of things.
Imports of Tropical Products.
Philadelphia Ledger.
The value of tropical and sub-tropical products imported into this country during the fiscal year 1901 was \$323,810,155. Of this large amount the Philippine islands furnished \$2,382,478, the importation from that source consisting almost entirely of hemp. The Philippines are not in a producing condition just now, but there are vast possibilities before them if they can grow all the tropical products we need.
Death Solving a Race Problem.
Philadelphia North American.
In six months the British have "advanced civilization" in South Africa by killing 14,000 Boer men, women and children—mostly children—and a few thousand blacks in prison pens. The British army has not killed so many armed Boers in battle in two years. The death camp is Great Britain's solution of the race problem in Africa and it evidently meets the approval of the Hague convention for the promotion of peace among the nations of the earth.
Mournful Predictions.
New York Tribune.
The prophets of evil who have been indulging so freely in mournful predictions in recent years as to the condition and prospects of the world will be exhausted in a few centuries more or less, should take heart of grace. Cassandra died long ago. When there is no more coal to be mined and when no more wood can be spared for fires, may not the end of the world be of both? With oil for the furnaces behind the dynamos and for other uses will there be any lack of fuel for gas, for electricity and the sources of motive power?
It Looked Like Money.
Philadelphia Ledger.
A United States court in North Dakota has decided that it was not a crime for a cowboy to give an Indian a \$50 Confederate note in payment for a horse, on the ground, as the presiding judge said, that "the general likeness which one bill holds to the regular currency is insufficient to convict, unless it has been attempted to make it an imitation or forgery of real money." The court does not seem to have been concerned with the question of the law, but it is to be greatly wished that its decision might be reviewed by the supreme court, in order that it might be established whether or not the present practice of the treasury department in suppressing everything that looks like money, even to the painting of a dollar on a board, has the sanction of law.

CHRISTMAS TREE FIRES.
Care and Watchfulness Required to Prevent Trouble.
Good Housekeeping.
People are careless in the guarding against fire when trimming a Christmas tree. There have been scores of Christmas tree fatalities in homes and in Sunday schools which a little care might have prevented. The present writer once set a tree in a blaze, consuming nearly half of it. The general likeness which one bill holds to the regular currency is insufficient to convict, unless it has been attempted to make it an imitation or forgery of real money." The court does not seem to have been concerned with the question of the law, but it is to be greatly wished that its decision might be reviewed by the supreme court, in order that it might be established whether or not the present practice of the treasury department in suppressing everything that looks like money, even to the painting of a dollar on a board, has the sanction of law.
MAKE IT UNANIMOUS.
Suggestion Regarding the Re-Election of Senator Allison.
New York Mail and Express.
If the legislature of Iowa, by the vote of republicans and democrats alike, unannouncedly re-elects Senator Allison to his sixth term, as is proposed, it will perform an act of appreciation and grace on behalf of the state that he has richly earned. Senator Allison's length of service will have been unprecedented, if he live until the expiration of his sixth term, in March, 1905, for although he is to be re-elected in 1905, his new term will not begin until March 4, 1903. He will be 80 years old in 1905 and will have served forty-four years in congress, eight years in the house. His years rest so lightly upon him that there is reason to expect no impairment of his physical energy, while his intellectual requirements place him among our foremost statesmen. The same legislature will elect Mr. Dooliver, who is now a senator by appointment, to his sixth term, in March, 1905. It may be hoped that he will share with his senior colleague the honor of unanimous election.

GLIMPSES OF MINOR ACTIVITIES AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.
A number of so-called "radical reformers" in the social side of White House life furnish an abundance of space-filling material for the correspondents. The most conspicuous change noted is the abandonment of the custom of hand-shaking by President Roosevelt, who enjoys a hearty hand clasp as much as any strenuous person, but objects to it as a continuous performance. Consequently the pump-handle spectacle of public functions is doomed at the White House. It would be a good thing if the example was followed universally. Another innovation is the refusal of the president to receive delegations from conventions in session in Washington. These delegations have been quite numerous of late, so much so as to seriously interfere with public business, and the president felt compelled to abandon an old practice. Still another change harped on is the closing of the gates to the grounds on the south of the White House, so that they can no longer be used as a thoroughfare by people waiting to enter the State, War and Navy department buildings. The president considers that, with the entire north front of the White House open to the public all the time, for seven days in the week, and with the East river and its approaches open from 10 till 2 each day, and with one-third of the second floor occupied by official business and callers, the president's family is entitled to the little privacy afforded by the grounds on the southern slope, toward the monument and the river.

T. M. Patterson, successor of Edward O. Wolcott as United States senator from Colorado, has not yet arrived in Washington, says a correspondent of the Globe-Democrat, having been delayed by the trial of a mining suit in Iowa. The fact that he has agreed to stand indicted by the demagogues, according to the data furnished by him for his sketch in the congressional directory, is responsible for a good story that is being told by the members of the Colorado delegation. The senator was in congress as a democrat. He bolted Cleveland in 1892 and for a number of years was the head of the populist organization in the west. He also took a hand in the organization of the silver republican party, the national silver party and kindred factions since that time. He is now a republican fusion dealer that has been engaged in fusion deals in Colorado. In county and city elections the senator led civic federation, good government club, taxpayers' leagues and all sorts and conditions of independent political organizations. If he did not like the political situation here, he had organized a new party in the field before he went home in the evening. This was certainly disconcerting to the people who were trying to follow in his political footsteps. But here is the story: A canvasser for one of the political organizations, who did not know the senator, called at the Patterson mansion. The colored maid who answered the ring cheerfully gave the desired information about the voters in the house. There was Mr. Patterson and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, and the butler, coachman and the female servants, with their names.
"Do you mind telling me," asked the canvasser, persuasively, "what party Mr. Patterson belongs to?"
"Deed, I don't know," replied the girl, without the slightest hesitancy, "the ain't been home since mawin'."
Here is an old story with a decidedly local color, attributed by the Washington Times to Senator Millard.
Senator Millard is a straight republican, but he does not permit partisanship to spoil a good story. "I very well remember the first time I ever met Mr. Bryan," said the senator the other day. "It was in the congressional campaign of 1890. A friend of mine, Connell, was running on the republican ticket in the Lincoln district and had arranged for a series of joint debates with his democratic opponent. He came over and asked me to sit on the platform at the opening meeting to add dignity to our side." He said a young man named Bryan was the rival candidate.
"I went over to the meeting, which was held in an opera house, with some 3,000 people present. It was the campaign when they were talking a great deal about the tariff on penny nails, barbed wire, wool and the like. Connell led off, and made what I thought was a 'hang-up' speech. It met my views. I thought it was all right and unanswerable. Then it was Bryan's turn.
"I can see now just how he looked. His trousers seemed too small for him and when he arose they didn't fall down to the tops of his shoes. He had on a long Prince Albert, a broad expanse of white shirt and a black string tie. I thought he would be freemason and wanted to go home in about three minutes he was warned up, however, and he had not proceeded far before he had the whole crowd with him, shouting, cheering and applauding. He flayed my friend Connell right and left, wound up his argument and pitched it out of the window while the mob went wild.
"Connell seemed sick. When Bryan got through with him Connell looked like a 5-cent cake of ice that had been left all afternoon in an August sun. It was the first and the last of it. When it was over I was not in the least surprised when I woke up the morning after election and learned that the 'young fellow named Bryan' had been elected to congress.
Senator Chauncey M. Depew prepared a remarkable biography of himself which appeared in the congressional directory. It is one of the longest in the book, notwithstanding his term of service as a senator is one of the shortest of all the members of that impressive body. As one senator put it: "Depew's biography is as long as an interesting as one of his after-dinner speeches." The most interesting part of the biography is that conveying the information that he was married in December 1901, to Miss May Palmer. Inasmuch as the senator has not been married for his years in congress, it is not surprising that his marriage will not be until the latter part of this month, he is receiving many congratulations on his enterprise as a chronicler of current events. The directory containing the announcement of his marriage appeared December 2.

PROSPERITY ON THE FARM.
Agriculture Never Before in a More Flourishing Condition.
New York World.
The world-wide scarcity of staple food means high prices for city consumers, but for this country the scarcity has its chief side in the prosperity of the farmer. Corn was badly hurt by the drought, but the smaller yield is worth more money than ever, and some old corn is still to be marketed. The same is true of wheat. The sugar production, prosperous in Colorado and Nebraska, makes in other states a good beginning. California fruit profits are quicker freight service and by the apple crop. Hogs sell at high prices, and horses three years ago were shot as "meat mints" in Montana; now, because of the Boer war demand, they are worth \$40 to \$50 apiece at the ranch. Long Island farmers are getting double prices for potatoes, which are a paying crop from Maine to Michigan.
Land has advanced in value; its owners are buying stock, making improvements, and cheap decline in populistic oratory is reported from Kansas, whose bank deposits are \$57,000,000 and whose farmers' debt are rapidly being paid. Oklahoma farmers have increased in value 15 per cent in year, its farm mortgages less than 1 per cent.
Agriculture, the base industry of all, will never in more flourishing condition than this country today.

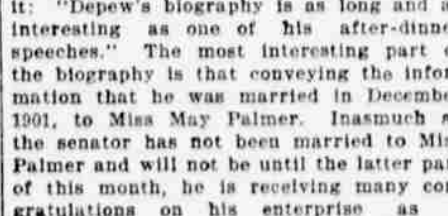
POINTED REMARKS.
Judge: Miss Madison Avenue—And who's to attribute your long life, Uncle Subber? (Uncle Subber)—To quinine, my dear doctor.
Detroit Free Press: "What's that fellow doing out there in mid-ocean with a wire? He's trying to tap the wireless line."
Yonkers Statesman: Church—Philadelphians isn't so slow after all. I see a dozen years just got away with \$6,000. Gotham—But, don't you see, it took him nearly twelve years to do it!
The Smart Set, Laura—Yes, you see as told him her father had lost all his wealth just to test his love for her.
Laura—Well, she will know better next time.
Somerville Journal: The young man who carries a postage stamp collection card in his pocket generally wears a band.
Leslie's Weekly: The Cabman—Glimp you bag lady, and I'll put it on top of the cab.
Mrs. Oatcake (as she gets into)—No; the poor horse of yours has got enough to pull my cart on my legs.
Washington Star: "Don't you think that artist acts today?" asked the young woman.
Mrs. Oatcake (as she gets into)—No; the poor horse of yours has got enough to pull my cart on my legs.
Boston Transcript: Mrs. Persons—it beat me how Dr. Smart had such a tremendous practice. They say he doesn't know an A from a Z. (Mrs. Persons)—Oh, that's all right; I am liberal-minded enough to use the plural number, although I should prefer to use the singular human nature.
Haltmore American: "Sary," said a young girl to her mother, "I'm kinder kinder put myself on the Christmas tree for this year." "If you do, Ab," giggled Sary, "they not take you off this year. They'll let you stay there till you get ripe enough to pick."

CHRISTMAS TIME AT BILLINGS.
Will T. Hale.
Supposin' I have time to burn, some one send me a pen.
The paper printed back at home, the Billings Journal, sends it—plain old John. "No knowin' I'm in the farm, but 'nough to know about it." "I'm readin' things that used to charm." "Jane, then as like as not, she mentioned 'forem' skil'm's names that I'd about forgot."
But for a rarity I'll skim the "local" job. An' I'll learn what's sort of crops an' things that'll grow best in this here state. "Supter Jim's morder's Christmas day, will give a dinner, and I'll be there to see the show. Brother Jim, expect to be on hand."
The words, in wrong-front type, an' d'it up a couple of times, times times times come but once a year!
I see in thought the farmhouse an' the busy city street below, seen through the window, hills.
With all the glory that hung round the home among the hills,
An' John's 'f you could see me now you could easily understand it.
That Jim would give a year or two year "to be on hand!"

REPAIRING GLASSES.
Maybe you have a pair of glasses that want repairing. Possibly a lens lost or a temple broken. Perhaps baby pulled them off your face, or you dropped them on the floor and they were stepped on. If they look like a complete wreck don't throw them away. Parts that cannot be repaired we will replace.
We do every kind of work connected with the spectacle business.
J. C. Huteson & Co.
Manufacturing Optician,
1520 Douglas St.

OUR STORE
WILL BE CLOSED ALL DAY CHRISTMAS
We are going to be busy examining the contents of our stocking. So do your trading tomorrow if you are desirous of doing it here. Best place in town to buy the necessary things that a man will fancy.
OPEN AT NIGHT. ALSO, if you can't get down in daytime.
A Merry Christmas to all and "No Clothing Fits Like Ours."
Browning-King & Co.
Exclusive Clothiers and Furnishers.
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"CLOSING THE INCIDENT."
Chicago Tribune: General Miles, it seems, has been called upon by Secretary Root to explain the remarks he made concerning the Schley verdict. They are perfectly plain, eminently truthful and highly creditable to him.
Indianapolis Journal: The proposition to make Sampson, Schley and Captain Clark of the Oregon vice admirals might furnish a happy compromise solution of a most unfortunate controversy and the promotion of the gallant captain of the Oregon would be popular.
Baltimore American: It is very well for the opponents of Admiral Schley to be willing "to let the whole matter drop," now they have had their way. But, as a matter of fact, justice is a thing which will not go down. The more trouble it makes, the surer it is to float conspicuously on top of them.
Detroit Free Press: The great mass of American opinion is overwhelming against the majority verdict and Schley has as many supporters today as he had when the Maclay label appeared. If the case is closed for the Navy department, it is closed also for the American people, and if the verdict stands, the worse for the department.
New York Times: It is vain that congratulations are offered to the senate and house on their having packed the naval committee against Schley. It is evident that the Schley verdict is a matter that ought not to "down" until the eternal laws of justice have been successfully invoked for the defense of a brave and capable officer against the most infamous and malignant assaults ever made upon any warrior on sea or land by his comrade-in-arm.
Indianapolis News: What a thousand pitiful the Sampson-Schley controversy ever arose! There was glory enough for all in that great battle, and all that participated in it did their duty bravely. Why could it not have gone for that? Sampson did all that he found to do, and with zeal and judgment. It was his misfortune that in the line of his duty he happened to be away when the Spanish fleet sought to escape. All that he can fairly be criticized for afterward was his lack of generosity in his attitude toward the men that did the actual fighting. It is too bad that one of the greatest events in our naval history should lead to endless crimination and recrimination rather than to gratulation and congratulation.

PERSONAL NOTES.
Postmaster General Smith is an editor of rare merit. He did not even let his own paper have a "beat" on his resignation.
Senator Mark Hanna receives three bushels of letters daily. He reads none of the letters himself, however, unless they are of a personal nature.
Theodore S. McCallan, the printer who set the type on Longfellow's first book, "Ours Mer" ("Tales of the Sea"), is still living at Brooklyn, N. Y., at the age of 91.
Judging by the interviews published, the impression seems to prevail among officers of Cervera's fleet that Winfield Scott Schley was at Santiago at the opening and the finish.
There have been four postmasters general from the state of Wisconsin—Alexander W. Randall, Timothy O. Howe, William V. Vilas and Henry C. Payne, the incumbent of the office.
A Kansas City bride of last June, whose elopement had the customary frills of romance, is now appealing to the courts for divorce. How sweet the rose fade, also the glimmer of romance.
A report comes from Brussels that an ingenious Yankee has made it possible for users of telephones to see each other. What will be the effect on the graphophone when "the line is busy?"
M. Capazza, who crossed the Mediterranean from Marsella to Corsica in a balloon, now talks of going from the Canary Islands to Panama in the same way, a distance of over 4,000 miles.
John D. Rockefeller has opened another bank of oil for the Chicago university. His donations to that institution now aggregate \$5,000,000, a sum sufficient to prevent immediate friction in the educational machine.
It was a justice of the New York supreme court who held that the genuineness of a painting by Correggio could not be established, because as Correggio died 300 years ago, nobody could be found who saw him paint it.
Richard H. Cooper, a private of the Eleventh United States cavalry, who has just returned from the Philippines, has brought with him the regalia which Aguinaldo always wore on dress parade before the outbreak.
Emperor William's six sons are to get their education in part at the military academy of Pion. Two of them are there now and three have been there. The crown prince is at present at the University of Bonn, and Prince Albrecht is making a long trip on a military training ship.
Emperor William's declaration that the habitual drinking of beer injures the productiveness of the German workman has raised a storm about his ears, and one Berlin speaker seriously asserted that the divine right of kings did not give his majesty the right to dictate what his subjects shall eat and drink.
A New Jersey girl has applied to court for an injunction to prevent a young man from marrying another girl. The growing scarcity of married men in the east forces the surplus of women to take desperate chances. Mary Livermore's advice, "Go west, girl, go west," should be heeded. There true happiness abides.

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