

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George B. Tschuck, 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 October, 1898, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include 1. 26,020, 2. 25,505, 3. 26,410, 4. 25,810, 5. 25,351, 6. 25,474, 7. 25,465, 8. 27,329, 9. 25,207, 10. 25,628, 11. 27,007, 12. 24,012, 13. 31,048, 14. 27,040, 15. 20,740, 16. 26,300.

Total 815,008. Less unsold and returned papers, 17,823. Net total average, 797,275. Net daily average, 26,718.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31st day of October, 1898. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Vote for prosperity. Saturday is last registration day.

America is now making armor plate by the Krupp process for Russia. And it can furnish them to Germany, too, whenever required.

Just read over again a few of the popocratic campaign documents of two years ago and see whether you want to put faith in popocratic predictions again.

Several sections of territory are this year included in the American Thanksgiving proclamations which were heretofore barred out of Uncle Sam's turkey feast.

The more one compares the republican school board candidates with their opponents the stronger becomes the incentive to vote the republican school board ticket.

No one should fail to register this year under the idea that a previous registration qualifies him to vote. No registration will count for the approaching election except that made this year.

Governor Holcomb ought to find plenty of things for which the people of Nebraska should be thankful, chief among them, however, peace, prosperity and the most successful exposition ever witnessed.

The popocratic organ assures us that W. S. Felker is an experienced legislator. This is no doubt true, but the experience the people have had with Mr. Felker is the kind that has destroyed all their confidence in him.

Not over half of the voters of Omaha have registered so far this year. Only one more day remains to complete the registration. Any one not registered who fails to register Saturday will practically disfranchise himself.

If every time England or France places orders for a new coal supply for their naval vessels is a sure indication of war we are in danger of being perpetually on the verge of armed conflict between all the great powers.

Why is the local popocratic organ so silent about Walker and Kotsky, the two disreputable on the republican legislative ticket? Is it because the editor of that paper hopes thereby to get the support of the vicious and criminal classes for the candidacy of G. M. Hitchcock for congress?

In view of the advanced age of Leo XIII the announcement of the sudden illness of the head of the Roman Catholic church is not likely to cause a shocking surprise, nor would the demise of the pope be followed by any serious complications which were incidental to changes in the papacy so long as the popes were temporal as well as spiritual rulers.

The purchase of a large amount of American coal by the British naval authorities can by no means be taken as foreshadowing a war with France or any other nation, but it affords striking proof of the efficiency of the British admiralty in making prompt provision for an abundant supply of fuel to meet any emergency. England has always lived up to the idea that the best way to preserve peace is always to be prepared for war.

The promotion to rank as commissioned officers in the volunteer army of members of the colored regiments of regulars who distinguished themselves for gallantry in the fights at El Caney and San Juan is a merited recognition by President McKinley of their services which the colored people everywhere will appreciate. There was no color line in the display of bravery at the front in the war against Spain, and the president recognizes no color line in the distribution of honors. The colored troops fought nobly in Cuba and Porto Rico and they will be to the fore again whenever they may be needed.

A DUTY TO VOTE.

Every citizen vested with the right of suffrage owes it to himself and to his fellow-citizens to exercise that right. The duty to vote is not only one of the most important duties devolving upon the citizen but includes the duty to qualify for voting by registration or otherwise whenever such conditions are required under the law.

If people realized fully the grave responsibility resting on the voter and understood the serious consequences that would follow failure to meet it, they would hesitate long before willfully neglecting a duty fraught with such momentous consequences. In our system of government every man's vote is supposed to count as much as every other man's vote and one vote may determine questions on which the whole course of the nation may turn.

At the council of war before the battle of Marathon, seven generals were to decide, by a majority vote, whether or not the Athenians should give battle without waiting for the arrival of the Spartans. Five voted to fight, five voted not to fight. Callicles had the casting vote and at the earnest solicitation of Miltiades voted for battle. Every college-bred man will recollect how graphically the Greek historian Herodotus describes that council of war.

The character of modern civilization and destiny of the world was decided by that vote. Aaron Burr, Benjamin F. Wade and Samuel J. Tilden each lacked one vote of being president of the United States. One vote would have made Tombs president of the southern confederacy, instead of Jefferson Davis. At the general election in the state of Massachusetts for the year 1838, Edward Everett received for the office of governor, 57,725 votes; Marcus Morton, 51,624 votes; all others, 307 votes. It then required a majority to elect and as the total vote was 102,662 the number necessary for a choice was 51,331, which Morton received. And so Marcus Morton was elected governor of Massachusetts by one vote.

In 1891 Andrew Jackson was made major general of the militia of Tennessee by the casting vote of Governor Roane. That vote made Jackson.

One of the most prominent members of our late legislature was selected by a single vote. The most remarkable case I ever knew occurred in my own county. It was in 1831. The first time we elected our commissioners by districts. The vote was not as heavy as that district as it is now and stood as follows: Lucien R. Bruner, 167; Charles F. Clark, 166; John Lorang, 165; total, 498.

With a knowledge of the weight of every vote and the importance of voting right, what excuse can the stay-at-home voter offer for deliberately shirking his solemn duty?

DELUSION OF OPPORTUNISTS. At the outbreak of the rebellion of 1861 William H. Seward prophesied that the war would not last more than sixty days. The same prophecy was made by Jefferson Davis. But both of these eminent statesmen shot far from the mark. Instead of being concluded in sixty days the war lasted more than four years.

The prophecy of Seward, made thirty years ago, that "the Pacific ocean, its shores, its islands, and the vast region beyond will become the chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter," will doubtless prove true. It is not precise and if the great events do not happen in the near future they are sure to happen in the world's great hereafter, which will include not merely the twentieth century but the thirtieth, fortieth and fiftieth centuries, as well as all that incalculable procession of years between our times and eternity.

Just now Seward's prophecy about the great hereafter furnishes ample material for wide and wild speculation. One of the great New York commercial dailies, whose mission it is to promote the extension of American export commerce, points to the fact that in the states of North, Central and South America bordering on the Pacific there are 40,000,000 of people; in Australasia and Oceania there are 51,500,000; in the Malay peninsula, Siam and French-Indo-China, there are 30,500,000; in British India and Burma there are 290,000,000; in eastern Siberia, 6,000,000; in Japan and Korea, 80,000,000; and in the Chinese empire, 400,000,000—a total population of 1,500,000,000 representing the whole population of the earth. "Here," exclaims the New York visionary, "is to be found the chief industrial outlet of the United States, for here there is, or should be, neutral ground, to which we possess at least the advantage of nearness."

This is an alluring picture for the adventurer and the opportunist, who, like Micawber, is waiting for something to turn up. The thoughtful and intelligent student of political economy and commercial law will want more substantial evidence than is yet in view to convince him that we are on the eve of a marvelous revolution in our commercial relations to the billion people that inhabit the lands that are watered by the Pacific ocean. If all these people have not bought the fabrics of the American mill and factory or the products of our soil it is not because Spain occupied the Philippine islands, but because most of them had nothing to pay with, or because they could supply their wants in other markets for less money or get more things in exchange for the products of their toil from the traders of England, Russia, France and Germany.

There are millions of people next door to us across the Canadian border. They speak our language and are American in their food, clothing and habits. Why have not they been persuaded to patronize American industry and do their trading in America? Why have they preferred to deal with England, Germany and France? Is it because they live under the British flag or because they can buy cheaper in the European market than in the American market? If the British flag is the real cause of discrimination by Canadians in favor of European commodities, why will not the same rule obtain in British India and every other country covered by the flags of England, France, Germany or Russia? Must we annex all these countries before we can hope to get their trade?

We now have treaties with China equal in every respect to those of the

most favored nations. The henchman Chinese is credited with great business shrewdness. When he buys British-made goods or German-made goods or Russian-made goods it is not out of sympathy for either of these countries or the proximity of their colonies, but because he can drive the best bargain with them. The advantage of competition with all other countries has for years been open to American merchants in Australasia, Japan and China and whenever they have been able to undercut competitors or furnish a better quality of merchandise for the same price they have captured the business. This is the law of trade and that law is as irrevocable as the law of gravitation.

The only way we can absolutely secure the trade of colonies in the Pacific is by underselling all competitors or fencing them out with colonial export and import duties. That course will only be a repetition of the policy which caused the good people of Boston to dump the British tea into Boston harbor. We venture to assert; however, that no well-informed person will contend that the trade with 8,000,000 Malays will pay the cost of keeping an army and navy there to safeguard our commerce.

THE INITIATIVE TOWARD PROHIBITION. William A. Poynter, candidate for governor on four platforms, stands pledged to the democrats against prohibition and is supported by the prohibitionists because they know him to be a radical prohibitionist and expect him to help pull prohibition through the back door instead of through the front door.

William A. Poynter, G. M. Hitchcock and all the lesser lights of sham reform are pledged to favor the initiative and referendum. That means in plain English that they are pledged to favor the submission of prohibition, woman suffrage and every other item to the voters every time a petition is filed demanding a popular expression for and against any such proposition.

This pledge meets all the wants of the prohibition agitators. It will, if carried into effect, enable them to renew the crusade for constitutional or statutory prohibition and to keep it up year in and year out until Nebraska is brought into line with Kansas.

Like the fabled camel that first projected its nose into the Arab's tent, then his head, then his hump and finally crowded the Arab out entirely, the prohibition scheme contemplates taking the first step through the initiative which is represented as simply a recognition of the right of the people to express their wishes directly through the ballot box on any measure which they may desire to enact into law. While William A. Poynter, G. M. Hitchcock and the other sham reformers understand as well as anybody what the effect of the initiative will be, they adroitly pretend that they are pledged to oppose prohibition and expect the support of the opponents of prohibition, while at the same time they are secretly obtaining all the aid and comfort that prohibitionists can give them.

OMAHA AS A HOG MARKET. According to the Cincinnati Price Current, which is the recognized authority on statistics of the hog industry, the number of hogs slaughtered in the United States during the eight months ending October 31 is computed at 13,910,000, as against 11,660,000 for the same period in 1897. This represents an average gain of 19 1/2 per cent for the present year over last year in all the packing centers of the country.

In the comparative exhibit Omaha not only maintains its position as the third largest packing center, but shows a marked ascendancy over competitors in its territory. While Omaha has increased its output by 100,000 hogs, Kansas City has increased its output only 50,000. Sioux City 63,000 and St. Louis 153,000. Within the eight months Omaha has slaughtered three times as many hogs as Cincinnati, the former porkopolis of the country, more than five times as many as Sioux City, six times as many as St. Paul and 345,000 more than St. Louis.

Up to within twelve months the hog output of Kansas City packing houses was twice that of Omaha. Today Kansas City overlaps Omaha only by slightly more than one-third, with Omaha steadily gaining. If the rate of progression which has been made during the last eight months is kept up for the next two or three years Omaha is destined to overtake Kansas City and start the twentieth century as the second pork packing center in America.

When the voters of the Second commissioner district, comprising the Third, Eighth and Ninth wards, come to make their choice for commissioner next Tuesday at the ballot box they will have to decide for themselves whether they desire William I. Kierstead to continue to represent them for another term, or whether they prefer James J. Connelly, who is an honorable and successful business record of nearly twenty years in Omaha, while Connelly has no record of success in any business. Kierstead has filled several important positions in the public service creditably, including that of councilman, member of the Board of Public Works and county commissioner. The only position Connelly ever aspired to before was that of constable, but the voters did not see fit to honor him even with that.

Among the men nominated on the republican legislative ticket none are more in touch with the labor element than Miles D. Houck. From boyhood he has been in the workshop as a practical mechanic and has been actively associated with working men in every movement for the betterment of the condition of labor. He is thoroughly sober, intelligent and industrious, as well as familiar with the wants of this city and county in the matter of legislation.

Omaha will have many important interests to protect and promote in the coming legislature. Quite apart from all political considerations, its taxpayers are vitally concerned in electing competent and trustworthy men to represent them. Among the men nominated for the state senate J. H. Van Dusen

is as well equipped as any for legislative work on the floor and in committees. He is a forceful speaker and a good parliamentarian. He is ambitious to make a reputation and may be depended on to exert himself on all occasions in the interest of his constituents.

Senator Kyle of South Dakota says the management of the populist party in his state is too bad to have any claim upon his support and he repudiates it openly. The number of conscientious populists ready to emulate Senator Kyle and repudiate the spoils grabbing machine that has seized control of the party in Nebraska is also likely to cause several surprises at the coming election.

The express companies are still discriminating among patrons in different states, in one throwing the war tax burden on the shipper, and in another assuming it themselves. There is in truth no good reason why these companies should not pay the stamp tax as common in Texas, and in every state in the union.

A Change of Front. Indianapolis News. Spain is thinking less of honor and more of money now.

What for the Printer. Washington Star. England has issued a blue book on the Fashoda question, and France has put out a yellow book. The only people who feel really sure of their position in the case seem to be the members of the typographical unions.

Inseparable Companions. Globes-Democrat. Of the forty-one railroads reporting for the month of October thirty-nine show increased earnings over the same month in 1897. The only one that shows a decrease in wages and number of employees. The railroad vote of the country ought to speak out very emphatically in favor of continued prosperity.

Harvey Flees from a Debt. New York Tribune. "Coin" Harvey, collector of campaign funds for the national democratic committee, has resigned, giving up his emblem of office, which, instead of a holly leaf, is Contributions flowed as slowly as a molasses barrel in January; it was useless to sit at the receipt of customs when none came in. Nobody can blame him for retiring and making room for a successor to audit his debts.

Uncle Sam as a Civilizer. Minneapolis Tribune. The reports of various agents show that the condition of the Indians under the tribal and reservation policy has not improved in twenty years. The aborigines have been coddled and taken care of by the government until they are like spoiled children and their morals have suffered as well as their physical condition. The only way to make men of the Indians is to give them land in severalty and set them to work to earn their own living.

The Outlook for Trade. New York Sun. Agriculturally and industrially we have prospered in spite of the distractions of war. There is less to be said that is encouraging concerning domestic trade, but with the hands of the administration upheld in its efforts to gather the fruits of the war with Spain and with sound money legislators at the state capitals and in Washington there are no reasons for doubting that 1899 will be more prosperous commercially than any year in our history.

Rejecting the Cuban Debt. Philadelphia Press. There is a Cuban debt for Spain to weep and wail over before sympathetic European thrones. There is a "Spanish debt," conceived in corruption and perpetrated in governmental iniquity. If Spain cannot bear this burden, so much the worse for the bondholders, who were willing to help her up a debt, with the responsibility of her paying it was easily transferred sympathetically with Spain over this debt is pure crocodilian hypocrisy. The United States is no taskmaster in repudiating it in behalf of Cuba, but acts for common sense and common honesty.

NORTH CAROLINA'S RACE WAR. Serious State of Affairs in Senator Tillman's Hometown. Washington Letter in Chicago Record. The news from North Carolina is more and more alarming, and there seems to be a general expectation that if the negroes do not come to their senses and stop the blood will be shed and many lives lost. It is not merely a question of negro domination, although that is the ostensible issue, but an attempt to enforce the right of taxpayers to rule—a protest against universal suffrage.

Wilmington, for example, where the greatest danger exists, the white people pay 96 per cent of the taxes and own 97 per cent of the property, but out of a total population of 25,000 the negroes cast 1,200 more votes than the whites, 311 78 per cent of the offices and expend the money which the white taxpayers contribute to the treasury. For several years the tendency has been toward negro domination, and the whites claim that it has already become intolerable. Therefore they resort to bullets to overthrow ballots and openly proclaim their intention to kill the negro voters who have the tendency to come to the polls and exercise the rights guaranteed them by the constitution. The city is practically in a state of siege and the ban has been placed not only upon the colored race, but upon all white men who encourage or defend them in asserting their rights.

It is no secret in Wilmington. There is no Ku-Klux-Klan and no white-cap organization. The crusade for the supremacy of the taxpayer is preached from the pulpit, proclaimed in the daily newspapers and asserted in every shop and upon every street corner. Not only must negro candidates for office be defeated, but negroes who now hold office must resign. Death is the penalty in both cases.

It is asserted that out of the fifty magistrates in the city of Wilmington thirty-six are negroes and most of them are extremely ignorant, although they have power to try all cases of misdemeanor which do not go before the criminal court. They can fine and imprison and they have jurisdiction in property cases to an amount not exceeding \$500. There is a negro registrar of deeds, a negro coroner, who is not a physician; negro policemen, appointed by the mayor and the aldermen; negro deputies, who cannot read the warrants given them to serve nor write their own names.

The citizens are armed and make no secret of the fact. There is a new Gatling gun in the local armory and 2,000 Winchester rifles are said on trustworthy authority to be distributed among private residences. In each block of the city is a lieutenant, while every six blocks is in charge of a captain. Each block has its place of refuge—a ready-made place, to which the women and children can flee for safety when the race war breaks out and where they will be protected by the men of their vicinity. The same conditions prevail in every city in the eastern part of the state. In the western counties the whites are very largely in the majority.

OMAHA AND THE EXPOSITION.

Both Command the Country's Admiration and Commendation. Chicago Tribune. The Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha has closed its doors, and the Omahans are rejoicing, and not without reason, that they have closed with a record of total attendance over 2,525,000, and a surplus of nearly \$400,000. That shows good management. It is a record-breaker of which the officials have every reason to be proud. Again, all the medals and diplomas will be given out before the exhibitors leave Omaha. That is another thing of which to be proud. But there is a rift in this tinsel lute. The Wild West show is going into court to get \$30,000, the Oriental companies to get \$50,000 more, the Streets of Cairo company for another \$50,000, and the slot machine man and several other concessionaires want heavy damages for alleged violations of contract. If they are all successful the surplus may be wiped out. Let us hope not, however. Omaha deserves to have that surplus.

Chicago Times-Herald: Nothing but good words and compliments are to be given to Omaha and "the Paris adjacent thereto" for the splendid triumph of the Transmississippi Exposition. Rarely if ever has a local exposition been more attractive or more beautiful, and never has one been more fortunate financially. In this last respect it has excelled the World's Columbian Exposition, showing a surplus that will probably repay all of the stockholders.

This was certainly a good investment for the people of Omaha, who entertained, instructed and amused over 2,500,000 guests in a year and a half at their city. The Times-Herald takes equal pride with the actual promoters of the exposition in its magnificent results, for they are a victory for American character, courage and industry. In these respects the exposition was national.

Chicago sends greetings to its younger sister on the sunset side of the Big Muddy!

Indianapolis News: The Omaha exposition, which closed Monday night, was in every way a brilliant success. It is reputed to have been the greatest exposition the country has ever seen, with the single exception of the great Columbian fair five years ago at Chicago. In some respects, as in the electrical, the mining and the agricultural display, Omaha surpassed even Chicago. Moreover, the fair was a financial success. We suppose this does not mean that the income paid all the cost of installation, for much of this was borne by public appropriations. But the revenues were sufficient to reimburse the men who ventured their money in the enterprise. The exposition speaks volumes for the energy and faith of the people of Omaha and Nebraska, who through the years of stress, want and on with their preparations. This exposition affords, also, an impressive illustration of the vastness of our country. East of the Mississippi people have known and cared little about the exposition. Perhaps if they had not absorbed so much attention they would have been more of it, but as things have been, they have failed to realize how great the fair really was. It may be, too, that the many expositions in recent years have taken the edge off the public appetite. But in the great west, between the Mississippi and the mountains, the people have been waiting for it, and from the opening to the close of the fair have poured into Omaha by the tens of thousands. We congratulate the city and the managers of the fair on the great success they have achieved.

Washington Dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The sale of the Transmississippi Exposition stamps has more than realized the expectations of the Postoffice department. Up to date about \$2,000,000 worth of them have been sold. Probably about \$500,000 of these have gone to collectors. The department will continue to issue the exposition stamps up to December 31. The estimate of the third assistant postmaster general is that about 2,500,000 in all will be issued. The stamps were a great advertisement to the exposition, attracting attention to it throughout the world. The "Omaha stamps," as they are called, are considered the handsomest ever issued by the department and are in great demand by stamp collectors everywhere.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. Senator Tillman never writes a speech and rarely, if ever, depends on any notes.

William Brown, deputy keeper of the records of Harvard, is compiling a list of all persons connected with the university who served in the late war.

The latest slander on Richard Croker is that he conspired with the fortune-teller—who, however, does not seem to have disclosed how Mr. Croker's fortune was made.

Prof. Edgar W. Bass of the United States Military academy at West Point, who has just been retired, has held the chair of mathematics in that institution since 1878.

A tablet to the memory of T. Buchanan Reid, the poet, has been put in the front of his former Manhattan home, just below the window of the room where he wrote "Sheridan's Ride."

"Old Man Hearst," the veteran prospector, who was Mark Twain's partner in the days when the material for "Roughing It" was gathered, is still a miner and is working a claim near the Black range in New Mexico.

Just 100 years ago Francis McKinley, great-uncle of the president and master of the old homestead in County Antrim, Ireland, was one of the prominent "Untied Men" under Henry Joy McCracken in the rebellion of '98.

The New York Times announces that the successor to Harold Frederic as its London correspondent will be Henry Norman, who, as correspondent of the London Chronicle, and from several visits to America, is well known on this side.

It is said that when Judge Day and Senator Gray were introduced into the court room at the Dreyfus hearing the other day they attracted more attention than either the lawyers or the wife of the unfortunate prisoner.

President Eliot of Harvard said the other day that the modern university sometimes "develops a very peculiar human being, the scientific specialist. He wants his name known, not to millions, but to five or six students of the Law in a litigious case. He does not make money, because, like Louis Agassiz, he hasn't time."

A man named William Smith robbed the railroad depot at Hunter's Creek, Mich., of some express packages recently. The agent's name is Smith, as is that of the express company's representatives at that place. The latter succeeded in running down the culprit, who was brought before Judge Smith of the circuit court and sentenced to the penitentiary.

Members of the Chicago Board of Trade who visited the Omaha exposition last month have commemorated their trip to the exposition city by issuing a beautifully illustrated pamphlet, which is dedicated to the passenger department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. It is an artistically devised little book, whose pages are bound between tinted blue covers. It contains in addition to the official correspondence between the travelers and the railroad officials a complete description of the trip to and from Omaha, with pictures illustrating various phases of the journey. On the last page appears this simple inscription: "Our motto: As we journey through life let us live by the way."

MILLIONS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

Philadelphia Record: It will require very substantial proofs of advantage to justify the United States in paying \$40,000,000 for the title to islands which the Spaniards have never been able to completely possess. Anxious as some of the European nations appear to be for a stronger foothold in the east, we doubt if any of them would pay \$40,000,000 for the privilege of stepping into the shoes of Spain.

New York Herald: Before discussing the worth of such an indemnity it would be well to ascertain beyond cavil to whom the money would be paid. If it goes into the Spanish treasury there is little doubt that the senate will ratify such a treaty as a fair bargain; if it should go into the pockets of the holders of Philippine bonds there will be loud protestations the country over, and speculation in those bonds, which is already reported from Paris, would become a glaring scandal.

Chicago Chronicle: Even if we proposed to join the noble company of robber nations we would find the Philippines dear, as Senator Hale has suggested, if Spain should give us \$40,000,000 with them. It will take an army of at least 50,000 men to garrison the islands, to say nothing of the cost of war ships or of civil administration, and the army alone will cost us at least \$100,000,000 a year; unless we imitate the example of the nations of continental Europe and resort to a system of compulsory military service. We could not get half this sum out of the people of the archipelago, even if we should outfit Spain herself in mercenary troops. It will cost us more than \$50,000,000 a year to absorb all the natives, and we can squeeze out of the people whom we are going to uplift as we have been uplifting the Indians for more than a century, and as some of us are now engaged in uplifting the negroes in the southern states.

LINES TO A LAUGH. Cincinnati Enquirer: "I see," said the Cumminville sage, "that there are three varieties of dogs that never bark, but I never had the luck to sleep next door to one of them."

Somerville Journal: The old comparison, "poor as the turkey," they are against it for the same reason that the insurgents desire places. They cannot get along without the offices. They are out of meat. What are platform pledges, promises, veracity and similar abstractions for the promptings of insatiable hunger for place and perquisites? Perish the thought that solemn promises have any validity after the election.

TEMPERANCE IN AMERICA. Statistics Showing the United States the Most Temperate of Nations. Chicago Commercial Tribune. The theory that this is a bibulous nation loses something in its weight of odium by a comparison of estimates in the matter of liquor consumption with other countries. There is the authority of Great Britain that the United States is the most temperate nation in the world. The figures show a decline in the consumption of wine in this country, while the malt liquors appear to be gaining in popular favor.

The volatile and excitable French, as usual, lead in the consumption of wine. The 38,000,000 people of France drank in 1896 ten times as much wine as the people of the United States, Great Britain and Germany combined. The table of the British Board of Trade is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: 1896 and 1898. Rows include France, Germany, U. States.

The fact that all countries are growing in favor of the malt liquors, not excepting France, is shown in the following table:

Table with 2 columns: 1896 and 1898. Rows include Great Britain, Germany, U. States.

The statistics are interesting, as well as comforting. They offer some slight ground for hope that in the years to come the cause of temperance may reach its fruition of complete conquest by the sons and daughters of Columbia.

RIPE FOR HOME RULE. Powerful Evidence of the American Spirit Among the Cubans. Louisville Courier-Journal. It is reported that General Wood on his visit to Manzanillo discovered that 2,000 insurgents, 500 of whom are officers, were asking, almost demanding, positions in the civil service. This is an unusually small proportion of officers, but perhaps it embraces all there are there. The 1,500 others must be privates. It is not the practice to give offices to private soldiers until the officers are first served and it is not stated whether there are officers enough to supply each commissioned officer with a place in the civil service.

The claim which these insurgents put forward is one that appeals powerfully to the professional office-seeker. If they do not get offices they will have to go to work. Of course the latter alternative is not to be

thought of by the officers. Apparently some of the privates are willing to work, for it is stated that the rank and file are anxious to lay down their arms, but the leaders will not let them. If the officers were furnished with good positions in the civil service they would, doubtless, consent to the disbanding of the armed forces.

The demand of General Rios that the mayor of Manzanillo be removed because he is not a Rios man, notwithstanding he is competent and faithful, shows that the general is not imbued with the principles of civil service reform, which were so cordially endorsed by the republican party in their last national platform. We can hardly blame Rios and his fellow-insurgents for his attitude, since the very republicans here who were so enthusiastic in their endorsement of the reform idea in 1896 are literally raving against it now as a fraud, a humbug, an insufferable injustice. They are insisting that it be set aside and nullified even more strenuously than they insisted on its extension two years ago. They are against it for the same reason that the insurgents desire places. They cannot get along without the offices. They are out of meat. What are platform pledges, promises, veracity and similar abstractions for the promptings of insatiable hunger for place and perquisites? Perish the thought that solemn promises have any validity after the election.

Detroit Free Press: "I want a pair of shoes," said the rural school teacher, as he stepped into one of the big department stores. "What number?" asked the polite clerk. "Two, of course," was the indignant answer. "Does my appearance justify the conclusion that I'm a centipede?"

Puck: Friend—Some men are remarkably ungrateful after you have had them elected. The Boss—Yes; the moment some men are elected they begin to think they did it themselves.

Detroit Journal: "Aha! Then you decline to bleed further for Cuba Libre?" "Caramba! No! It is not I who decline to bleed; it is others who decline to bleed!"

Boston Transcript: Higgins—What is it you have against Pingree? They say you go on awfully about him. Higgins—He deceived me shamefully. He made me think he got \$5 a week and when I got his job away from him I found the pay was only half that amount.

Chicago Tribune: "You are not capable of a generous impulse," said the old man. "What have you ever done for humanity?" "I've attended four oyster suppers given for charity this fall!" exclaimed the wayward nephew, burning with righteous indignation.

Atlanta Constitution: "Well," said the old man, "the wayward John's got his pension, the mortgage is done paid off the mortgage, but we could just have another way we could get the house painted now to a new door on the barn!"

THEY'LL COME A TIME. The wondrous show at last is o'er. We'll have some peace, perhaps, once more. And breathe a thankful sigh. And then our relations are. Another backload would allight. Relations, too, oh, what a fright. We wished that we could die.

Of all things to be thankful for. Now that this greatest show is o'er. There's one—we did not know before. Who our relations are. And though we never had a chance To think how many uncles, aunts, and other kind we had, per chance. We know, though scattered far.

First some old man we never saw. Showed up in our great Omaha. And then some sweet niece with her man. Came on to swell the show. And then they'd tell how they had planned To come and shake our honored hand. And visit in our city grand. So 'fore the storm we bowed.

And then they'd stay perhaps a week. And ever farewell they'd ceased to speak. Out in the back yard we would sneak. And breathe a thankful sigh. And then our relations are. Another backload would allight. Relations, too, oh, what a fright. We wished that we could die.

So they'd turn family back and go. While we would try to let them know. That we were glad they'd come. And after they had stayed their stay, They'd go rejoicing on their way. While we would wish them good-bye day. And cuss our ancient name.