THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1902.

reaching forces of monopoly cannot with

safety undertake to block the progres-

nity of \$18,000,000 to be paid by China

to the United States is largely in excess

of the amount necessary to pay the

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 Dally, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of December, 1901, was as fol-

A 10 10 10 1	
1	17
2	18
3	19
4	20
6	21
6	22
7	23
8	24
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12	28
13	29
14	30
15	31
16	
Total	943,255
	rned copies 10,098

Bubscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this alst day of December, A. D. 1901. M. B. HUNGATE, (Seal.) Notary Public.

The collapse of the Asphalt trust is bound to create distrust in all trust securities.

This is the time for the horoscope man who prides himself on his powers of prediction to get in his work.

The man who took lemon extract in large quantities on the last day of the old year has sworn off and will stick to it.

Governor Savage should find the atmosphere cooler in Louisiana this fine | The petitions gotten up and circulated January than he would at home here in by Bartley's paid attorneys and signed Nebraska.

Omaha has no complaint to make of the year that has passed and is expect- both of whom positively declined to be not report it back in January, 1901, or in There would be more successful theatrical Andrew Carnegie, \$42,888,500; Jane L. kept horses and carriages-those little af-

PARDON OF EX-TREASURER BARTLEY. their owners to sell advertising space on makers. In dealing with the business On the 13th day of July last Governor Savage ordered the release of Joseph S. Bartley, serving a twenty-year sentence in the penitentiary for embezzlement of state funds, on a sixty-day parole. In justification of this act Governor Savage gave to the press the following statement:

I have given Bartley a sixty-day furlough, drawn by Assistant Secretary of War but whether that time will be extended remains to be seen. I have imposed som pretty hard requirements upon Bartley and I shall impose some still harder ones. If he does what I ask him to do, I will let introduced in the senate in the month of him out of the penitentiary. But if he does | February, 1900, and referred to the comnot, then he will have to go back. I do not care to say just now what these requirements will be, but I am confident they will meet the approval of the people of partment and reported favorably by the state.

The impression naturally created by this declaration, which Governor Savage repeated from time to time to allay the storm of indignation, was that as a condition of the parole he had exacted a pledge from Bartley to turn into the state treasury a large part of pot. the embezzled money, anywhere from direct information, the addition to the new \$100,000 to \$200,000. Bartley himself persistently denied that any conditions whatever had been imposed upon him. On the eve of the assembling of the republican state convention, August 28, Governor Savage admitted that no conditions had been imposed upon Bartley, but that he had confidently expected way desirable. him to make restitution of a large part of the stolen funds, in which expectation he had been grievously disap-

pointed. In the face of this explanation and notwithstanding the personal appeal made on behalf of Bartley by Governor Savage from the convention platform, the delegates, by a vote of 998 to 168 adopted the following resolution:

The republicans of Nebraska disclaim for the party any sympathy with custodians of public moneys found guilty of the betrayal of sacred trusts. Without impugning the motives of the governor in any case, we deprecate any exercise of executive clemency tending to create the false impression that the republican party is disposed

to condone the willful embezzlement of public funds under any circumstances, and we request the immediate recall of the parole of Joseph Bartley.

The prompt revocation of the parole was interpreted as an admission on the part of the governor that its issue was a mistake. And now Governor Savage has been persuaded that he made a mistake when he revoked the parole and has issued an unconditional pardon to

the state treasury wrecker. The labored plea put forth by the governor to justify his course will not change public sentiment so tersely expressed by the republican state convention. Nothing has happened since Bartley was returned to prison to make

executive clemency any more justifiable now than it was four months ago. would remain one month longer in The for the most part by his bondsmen and Bee building, why did he not report the beneficiaries were on file with Govbill in December, 1900? Why did he ernor Poynter and Governor Dietrich,

fictitious circulation interests of the country the government while in duty bound to protect the peo-MERCER HAS THE FLOOR. ple against the grasping and over-

Congressman Mercer still has the floor for an explanation of his inexcusable

conduct in connection with the bill to essive elements of the age. tablish a quartermaster's supply depot Investigation shows that the indem

at Omaha. The bill was originally Meiklejohn, in compliance with the expressed wishes of the wholesale dealers and manufacturers of Omaha. It was mittee on military affairs. The bill was recommended by the Treasury de-Senator Carter from the committee on

military affairs on May 31, 1900, with the following explanation, which appears in its report, No. 1601: ashamed of itself. The changes that are now being made in

the old postoffice building in the city of Omaha will not materially interfere with its proposed use as a quartermaster's de-So far as your committee has any postoffice building will be commenced within a few months and will give, with its completion, a floor space suitable for a city of 300,000 people. The building is advantageously located and it is believed that the occupancy of certain floors by the Department of the Missouri for its headquarters would enhance the service and provide an

occupant for the new postoffice in every Geronimo, the Apache chief, is to be The bill passed the senate and was, on released from confinement, according to

June 2, 1900, referred by the speaker to the committee on public buildings, of which Mr. Mercer was chairman. This reference was made by Speaker Henderson, because he had taken it for granted that Mr. Mercer, as a representative of

Omaha, would report the bill back without delay. But Mr. Mercer put the bill in his pocket and kept it there, and never even submitted it to his committee for consideration.

vened in December the bill was still in the pocket of Mr. Mercer. In spite of all the efforts to get him to report it back, he declined to do so and through

this deliberate treachery to the interests of his constituency the bill failed to receive consideration before the final adjournment of congress on March 4, 1901. Mr. Mercer pretends that this is a matter that does not merit his serious con

through the present session and why does he pretend now to favor the bill? Mr. Mercer cannot truthfully say that the passage of the bill, either in June or in December of the year 1900, could have influenced the War department with regard to army headquarters. The de-

ments to remove the headquarters from The Bee building in May, 1900, and was established in the old postoffice building by June 30. If Mr. Mercer had any

A Jab at the Pit. Louisville Courier-Journal.

performances generally

and blind audiences.

Omaha is bragging of a successful theat-

Railroad Construction

Chicago Chronicle.

While, of course, the record of railroad interesting to note that the years construction for 1901 is not complete, it of largest construction have generally is so nearly complete that we may accept fallen about two years before the occurthe estimate of the Railway Age as correct rence of our more severe panies. The crest for all purposes of comparison. That es- of the construction wave came in 1835 be timate is 5,057 miles and it exceeds the fore the panic of 1837, in 1856 before the record since 1890, when 5,377 miles of track panic of 1857, in 1871 before the panic of were laid.

claims of citizens who suffered loss in It has often been the subject of remark that railroad construction in the United the uprising and of the expenses of the States has proceeded in waves. This relief expedition. If this is true what movement can be traced from the first. must be the condition in the case of The record begins with 1832, when 229 miles panic of 1893. other countries, the amount demanded of road were in operation, of which 134

by the United States being confessedly miles were constructed that year. Continuous increase followed until 465 miles the most modest of any? History will of track were laid in 1835. There was a doubtless write this as one of the drop to 175 miles the following year and greatest pieces of international highway recovery was not complete until 1840, when robbery, and civilization should be 516 miles of track were laid.

The next year we came to the rest of regular and systematic process. the second wave, with 717 miles. Rapid decline to 159 miles is noted in 1843, fol-The new German meat inspection bill lowed by an advance which was continuis not likely to become effective for ous, except for a falling off in 1848, until some time. Just at present Germany is the crest of the third wave was reached, with a construction of 2,452 miles in 1853. meat hungry, with no other place ex-Then followed a decrease, from which, howcept the United States in a position to ever, came a swift recovery to 3,462 miles any one year as we witnessed in 1887. supply the demand. While the bill is in 1856. An almost continuous decline took pending the agrarian can be satisfied place to 660 miles in 1861. After that, with and in the meantime the German latwo or three breaks of no great importance. borer secures his meat at a reasonable there was progress to the crest of another wave, with 7,379 miles of track laid in 1871.

This was followed by a decline to 1.711 miles in 1875. The succeeding wave reached its highest, with a construction of 11,569 railroad consolidations. an order of the War department. The miles, in 1882. There was a rapid decline to 3.023 miles in 1885, followed by a still calculated to result in a panic at no very nore rapid advance to 12,876 miles in 1887. distant day. old chief is in confinement, but the facts That year's construction has not been equaled in any two years since. The nearindulge such a sense of security because erties than most men who have to earn est approach was 5,377 miles in 1890, or of the more deliberate process of railway 7,500 miles less than the construction for development as will induce reckleas in-

1887. From the maximum of that year there vestment in the much-advertised securiwas a decline to 1,650 miles in 1895. Since ties, which would not be for sale at all i then there has been recovery, but it they were such bonanzas as those who has been slow as compared with the offer them to the public represent them boom movements of the past. It is to be.

DONATIONS OF THE YEAR. BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE. Colossal Gifts to Education, Art. Li-Etchings of People and Events at the braries and Charities. National Capital. Chicago Tribune. "I want to tell you a funny story about Two years ago the Tribune noted with our reception to Admiral Dewey over in great satisfaction that the year 1899 was a Manila when he came into the city to do some shopping after the battle of Manila record-breaker in donations and bequests to educational institutions, libraries, art bay," said Mr. Russell Colegrove of Manila, Philippine islands, to a Washington museums, charitles and religious enterprises of various kinds, the total amounting Post reporter. Mr. Colegrove, who is traffic "the colossal sum" of \$79,749,956. Last manager of the Philippine Transportation and Construction company, now visiting year it expressed moderate satisfaction be-Washington, was one of the first Amercause 1900 was "a close second." the total amounting to \$62,461,304. Today the icans who arrived in the Philippines after

the United States took possession, entering Tribune has extreme satisfaction in announcing that 1901 goes far beyond 1899, Manila while the last Spanish ship dethe total of the good work reaching the exstroyed by Admiral Dewey was still burntraordinary sum of \$123,888,732, with the ing. "Those first few weeks in Manila," conpossibility that Mr. Carnegie or some other tinued Mr. Colegrove, "there were only a philanthropic millionaire may make it a few of us Americans about. We were

round \$125,000,000 within the next eighteen congenial and wanted to be together, so hours. Of this huge sum \$68,850,961 has been organized a club and rented a house for given to colleges, universities, academies, headquarters. When Admiral Dewey got reminaries and institutes: \$22,217,470 to ready to come to town we were stirred charities of various kinds; \$15,388,700 to with feelings of patriotism and wanted to libraries; \$11,133,112 to museums and art receive him in a proper and fitting mangalleries, and \$6,298,489 to churches. The ner and show that we were still Amer-

latter sum, of course, does not include icans, in spite of being 8,000 miles from the ordinary church offerings, but only home. "The most important question to solve specified sums left by will or presented outright. More than half of this great sum was where to get a suitable turnout with working the world over. The "trust" kept rical performance by deaf and dumb actors. has been given by three persons, as follows: which to drive him about. Some of us

some particular. And, last of all, comes a space for the name of "The Only One." Within the book are pages where the time and place of meeting the aforesaid girls can be written down with appropriate comment.

The book is so popular with the senators that the supply has already given out. The remarkable fact is that all of the books have been taken by married men.

The division of insular affairs of the War department has issued a statement showing 1873, in 1882 before the minor panic of the salaries paid to chief insular and colon-1884. There were exceptions in 1841 and ial officials of principal governments of the 1853, but a far more notable one was that world, as compared with the salarics paid of 1887, when the crest of the greatest wave by the United States to similar officials in of all was reached six years before the the Philippines. The governor of the Philippines receives \$20,000, which is less than

is paid to any similar official, with the ex-The decline went on pretty steadily from ception of the governors of South Australia the phenomenal maximum for the six years and West Australia, each of whom receives preceding the panic of 1893 as well as for the same; the governor of the Straits Settwo years following it. Recovery since tlements, who receives, \$16,900, and the governor of the Federated Malay states. has been so gradual as to suggest that the process of developing our railroad syswho receives but \$6,000. The governor of tem by waves has given place to a mor-Java, which country has a population of 34,000,000, receives \$160,000; the governor of The fact undoubtedly is that the con-India, \$83,350; the governor of Burmah. struction of great trunk lines has ceased. \$33,000; the governor of New South Wales for the present at any rate, and that the and New Zealand, \$35,000 each; the govdevelopment of our system is going on in

ernor of Ceylon, \$26,600, and the governors the form of extensions, branches and con of Malta, Mauritius, Queensland, Victoria necting links. This mode of development and Hong Kong, \$25,000 each. does not call for any such construction in The population of the Philippines is stated at 10,000,000 and that of Burmah at the same

It does not follow that we shall be apy figure, and is exceeded by no other of the the less liable to experience panics. These countries named except Java. result from inflation and excessive strain

The salaries of the other officials of the of credits, and these things do not arise Philippine government are stated as follows: from any one form of speculation or over-Heads of departments, \$13,500; commisconfidence in investments. We have been sloners, \$5,000; executive secretary, \$7,500; having a vast deal of overcapitalization treasurer, \$6,000; auditor, \$6,000; supreme in connection with the great industrial and judge, \$7,000; other judges, \$5,000; chief of We have been forestry bureau, \$3,500, provincial governors, having just the kind of inflation which is \$2,000. These salaries are compared with similar salaries paid in other colonial governments, and, while in some instances are It would, therefore, be most unwise to

higher, in the majority of instances are lower, considering the greater responsibilitles involved.

A SMASHED MONOPOLY.

Bottom Drops Out of the Copper Tank and Spills the Water.

Philadelphia Press.

Copper dropped to 13 cents a pound last week. This means nothing to the average man, but it means millions to the speculators who have tried to hold it up at from 17 to 18 cents a pound.

It was a big "trust," with \$150,000,000 of "capital" and most of the big mines, but no trust yet is as big as all the world, and as long as it is not, a smash is as certain as if a single mine or firm tried to pool the product and advance the price.

The great bulk of the world's copper comes from a dozen and a half of mines. There is a fair but narrow profit for them at about 12 cents a pound. The best of them can turn out copper for 8 or 9 cents a pound, the poorer mines at 10 or 11 cents. It looks like an easy job to control these mines and mark the price up to 17 or 18 cents. It looked easy to Mr. Secretan in 1889 and it looked easy to Mr. Lawson and his associates in 1899 in the Amalgamated Copper company.

Both failed. As the price rose from step to step more mines came into play. Only two or three mines can produce at a profit on 10-cent copper. At 12 cents all the big mines can work. At 14 small mines came in. By the time 18 cents is reached the possible output is nearly doubled.

1

In 1889 Mr. Secretan and his speculation were swamped by the old copper poured out from all over the world. This time

new mines sprang into existence and began taking copper as it came. By last August mif a year's as stored

tinue to pour in upon the council, but the question is, Where is the money to come from to pay for the grounds and When the Fifty-sixth congress reconwhat advantage would the market grounds be to the city unless it can build a market house within a reasonable time? Problem of the New Year. Louisville Courier-Journal. Does the inventor who telephones without vire do his talking through his hat?

sideration. If he is sincere, why did he introduce practically the same bill

partment had completed all arrange-

fear in June that the army headquarters

Room for More Learys.

Brooklyn Eagle.

of Guam, spanked the clerical cranks, in-

troduced hens, made the sailors learn the

"Star Spangled Banner," and never de-

manded an investigation or called his fel-

low officers by ill names. There might be

more Captain Learys to the national ad-

Indianapolis Journal.

same time, no foreigners should be per-

mitted to vote, as is authorized in this and

several western states after a short period

FARM LAND VALUES.

Continue to Advance.

Detroit Free Press.

zens should vote.

if there

A Slight Misspprehension. Baltimore American.

price.

their own living.

Some lowa newspapers seem to feel that the capital of the United States is to be located in their midst.

books at Washington may show that the

are that he has been enjoying more lib-

Liberal offers of market grounds con-

Vagaries of Fate. Chicago Record-Herald. The world's greatest steeple climber was

fatally injured at last by falling from a wagon. Fate continues to have ironical moods.

Some Needs of the Dupes. Philadelphia Record.

The asphalt calamity has now reached in the ordinary course, default and a recelvership. What the duped shareholders want is full explanation and an accounting

ing as much, if not more, from the present one.

A Chicago robber was kicked senseless by a woman when he stooped to pick up her pocketbook. Those Chicago feet were not designed in vain.

It is to be noted that State Treasurer Stuefer is negotiating his bond purchases nowadays direct with the authorities of the counties issuing or funding them.

A party of California scientists is preparing to excavate a number of large shell mounds on the coast. The project is all right, but don't bet on what is under them.

Dr. Loeb of Chicago is rapidly becoming the Nikola Tesla of the medical fraternity. His daily bulletins of wonderful discoveries are as interesting as a Jules Verne novel.

An Ilinois man has a bible which he asserts is 348 years old. Plenty of men . in Chicago could keep one that long. if their life was protosged, and never wave a thumb mark in it.

There is nothing small about Omaha With nearly 800 acres of park ground and \$100,000 of park bonds outstanding. we are still talking of laying out extensive additions to the park system.

A shipment of 800 carloads of American agricultural machinery is now at Philadelphia, destined for Russia, This does not look as though the little tilt over sugar had ruined the American trade in Russin.

All the bad railway wrecks would not be avoided by double-track systems, but the double-track makes the danger of wrecks far less imminent. The doubletrack must come on every important artery of railway traffic.

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heirs.

The family of the late Frank Peavey. the elevator king, will be able to keep the wolves away from their front porch. Mr. Peavey's life was insured for \$1,376,000 and by the time the estate is settlêd a respectable balance will be

found on hand for distribution to the

The reorganized Burlington railroad has paid \$10,000 into the state treasury for the privilege of incorporating under the laws of Nebraska. If the Burlington could only be induced to incorporate once a month with a like deposit in the state treasury nobody would seriously object.

A Kentucky inventor asserts he has discovered a system by which not only such order has been issued by the Posttelegraph signals can be transmitted office department and the third assistant without wires, but the sound of the hupostmaster general gives assurance that man voice can be intelligibly conveyed in the same manner. When the inven-It was a false alarm, doubtless gotten tion is in good working order it may be up by parties who are interested in givepossible to hear from the back districts in Kentucky in something less ously through the mails at 1 cent a have to be reckoned with as a factor in than two weeks after election.

persuaded to accede to the appeal. February, seven or eight months after the army headquarters had been re-It was publicly charged and can be moved to the present location? proved that a large sum, said to have been over \$30,000, was held out as an inducement to secure Bartley's pardon from Governor Poynter. It is a matter of notoriety also that money has been

freely spent to create sentiment in the interest of the liberation of Bartley, while at the same time threats of impending exposure of parties said to have been implicated in Bartley's financial deals were frequently and persistently sent out of the penitentiary greenhouse. It is a matter of notoriety also that state money borrowed from Bartley has been paid back to him since he has been in the penitentiary, but not one dollar of it has yet reached the state treasury.

In the face of these facts, the palaver of Governor Savage about the travesty of justice in the conviction and sentence of Bartley and his laudation of Bartley as the savior of the state's business interests by propping up tottering banks with money lawlessly taken from the state treasury for his own private gain, will scarcely touch the chord of popular sympathy. The persuasive powers that have induced Governor Savage to look upon Bartley as a martyr to the public welfare and victim of judicial tyranny will not reach the great body of the people who were pillaged and plundered by Bartley and his confederates. The common people will insist upon asking what was so pointedly asked in the re-

publican state convention, If a man who steals more than \$500,000 of public money is entitled to a pardon after serving only one-fourth of his sentence. why should not the poor man who steals a horse worth only a few dollars enjoy the same favor? The universal verdict of the people of

Nebraska, excepting those who have been directly or indirectly mixed up with Bartley and his beneficiaries, will be a decided disapproval of the Bartley pardon. Fortunately for the republican party, this flagrant abuse of executive elemency cannot be justly laid at its door The party, through its chosen representatives, has expressed itself posficit.

itively and without reserve against Bartiey's liberation and cannot rightly be held responsible for public officials above that of the rank and file whose will they are expected to carry out.

A manifesto has been issued by the president of the Nebraska Press associaof the Postoffice department excluding from the mails newspapers whose subscription has not been prepaid and pointing out that this ruling is sure to prove ruinous to a large number of Nebraska

Did Mr. Mercer kill this measure, so important to the interest of this community and section, because he feared that John M. Thurston would get credit for its introduction or because he feared that the editor of The Bee would get credit for helping to expedite its passage through the senate?

PROBLEMS OF THE NEW YEAR.

vantage. Shall We Heed the Protest! Springfield Republican. The demonstration of the inhabitants of

The second year of the century preof the Danish West Indies against being sents some momentous problems for sold to the United States is worthy of the observation of our government. When solution to the national legislature. President Grant set out to buy those Islands With the impending retirement of the he sought the consent of the inhabitants. army of occupation from Cuba and the The precedent is not a bad one. The people gradual pacification of the Filipinos, there have some rights which both Denthe untried policy of insular civil govmark and the United States should heed.

ernment will tax the ablest statesman-Probation Before Citizenship. ship at the helm of the nation. All experiments hitherto attempted in The proposition to increase the probation organizing civil government for annexed before naturalization to more than five territory have been made with populayears is one of doubtful propriety. With the requirement that the applicant shall be tions living in and adapted to the tem-

perate zone. The new possessions in tropical regions, peopled by native races whose modes of living and faculties for industry are at variance with the cusplicant relative to our institutions. At th toms prevailing among the mass of Americans, will require different treatment in many respects from that accorded to the inhabitants of the domain of residence and previous to complete naturalization None but United States citiembraced in the original Louisiana pur-

chase, Texas or California. Another difficult problem confronting the nation is the readjustment of the national revenue laws to the changed

How and Why it Increases and Will conditions that have followed the reestablishment of peace and the extension of commercial activity into the estate investments in the country are of world's markets. While the army and navy will from now on draw more this that will continue and grow more poheavily upon the national treasury than tent with time. It has dawned upon intelligence of the American people that during the many years preceding the

late war with Spain, the war taxes have yielded a large surplus above the actual needs. While the last congress made a material reduction in these war taxes by the abolition of the stamp duties, there is still room for further reduction without running the risk of a de-

One of the most serious problems to be solved will be the supervision and control of gigantic combinations among who set up their individual judgment public carriers and corporations engaged in extensive industrial enterprises generally classed as trusts. Recognizing these vast aggregations of concen-

trated capital as the natural outgrowth of the new era of centralization in all tion calling attention to the alleged ruling departments of trade and industry, the question is how far they shall be permitted to trench upon public rights and menace the safety of our entire financial fabric by speculative operations that, unless checked, must sooner or newspapers. As a matter of fact, no later precipitate panics that will carry into wreck and ruin millions of people. The marvelous strides now being made in the domain of science and invention no such ruling was ever contemplated. by which new and undreamed-of econ-

omies are to be effected in production and the modes of fabrication and comaway publications circulated promiscu- munication are to be revolutionized will

pound, with the sole object of enabling shaping the new policies of the law look for him was never brighter. now in touch with the world, and the out-

practically assured and the demands upon

his products are bound to increase with

each year. The means of communication

are greatly improved, new and paving

crops, such as beet sugar and northern

tobacco, are being raised; the farmer is

conduct it more valuable.

Stanford, \$30,000,000; and John D. Rocke- fairs of the natives-and had experienced feller, \$2,889,750. In the detailed list there drivers for the small ponies. Finally, by are twenty-eight gifts ranging from \$500 .- | using one man's horses, another man's 000 to \$30,000,000, for various purposes, and fifty-one gifts to colleges, ranging from Captain Leary married one of the natives

\$100,000 to \$30,000,000. Mr. Andrew Carnegie has been quite for-The next question was where to get a uitable costume for the driver. It was tunate in setting rid of some of those milnot difficult to find some one who could lions which he does not wish found in his handle the reins, but we wanted him ossession at the last. He has come much nearer averting "the disgrace" this year dressed in metropolitan style. From somethan he did last. His favorite work of where we dug up a silk hat, and one man had a rather heavy long opera coat with founding libraries has been largely increased, for whereas in 1899 he set up thira long cape. This was just the thing, and when that Filipino was finally rigged out ty-four libraries at a cost of \$3,503,500, and he looked great. The driving of the adnineteen in 1900 at a cost of \$685,000,, this miral went off all right until it came time year he has planted 109 at a cost of \$12 .to bring him around to the club. Some \$\$5,500, making for the three years 162

of us were sitting upstairs in a window libraries in various parts of the country. Thus far fourteen states and territories when one fellow cried out; 'Look at the have escaped him, but undoubtedly he will driver coming!' There came the admiral's carriage. On the seat was the find them out and supply their needs. This black driver, and he literally didn't have done, he must find other outlets for his money, and this he is evidently beginning to on anything but that slik hat. It was an awfully hot day, and he had simply re-

do, as he has already offered \$10,000,000. moved the coat and his clothes. It which probably will be increased, to the general government for a national univerthe funniest spectacle I ever witnessed." sity, and it is intimated on good authority It is reported that Senator Beveridge, who that a million each to Yale and Columbia colleges may come as New Year's gifts to those institutions. It is noticeable also that he is beginning to contribute to chari-

able to read and write and show a fair ties. Evidently he is determined not to die knowledge of our form of government, five disgraced. years is long enough. Indeed, it might be As to the ultimate consequences of this made shorter if a thorough examination wholesale and indiscriminate giving to edushould disclose the intelligence of the ap-

watch Senator Mason and keep him from cational institutions, some important quesions may yet be raised and indeed some pulling the wool over the eyes of the rest thoughtful persons are already doubting of the senators regarding postal matters. Mr. Beveridge is said to have refused to wisdom of such gifts. But this does not detract from the phllanthropic spirit be flattered by this evidence of the confidence in which his associates in the sendisplayed by many wealthy men. It is pleasant to note their liberality, and to comate held him, and drawing himself up to pare this munificent sum of \$13,888,732 | his full height answered:

given away with the comparatively small "I am a United States senator and not a sum of \$4,085,569 taken by the embezziers | policeman." in 1901.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Kansas made formal protest against baptizing the battleship Missouri with wine, and Kansas did not really want the wine.

The December assessment for Philadelphia shows 842,590 citizens entitled to vote, this being an increase of 8,801 over the assessment in 1900.

A New York legislator proposes a cen sorship for both plays and actors. If it will weed out the misfits in both classe t will fill a long-felt want.

educated at the Oxford university, England. At the time of his appointment he was assistant secretary of state in Slam,

At the time of his death the late Puvis le Chavannes was at work on a series of rescoes for the Pantheon. The painter Cazin, who was intrusted with the com-

rescors are now to be finished by one of Puvis de Chavanne's favorite pupils. Clarence King, whose death was noted a the country and a vast amount went to

European societies. . The will of Dr. Von Jirusch, a professor to do so.

\$15,000 to the National museum of the city on condition that all his belongings-furniture, clothes, plate, linen, library, manuscripts and letters-shall be packed into air-tight boxes and kept for 200 years. His object is to enlighten the people of the wenty-second century as to the manners and habits of those of the twentieth. fact, the name of any girl who excels in

By this December the burden of carrying the copper proved too big and the price has dropped a quarter in a fortnight. The carriage, and another man's harness, we holders of Copper "trust" stock are out succeeded in getting together a pretty about \$60,000.000 swell-looking conveyance-for the Orient.

was

This is a bigger fine than any legislature could inflict, and it is imposed by the inexorable working of economic law. No power can keep any price above the average created by the free haggling of the market. The Rubber trust smashed in trying to do It. The Linseed Oil trust did the same. Now the Copper trust goes its way. Others will follow. No trust is safe from this which advances prices, and the wisest, strongest thing about the United States Steel corporation is that this it does not do.

POINTED REMARKS.

* Brooklyn Eagle: Patsy-W'at's de matter wid yer little brudder? Chimmie-Why, de doctor sez he's got a uister on his troat.

Detroit Free Press: "How do you like your new elderdown jacket?" "Fine. It makes me feel like a bird."

Philadelphia Press: Mrs. Browne-I didn't know your son was at college. Mrs. Malaprop-Oh, yes, he's been there two years. He's in the sycamore class now.

was very much disappointed when he failed to land on the committee on foreign rela-Baltimore Sun: "What we want." said tions, made a protest to Senator Platt and others of the managing combine of the sen-

"I should say so," agreed the Second Pa-triot. "Why, Heeler promised me 550 for my influence in my ward, and now he says he never agreed to give me more than \$10." ate. An attempt was made to mollify him by telling him that he had been placed on the postoffice committee, so that he could

Philadelphia Press; Mrs. Chellus-The troable with my husband is that he can't keep his eyes off the women. Mrs. Fepprey-You wrong him. I saw him sitting in a crowded car last night and he was pretending to be asleep.

Boston Transcript: Bobbit-They say the boy is the father of the man, you know. Sikkim-Well, I guess that's so. You should hear my boy when he gets to telling me how much more he knows about things than I do.

Somerville Journal: Dawson-Some ple always give inappropriate presents Lawson-Yes. Somebody gave Sha the advertising solicitor, a bottle of m food Christmas. apeo Sharpe

Chicago Tribune: "This," the salesm "Haven't you something," asked the young woman with the earrings, "that makes blue blood?"

Philadelphia Press: "Your daughter," said the principal of the fashionable sem-inary, "stands well in her studies, but she lacks the er-savoir vivre which our other girls have." "Well," said Mrs. Nuritch, "buy her one and charge it up in your bill."

HER ENGAGEMENT CALENDAR.

Chicago Post

fine engagement calendar-the first she nervous before speaking? You are as cool ever as a cucumber, and I'm as pervous as the Adorned her desk but recently, and made

her true heart glad; But when the entries she had made I chanced one day to see. There was a similarity that greatly puzzled valedictorian of a young woman's semi-

For January first she had a most surprising

And entered on the calendar no other word than "Jim." And for the second day I found the entry was the same-Indeed, the month was given to that soll-tary name.

as I really feared. The same three letters, plainly traced, still on the page appeared; In April, May and also June 1

and July, Throughout the year, in writing this, no day had she passed by. Each

She blushed when I demanded that she straightway let ms know The meaning of the entries that confused and puzzled so. "I'm not a fickle damsel, sir, and so I dare." she said. "To enter this engagement for the year that lies ahead. pens and pencils, he has a perfect right

"And he whose name I've jotted down is true and good and hold. His love has lasted full three weeks and never will grow cold. Because of this devotion I've such confi-dence in him. That my engager t for the year-and more-will be to im."

There are increasing evidences that real increasing value. There are reasons for either. the

the abundance of our surplus lands is rapidly dwindling. The ability of Uncle Sam to give every man a farm is terminated and the time is not far distant when

he will have none beyond the holdings re-

quired for his own use. Another fact affecting values in this line is that popula-Phya Akharaj, the new Siamese minister tion is rapidly gaining upon food production. This is true in the United States, and

o a larger extent in the old world. The necessary result is that farming become more profitable and the land on which to and this is his first diplomatic office.

When machinery was introduced in the 'boundless" west the immediate result was to depreciate farms in the east and to drive young men from the country to the city There was a congestion of labor in these centers and much of the trouble it has encountered is the result of this cause. But

the west has filled up. Skill and ingenuity day or two ago, was widely known as a have done about all possible in the output cientific writer and expert geologist. By of agricultural machinery. This again put his exposure of the "salting" of certain the east on a basis of profitable production tracts of land in California with diamonds Its farms are advancing in value and many and rubles in 1872 he saved the Rothschilds of those that were abandoned during the a large sum and brought the conspirators western boom are being reclaimed. The o justice. He was a member of the Namost pressing demand for help is now in

waste during the last season because the labor required in harvesting was not to be had. Now there is a tide setting in toward of pharmacology at Prague university, has the country. The income of the farmer is

just been opened. He has bequeathed nearly

Representative Dalgell was discovered pacing up and down the ways and means committee room one day before the re-"What's the matter?" asked Representaive McClellan. "You seem to be nervous." "I am nervous," replied Mr. Dalzell, "I'm going to speak on this Philippine tariff bill.

always have stage fright for hours before speech. "And that reminds me," he continued. Years ago President McKinley and 1 were

waiting at a hotel to be driven to a hall, where we were both announced to speak. Mr. McKinley sat calmly smoking his cigar, while I was pacing up and down just as 1 am now.

who has just arrived in Washington, was

pletion of the work, died in his turn. The

tional Academy of Science and of many

The most popular article in the station ery room is a book entitled "Girls I Have Met." There are pages upon which can he recorded the names of the most accomplished, the most religious, the wickedest the handsomest, the most graceful, the prettiest, the tallest, the shortest, and, in

"'My dear Dalzell,' he replied, 'the dif ference between us is this: You have got your speech in your head and I've got mine in my pocket.' These are the days when the stationery

nary.

room of the senate does a rushing business, reports the Washington Post. Stationery, in the senatorial definition of the word, means all sorts of nice things that are available for Christmas presents, from pretty leather pocketbooks that can be

ought for a dollar to silk chain purses that are worth fifty times as much. senator, as well as each representative, is

"''Major.' I said, 'don't you ever

allowed \$125 a year for stationery, and if he chooses to spend his money in pretty knick-knacks instead of prosaic paper and