THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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 January, 1898 was as follows:

1	20,962	17	20,593
2	21,078	18	20,488
3	20,957	19	20,921
4	20,747	20	21,408
5	20,718	21	20,486
6	20,659	22	20,725
7	20,764	23	21,035
8	21,083	24	20,732
9	21,095	25	20,835
10	20,721	26	20,677
11	20,774	27	20,790
12	21,193	28	21,183
13	20,589	29	21,202
14	20,690	30	21,011
15	21,075	31	20,901
16	21,010		

Total	617,225
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Net daily average	20,541

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of February, 1898.

(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The newspaper that has to palm off railway time tables for editorial articles must be hard up for gray matter.

Evidently the council believes a public library that circulates paper books can also circulate city paper when the bills become due.

Roger Q. Mills asks to be returned to the United States senate from Texas on the tariff issue. Did any one say there is still a tariff issue.

President Dole is proving himself a good diner, and that is no small matter in the list of qualifications for a would-be United States senator from Hawaii.

With reference to the organization of a Bureau of Comfort, all the people of Omaha and Council Bluffs will finally be drafted as members and no excuses accepted.

If that little matter of veracity between Senator Morgan and ex-President Cleveland has not yet been settled we would suggest arbitration with closed doors.

Treasurer Meserve can now loosen his grip on the school money which he has been hugging so closely, at least to the extent of the $100,000 in payment for the Douglas county exposition bonds.

On the next visit of the groundhog he may expect to see a marvelous change in the aspect of the exposition buildings and grounds, which then should be near the state of completion.

The United States has a new navy and is not ashamed of it. The cruise of the Brooklyn to West India ports will be a means of familiarizing some of our near neighbors with the appearance of the American flag flying over an American man-of-war.

The populist attorney general of South Dakota says he will not be a candidate for renomination. He has offended the party managers by insisting on giving them the law just as it is. That is not the kind of a state official the populist machine appreciates.

The Omaha invasion of the sunny southland is for the most peaceful and proper purposes. The expedition carries the flag of the Transmississippi Exposition to those whose interests are closely allied with the residents of the transmississippi region.

The "second great battle" for the silver standard resulted like the first one, only defeat came quicker and with less waste of ammunition. The next battle promises to be a sort of guerrilla skirmish all along the line, but with the result at no time in doubt.

Now it will be in order for the suckers who bit blindly at those Black Hills mining company swindles to denounce the people of the west as repudiationists and thieves. It is one of the traits of human nature for a man who buys a gold brick in the hope of getting something for nothing to imagine everybody guilty except himself.

The solicitude of our amiable contemporary for the preservation of the liberty of the press intact did not seem to be aroused when the editor of The Bee was imprisoned by Judge Scott for contempt because of the publication of an article which he had not seen or heard of until he read it in print. In the Keysor decision, on the other hand, the liberty of the press is not involved, but only the liberty of blackmail through the conspiracy of an outlaw police board and the license of a hold-up organ.

It is announced that ex-Governor Boies of Iowa, who has been politically silent some time, is to make a speech in a few days in which he will present an entirely new proposal in regard to the currency question—one that will satisfy everybody and put an end to differences between the advocates of the gold standard and those who want free silver coinage. This is important if true, but really there is little comfort in the thought that there is no limit to the proposals for currency reform. If every ex-democratic official and every ex-democratic candidate is to have a theory of his own the only salvation for the people is to follow republican leadership.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL HOSTILITY.

The German agrarians have scored another success in inducing the government to prohibit the importation of American fresh fruit. The fruit trade of the United States with Germany has been steadily growing, the value of the exports last year, according to the latest figures of the bureau of statistics, being between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 and greater than to all the rest of Europe outside of the United Kingdom. A large part of this trade has been in green apples and it is chiefly against this fruit that the latest decree is aimed. Of course the claim is set up that the exclusion is ordered on sanitary grounds, it being asserted that California and other vermin threaten fruit trees, but there can be no doubt that this is a mere pretext, just as was the professed reason for excluding American meats. In taking this action without previous notice to the American ambassador and summarily shutting out shipments of American fruits that were about entering the country, the German government distinctly manifested a spirit of hostility to the commercial interests of the United States which can hardly fail to strengthen the sentiment here in favor of retaliation.

There has been some talk of contemplated negotiations between Germany and the United States looking to a reciprocity agreement, but the latest blow of the German government to our trade with that empire does not indicate a desire to promote closer commercial relations. There is no doubt that there exists in Germany a very general and influential sentiment in favor of discriminating against American products in every practicable way. This is not due solely to the differential duty in our tariff on German sugar, but also to the fact that nearly all German industries have been hurt by the American tariff. There has been a great falling off in the exports of German manufactures to the United States since the Dingley law went into effect, the decrease in some lines amounting to more than 50 per cent. This is in part explained by the large exports in anticipation of the new tariff, but the Germans have made up their minds that for several years at least they cannot have so large a share of the American market as they had been having and this feeling strengthens the agrarian demand for discrimination against American products. The January consular reports contain an extract from a German paper, sent by the American consul at Chemnitz, in which it is said that the universal opinion favors retaliation. "The government must be given full power to put reprisals in operation," declared this paper. We do not believe this is the universal feeling in Germany, but it is the feeling of the class that evidently has the greatest influence with the government and it is to be expected that there will be further concessions to this element.

It is not probable that the protest of the American ambassador against this latest exhibition of German commercial hostility will amount to anything. Undoubtedly the decree will stand. The expressions at Washington favorable to retaliatory measures will doubtless be widely approved, but that is a matter for very careful and serious consideration. Obviously, however, this country will have to make such concessions as Germany wants or meet retaliation with retaliation.

STRENGTHEN THE EXPOSITION.

While the decision of the supreme court upholding the validity of the Douglas county exposition bonds is very gratifying to the exposition management, it does not relieve the people interested in Omaha from their moral obligation to contribute the additional funds needed by the exposition to meet the increased demands upon its treasury. Not less than $200,000 more than has already been subscribed will be required to complete the buildings now under way and to erect the new ones that must be built to accommodate exhibits in sight. It is hoped one-third of the amount needed will be contributed by railroads and other corporations that have promised substantial assistance. The remaining two-thirds must be raised from Omaha business men and realty owners.

If one-half of the men who are holding back, although able and in honor bound to assist in the great enterprise, would come forward with their subscriptions the gates of the exposition will be opened without mortgaging the receipts in advance, and all stock subscribers will be sure of receiving back a reasonable portion of their subscriptions. If, however, the management is compelled to struggle with financial problems, they will be forced to curtail its magnitude, and in so doing seriously imperil success in point of attendance.

Whatever is to be done to strengthen the exposition resources must be done within the next thirty days. The demand for additional buildings and enlarged accommodations is pressing. It cannot be met unless plans are at once adopted and construction work begun without delay. Those who have promised to come to the rescue of the exposition when the emergency is at hand should redeem their pledges by prompt response to the appeal of the Ways and Means department.

INCREASING THE LEVY.

It was to be expected that every municipal department in the city hall and out of the city hall would protest against reduced appropriations and clamor for an increase in the levy. The taxpayers, whose burdens have been increased rather than decreased by the new system of assessment, will not view the demand for a higher tax rate in the same light.

So far as we can ascertain the only department that will be seriously crippled by the new levy is the Board of Public Works. The demand upon this department for keeping the streets clean while the city is filled with exposition visitors will be much greater than it ever has been. It costs money to keep the streets clean, and if the funds are not provided the streets will not be kept clean. While under ordinary conditions it might have been possible to raise money for this purpose by private subscription, it is hardly feasible at present, and as a matter of fact the burden should be borne proportionately by the whole body of taxpayers rather than by a few volunteers.

At the same time it is to the interest of the taxpayers and of Omaha as a city that the tax rate should be as low as possible consistent with the maintenance of efficient city government. The advertisement which Omaha will get from a reduction in the tax burden imposed upon resident and non-resident property owners will well repay the strictest economy and rigid retrenchment in all city departments.

A FLOURISHING INDUSTRY.

It is extremely rare and therefore all the more gratifying to find an anti-protection paper bearing testimony to the success of an industry which owes its establishment and growth to the policy of protection. When the tariff act of 1890 imposed a duty on tin plate every anti-protection paper in the country denounced it as an outrage upon the American people and freely prophecied that the manufacture of tin plate to any considerable extent in this coutry could never be accomplished. It was declared that the Welsh manufacturers, having every advantage, would continue to supply the world and the only result of putting on a duty would be to compel American consumers to pay more for the Welsh product.

Like all other anti-protection theories and prophecies, these failed and now, after a little more than seven years since the enactment of the McKinley law, the United States has a tin industry that is supplying three-fourths of the home demand and promises within a year or two to produce a surplus for export. Referring to the remarkable growth of this industry, the Philadelphia Record, which opposed the duty, bears testimony to the fact that a better quality of tin plate is made in the United States than in Wales and says "the migration of the industry of manufacturing tin plate from Europe to America has commenced and the trade is likely to increase year by year." There is no doubt of this and it is a safe prediction that within the next ten years if not sooner the United States will be exporting to the world's markets as much tin plate as the Welsh manufacturers. American ingenuity and skill, encouraged and stimulated by protection, has in a few years established this great industry on an enduring basis and it will continue to grow.

GAINING GROUND.

Ex-Governor Merrill of Kansas, in a letter to the executive committee of the Sound Money league, said that the sound money sentiment was rapidly gaining ground in his state. Kansas has had an experience in returning prosperity which certainly ought to increase the sound money sentiment there, but she is not exceptional in this respect. Nebraska has also experienced almost unprecedented prosperity and so have all the western states that voted for free silver in 1896. There is not one of them in which present conditions do not supply an incontrovertible argument for sound money and for the maintenance of the standard of values recognized by the civilized world.

We confidently believe that sound money sentiment is gaining ground everywhere except in portions of the south where there is scarcity of currency and in the silver mining states. Indeed it is highly probable that in some of the latter it is stronger today than a year ago, for it is hardly conceivable that the greatly improved conditions in those states can have failed to convince some of the supporters of silver in the last national election that this country can have prosperity without free silver. But it is well to realize that the cheap money forces are still numerous and to fully appreciate the necessity of keeping up an aggressive fight on them.

OUR MINNESOTA VISITORS.

The visit of Minnesota business men who have come to inspect the exposition grounds and buildings with a view to arranging for a representative exhibit from the great state of Minnesota affords gratifying evidence of the friendly interest of a neighboring state and people. Minnesota has supplied Nebraska with lumber, flour, agricultural machinery and other industrial products, and Nebraska will continue in the future, as in the past, to be one of its most profitable markets for the staples and wares in which it excels.

The participation of Minnesota in the exposition must manifestly prove of mutual benefit. With the possible exception of Nebraska no state in the transmississippi region has more to gain in the exposition that will attract millions of people from all sections of this and other countries and will advertise to the world the vast and varied natural resources and industrial progress of the greater west.

In extending a hearty greeting to the members of the visiting delegation from Minnesota Omaha feels assured that they will return home with a most favorable impression of the work already accomplished and the magnitude and prospects of the great enterprise.

The new railroad to be built between Roswell, N. M., and Washburn, Tex., to give the Pecos valley of New Mexico a northern outlet, should ultimately prove of value to Omaha and Nebraska. It is stated that fully 20,000 carloads of cattle are shipped out of the valley each year, and at present it is impossible to ship them to any but the Texas markets. With the new connecting line opened they could be brought to the Kansas and Nebraska fields for feeding purposes and to the Missouri river stock markets for final disposal, and this will undoubtedly be the result of the completion of the railroad.

The arbitrary methods of Germany for the protection of the Germans are shown by the order forbidding the importation of American fruit on the specious plea that fruit diseases might be carried from California to the injury of German orchards. This is on a par with the action taken some some years ago shutting American meats out of the German markets because a few cases of diseased meat had been discovered in the United States. Germany is acting so for a war that nothing short of a commercial war seems able to kill the bill.

That garbage contract continues to be a running sore on the municipal body politic. When the contract expires and a new arrangement is contemplated the warnings of The Bee at the time the odoriferous ordinance was passed by the council will come in again with added force.

How to Stop the Rush.

Detroit News.

If Senator Lodge really wants to restrict immigration he should compel applicants to read the Congressional Record.

Put His Foot on It.

Chicago Tribune.

Speaker Reed needs no better or more popular defense against his detractors than the manner in which the house unceremoniously squelched the impudent Teller resolution.

A Side Issue.

Detroit Free Press.

The announcement that the battleship Kentucky is to be christened with a bottle of pure water signifies that the citizens of the blue grass state are taking very little interest in the launching.

A Troublesome Job.

Globe-Democrat.

These are troubled days for democratic senators. One from Kentucky is asked to resign because he is not wild for free coinage and one from New York will receive a similar request for supporting the Teller resolution.

Discordant Tones of Joe and Jerry.

New York Sun.

The Hon. Jerry Simpson and the Hon. Joe Bailey should come to some sort of agreement in regard to the division of the fruits of their thought. Here is Jerry talking about "dress coat anarchy." Now the great movement against evening clothes is supposed to be led or boosted by Mr. Bailey. Is he going to allow Mr. Simpson to take this movement away from him? We advise Jerry to let Mr. Bailey tear the dress coat to tatters. "Bicycle anarchy" or "golf stocking anarchy" is just as good a phase as "dress coat anarchy" for the Medicine Lodge philosopher. Anything tolerably meaningless will satisfy him.

Increasing the World's Gayety.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The election of a public servant is in the nature of things an irrevocable act, except in those cases where the law provides a method of getting rid of him for malfeasance in office or other cause. Requests for resignation are at all times within the power of the people, the legislature, or "the three tailors of Tooley street," but they belong rather to the department of the gayety of nations than to the serious business of life. These diversions, like that old one of throwing paper wads by members at one another about the close of the session, are still prevalent in legislative bodies all over the country, but they are not generally instrumental in shortening the terms of senators.

WHEAT, CORN AND OATS.

Some Revised Figures on Last Year's Harvest.

Chicago Post.

Over $1,000,000,000 worth of products was taken out of the earth in this country last year in wheat, corn and oats. If hay had been included there would have been almost a billion and a half. According to the statistics of the Agricultural department corn led the great grain products of our soil and industry with 1,902,967,933 bushels, worth $501,072,952; wheat came second with 530,149,168 bushels, worth $428,547,121, and oats brought up the rear with 698,767,809 bushels, worth $147,674,719.

In the production of corn Nebraska, with less acreage than Kansas, led all the states with 241,268,490 bushels, and Illinois, with still less acreage, was a close second with 232,928,085, outstripping both Kansas and Iowa, with their greater acreages.

In the production of wheat Illinois is far down the list, being only seventeenth, with only 11,578,003 bushels. In this cereal Minnesota steps grandly to the front with 59,891,104 bushels, and then comes Kansas with 47,998,152. Singular to relate, Ohio occupies the third largest wheat bin.

Iowa stands at the top of the oat-producing states with 103,721,100 bushels, and Illinois, with one-sixth less acreage, is a close second with 92,798,496 bushels.

Alaska and the District of Columbia are the only divisions of the union that produce nothing in the cereal line for the maintenance of mankind. The Congressional Record is the only thing that has any resemblance to serial form in these widely separated districts.

With about the same acreage, the production of hay was worth almost as much as that of wheat, being $401,390,390. Hay produces better value per acre than either corn or oats. This is something for the farmers as well as their cattle to chew on.

COMFORT FOR STAY-AT-HOMES.

They Can Enjoy Without Danger the Stories of Alaskan Pilgrims.

Philadelphia Press.

The unknown has the advantage over the known, as it can be endowed with all the conditions that hope or desire can suggest. As the "spring" rush to the Klondike is making itself manifest already it is clear that the ignorant imagination of most of the argonauts peoples the unknown regions of Alaska with golden opportunities that need only the potency of actual presence to yield fortunes for each and for all. On the contrary, not only the history of other mining crazes, but the actual known facts as to gold mining in the Yukon valley and its tributaries for ten years past and the facts as to the situation in the Klondike today dispose of all these golden fancies. Gold there is in the Alaskan creek bottoms, but the chances of a strike are so rare and the preliminary toil so tremendous that no one should give up remunerative employment at home to brave the dangers of Alaska unless fully informed as to what to expect.

Letters and statements detailing the actual conditions have been spread so widely that few who can read can plead ignorance as to the situation. A recent correspondent, in dwelling on thehopeless outlook for the newcomer in Dawson City, had this to say, and it is worth reading:

"When men who were within fifty miles of Dawson when this strike was made are still without the means to buy food for the winter how can a man 5,000 miles from here hope to pick up a rich claim in the Klondike region? There are many such here. I cannot, knowing as much as I do of the country, use language strong enough or convincing enough to advise those who are thinking of coming to this desolate country to give up the notion. No matter how discouraging may be the outlook at home, I can assure the reader that there are more avenues through which to make a living, and perhaps a comfortable fortune, at home, than are presented by the seemingly rich Klondike."

That this is sound advice cannot be questioned, and that it should be heeded follows with equal force.

If in spite of all the warnings thousands rush into the Yukon they should be prepared for a hard struggle for years to come. Those who last the longest after bitter experiences up the valley of the Tanana, the Copper river region and the various affluents of the Yukon, north and south, may make their strike. It is not only possible but probable that new Klondikers will be struck in this enormous territory, which to the foolish argonaut seems about as big as his home country and as accessible; but such strikes will mean for the lucky ones as much waste of energy as would perhaps have won a fortune anywhere, while the misery and death in its trail will not be inconsiderable. As things go now, those who go to Alaska in foolhardy, happy-go-lucky ignorance are bound to come to grief. Those who study conditions, and perhaps for the worst, may in the end be among those who will strike it rich, but it is a toss-up at the best. And those who are compelled to stay at home should not envy the Alaskan pilgrims. They need sympathy, not envy.

BURIAL OF TELLERISM.

Prompt Answer to the Challenge.

New York Sun.

The silver coalition in the senate passed the Teller resolution as a political challenge. The republicans in the house have answered that challenge promptly, fearlessly and almost unanimously. Without delay or equivocation they have defended the credit of the United States and pledged their party once more to honest money.

A Decisive Majority.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

This decisive majority of fifty gives the country the assurance, which was confidently expected, that no legislation in the direction of free silver coinage need be feared in the present congress. This action by the house was so clearly foreseen that the passage of the resolution by the senate had no appreciable effect on the business or money markets of the country.

Clears the Atmosphere.

Kansas City Star.

This act of the republicans in the house clears the atmosphere surrounding the problem of currency reform. Whatever disagreements they may have respecting a new currency measure, it will be plain that those disagreements have nothing to do with the subject of the standard of values. There can be no longer any doubt that the real republican leaders are ready to make a plain, open fight in the coming congressional campaign for "the maintenance of the existing gold standard."

A Representative Body.

Indianapolis News.

Again the house of representatives has proved its right to be considered as the conservative branch of congress. It voted down the revolutionary Teller resolution with every evidence of contempt for the resolution and the men who adopted it. It was the house that, in 1890, defeated the free coinage amendment to the Sherman act, proposed by the senate. It was the house that, three years later, in 1893, responded promptly to the wishes of the people and voted to repeal the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act. In the following year the house of representatives struggled bravely to carry out in tariff legislation the expressed will of the people, while the senate showed itself the mere tool of the trusts and monopolies, and so mutilated the house tariff bill that President Cleveland refused to sign the measure.

Justifies Public Confidence.

Chicago Post.

The national house has risen to the occasion and has abundantly justified the confidence of those concerned in the preservation of American credit. It has repudiated the senatorial repudiators, branded as dishonest and malignant the Teller resolution for the payment of bonds purchased with gold or its equivalent with silver dollars coined at an impossible ratio and representing half the amount of the actual obligation. There is nothing perfunctory or uncertain about the action of the house. Its motives and reasons were forcibly and clearly stated in the debate upon the resolution. It was lucidly explained by Mr. Dingley and other republican leaders that the "tail of the resolution," declaring for the coinage of silver dollars, contained its sting and its dishonor. Not even Bland was able to make a plausible denial of this charge.

Worthy of Commendation.

Indianapolis Journal.

The republicans in the house have commended themselves to the friends of a sound currency and of national honor. In no other way could they have made so effective an answer to the Teller resolution. They have said to the country that any attempt to create distrust by an attack upon the public credit must be repelled without debate. There is no more in the Teller resolution to debate, under the circumstances, than there would have been if, in January, 1861, the house had been forced to face a resolution proposing to dissolve the union. The promptness and emphasis of the action of the republicans gives courage and strengthens confidence in business circles. Any sign of wavering, any debate, even to enable republicans to explain, would have been regarded as an indication of lack of courage on the part of the majority to stand by the implied pledges of the party it represents.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

A Georgia editor describes a defaulter as "six feet tall and $10,000 short."

The way to convert General Grosvenor to civil service reform would be to retire him from congress and give him a postoffice.

The decisive vote by which the Virginia senate defeated the anti-flirting bill suggests that the grave and reverend senators were once young themselves.

Mayor S. F. Smith of Davenport, Ia., who attended the recent Monetary conference in Indianapolis, is the son of Rev. S. F. Smith, the author of the famous hymn, "America."

Governor Tanner is at Hot Springs, Ark., and is winning all kinds of distinction. Friday he carried off the honors at trap shooting and Saturday night he presided as chief judge at a colored cake walk.

Dr. Carl Johnson of Denver, who has been appointed consul to Amoy, China, is well known to the medical profession as the author of a book dealing with researches and discoveries in morphine poisoning.

Rudyard Kipling formerly lived in India. Then he moved to England, and thence to Vermont. Leaving there he went to England again, and now he is to remove to Cape Town. South America and Australia yet await the honor of his citizenship.

The notable fact in the case of the new American provincial of the Order of the Holy Cross, Rev. Dr. John A. Zahn, is that he is a "Darwinian." He avowed his belief in evolution years ago. The heresy hunters pricked up their ears, but Pope Leo made him a doctor of divinity.

Nathan Strauss, the new president of the New York Health department, has some philanthropic hobbies, among which is the delivery of sterilized milk among the poor. He says proper food for children in summer would reduce the death rate among children to that among adults, which would save many thousand lives.

Carroll D. Wright, United States commissioner of labor, is in receipt of a cablegram announcing his election as a member of the Institute of France. He has also been informed that he has been elected an honorary member of the Imperial Academy of Science of Russia, the highest scientific distinction that can be awarded in that country.

Uncle Russell Sage is said to be delighted with the story that Mrs. Hetty Green has received $600 worth of medical attendance free, and that the president of one of New York's largest insurance companies was at a public dispensary with the lowest classes for free treatment, until discovered and ordered away by the attending physician.

The Norwegian poet, Bjornstjerne Bjornson, has written to M. Emile Zola saying that he envies his present privilege of rendering service to humanity. "They have not," he says, "made you retire! You have marched upon them with the lyre and the sword! Alone against millions! Is there a nobler scene on earth? It is what France required."

Policeman William Nesbitt of the New York force is a preacher of twenty years' experience. He preaches every Sunday at some church, is an old-fashioned Methodist and believes in muscular Christianity, manifested by experiences, noise, shouting and enthusiasm. He has a splendid record and is noted for the number of tough characters and desperate criminals he has arrested.

The doctor of the steam yacht Catania, having on board Cornelius Vanderbilt and his family, is Jean Charcot, the son of the late famous specialist. He married Jeanne Hugo, the divorced wife of Daudet's son. Mrs. Jean Charcot accompanies her husband on this trip. It is said that young Dr. Charcot receives $100 a day for his three months' services, but he is immensely rich himself.

Depends on the Point of View.

Chicago Chronicle.

The senate has voted one way; the house has voted the other. The people will have the casting vote this fall. In the meantime the action of either house will be "wise and statesmanlike" or "imbecile and dishonest," according to the standpoint of the individual critic. It is one of the advantages of our form of government that we can always find some one to lambaste when things are not going to suit us.

McKINLEY AS A LEADER.

His New York Speech Indicates that He Has Assumed the Position.

Boston Herald (ind. dem.)

President McKinley's speech at the dinner in New York on Thursday night may be taken to be an authoritative expression of the program of the republican party in the political campaign of the coming year. No one who reads the president's words, having in mind existing political conditions, can fail to realize that in what he says he is preparing a platform not so much for administrative purposes as for political and popular use. With characteristic fatuity, the advocates of silver in the United States senate gave to President McKinley the opportunity to form this. By their action in introducing the silver resolution they made it evident that this is not the time when a truce can be declared, for until the silver heresy is stamped out the future industrial condition of our country must be clouded by uncertainty.

Taking with shrewd foresight the question thus forced to the front, President McKinley declares that it is now necessary to carry on an aggressive campaign. "The people's purpose," he says, "must be given the vitality of public law. Better an honest effort with failure, than the avoiding of so plain and commanding a duty. * * * An honest attempt will be the best proof of sincerity of purpose. Discussion cannot hurt, it will only help the cause. * * * Half-heartedness never won a battle. Nations and parties without abiding principles and stern resolution to enforce them, even if it costs a continuous struggle to do so and temporary sacrifice, are never in the highest degree successful leaders in the progress of mankind."

If these utterances mean anything they mean that a step forward is to be taken from the groundwork of the republican platform of 1896. Not only is "the existing gold standard" to be "preserved," but the fact that we are a gold standard nation must be made the policy of the republican party, and must be unqualifiedly accepted, at least so far as concerns all branches of the government. Taking the senatorial silverites at their word, the president proposes that the campaign in anticipation of the elections next November shall be one in which the gold and silver issues shall be fairly joined. To our mind, this is not only heroic, but an eminently sound position to take. If Mr. McKinley is thoroughly supported by his party, it is the one way in which he and they can win a victory. It is the one and only way in which sufficient support can be won for republican candidates to give to them the control of the house in the next congress, and possibly, also, the control of the senate. Everything considered, Mr. McKinley's speech in New York is the clearest-sighted and most statesmanlike utterance that he has ever made.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Virginia coal is to be sent to Uruguay.

Brooklyn has twelve women blacksmiths.

Germany has 750 first-class machine factories.

The Crawford Woolen mills of Martinsburg, W. Va., are running three nights a week until 9 o'clock.

In 1860 the value of the manufactured product of St. Louis, Mo., was $27,000,000. Last year it was $300,000,000.

The molders employed by Jones & Laughlin, Pittsburg, have been granted an advance of 10 per cent in wages.

Eighty-eight per cent of the union men of Minnesota are said to be employed, an increase of 48 per cent over one year ago.

At Hannibal, Mo., a company has been formed to commence business with 125 employes in the manufacture of shirts, overalls, etc.

An increase of 5 per cent in wages of employes of the Buffalo Furnace company, Buffalo, N. Y., will go into effect January 1, 1898.

The employes of the two blast furnaces of the Bellaire Steel company, Bellaire, O., have been granted an increase of 10 per cent in wages.

The miners of the Norris group, Lake Superior, have been notified that a general advance in their wages will soon be made, but to what extent is not known.

The Peoria Steel and Iron Works have been incorporated with a capital stock of $200,000, to operate the rolling mill at Peoria, Ill., which has so long been idle.

Within the first ten months of 1897 Alabama produced 4,173,600 tons of coal, 955,684 tons of coke, 682,011 tons of pig iron, 1,676,275 tons of iron ore and 256,286 tons of limestone.

The foreign trade of the ports of San Francisco, Cal., in 1897 was the largest on record for any calendar year, the exports amounting in value to $46,000,000 and the imports to $39,000,000.

An idea of the great increase in the manufacture of cotton goods in the south can be had from the fact that in North Carolina alone the mills consume 50,000 more bales of cotton annually than are produced in the state.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad has completed in its own shops at Topeka 240 box cars with cast steel trucks. These weigh 160 pounds less than the old pattern, and cost considerably less, though they cost to 100,000 pounds.

The Massillon (Ohio) Bridge company has received an order for the construction of a cantilever bridge 562 feet long and eighteen feet wide, which is to be built by the New York Dredging company at Honda, on the Magdalena river, in Colombia, South America.

The Carnegie Steel company, limited, contemplates another large addition to its Homestead plant. The new building will be for a universal plate mill, which will exceed in capacity any mill of this class ever designed. The Carnegie company, with this addition, will have the largest capacity for the production of universal plates in the world.

In Massachusetts the labor on a pair of shoes costs 40 cents, but the average weekly wages of those who work in that state's shoe factories is $15. The average weekly wages in German shoe factories is $3.80, but the labor cost for shoes of a similar grade is 58 cents. The labor saving machine accounts for the difference both of cost and wages. With the machine the man earns four times as much as without it.

One of the few establishments in the United States that have a system of profit-sharing is the flour milling firm of Ballard & Ballard of Louisville, Ky., which has just divided $30,000 among its employes as their portion of the profits of 1897. The mill, which is one of the largest in the south, has been conducted on this basis for a number of years, and is well satisfied with the results. It could be wished that more attempts were made by manufacturing concerns to follow the profit-sharing principle.

AMERICANS IN FOREIGN FIELDS.

Energy and Enterprise Reaching Out for the Earth.

Kansas City Star.

The statement of a traveler who has just returned from Honduras that citizens of the United States own nearly everything that is worth having in that country, having received many concessions from the government and made arrangements to refund a $12,500,000 debt, serves to call attention to the fact that capitalists and promoters from the United States are reaching out extensively to gather in the profits of new enterprises in foreign countries. Within the last few years American manufacturers of the country have undertaken seriously the conquest of the world's markets, and where American goods go capital and enterprise from this country are likely to seek out new opportunities for investment and for the creation and management of new industries.

Americans are building railroads and bridges in Japan and constructing an underground railway, even in London. There are many hundreds of Americans in Mexico, developing latent industries there. The Klondike region, though it is in British territory, is almost wholly under the control of operators from the United States. Many millions of American capital are invested in Cuba and in Hawaii. This movement of American capital and enterprise into foreign fields has just begun, but it has made a start which bids fair to make American interests in other parts of the world very profitable within the next ten or twenty years. The United States, like England and France, will, before long, become a creditor nation to the extent that its imports of commodities will exceed its exports, the excess representing the profits of American enterprises in foreign countries.

The Englishmen and the Frenchmen have got a great start on the American in this kind of enterprise, but it has been demonstrated already that the American is fully able to compete with them in any field he enters, and it will not be long before American organizers of industry will be known in every land where there is opportunity for large profits in new enterprises. This movement will materially aid America's export trade in manufactured goods that is now growing so rapidly, and it will greatly add to the glory and the power of the republic.

TART TRIFLES.

New York Herald: If pugilists had to do their talking over the long distance telephone they would fight rather than talk at the present rate of tolls.

Puck: Bronco Pete (thoughtfully)—Wonder wot ever become uv Tarantula Jim?

Grizzly Dan—W'y, don't you remember helping to lynch him last July?

Bronco Pete—W'y, uv course I did—but I wonder wot ever become uv him finally.

Detroit Free Press: "Has the count called yet, papa?" asked the beautiful daughter; "he said that he would see you without delay."

"He did. I had three aces against his full house."

Judge: First College Girl—What is to be the title of your graduation essay?

Second College Girl—"Beyond the Alps Lies Italy." What's the title of yours?

First College Girl—"Beyond the Altar Lies the Washtub."

Boston Traveler: "You told me this horse had won half a dozen matches against some of the best horses in the country. He can't trot a mile in six minutes to save him."

"It was in plowing matches that he took the prizes, sir."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Sad case, wasn't it, that Texas girl who fell from her bicycle and bit off a piece of her tongue?"

"Was she married?"

"No."

"Too bad."

Detroit Journal: "Come!" exclaimed the knight errant. "I will rescue thee!"

The captive maiden in the tower shrank away from him.

"Do you represent a New York Sunday paper or a syndicate?" she faltered, for she had her good name to protect.

Chicago Post: The fashionable dressmaker looked the design for a new gown over carefully and then shook her head.

"It will never become a fad," she said.

"Why not?" they asked.

"It's too sensible to be fashionable."

There seemed to be no doubt that she knew her customers.

THE SOCIETY GIRL.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She sighed a little nervous sigh,
She said, "I'll rest me by and by,"
And then she girded up her stays
And sought again those devious ways
That mark to such a large extent
The hours that lead us on to Lent.

She went to luncheon at the B's,
She played at euchre at the C's,
She sipped the "tea" at Mrs. A's,
She dined in state at Mrs. J's,
She joined the "box" of Mrs. L.,
And then she lunched with Mrs. Y.;
And when the dainty feast was o'er
She stayed and danced till after four

"Another day," she gasped, "is blent
With those that down the highway went—
I hope I will survive till Lent!"

ON HER SKATES.

Westminster Gazette.

Of Diana, huntress, goddess, maiden cold
And sedate,
And her heavenly grace and beauty tales are told
Of old date—
How through woods swift-foot she sped,
Danced on many a mountain head;
Yet we never hear it said—
She could skate!

Thus the happy bard who Della's form and face
Celebrates
As Diana's own, must sing an added grace
On her waits,
As he sees the radiant girl,
Red as ruby, white as pearl,
Like a Maenad dancing, whirl
On her skates.

Oh, the graceful form that flies and stoops and swerves
Free, elate,
Swiftly changing as a wave that gathers, curves,
Passes straight!
Oh, the eyes like stars that glow,
Which the frost has burnished so!
(Tis a gift of frost that know
Those who skate.)

As a bird who poised in air on sleeping wings,
Watching, waits;
Then by sudden fright or impulse moved, upsprings;
Swoops, gyrates;
She, whose feet the Graces fledge,
For her safety, giving pledge,
Skims from perilous edge to edge
Of her skates.

The Probabilities

As to the weather may be a matter for guessing, but there is no guesswork about anything that is bought of a trustworthy dealer.

You are absolutely guaranteed against disappointment in any purchase made of us. The cloths and trimmings that we use are of the very best, and we undertake to fit you perfectly, and to your complete satisfaction, before we permit a garment to leave our store.

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