THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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

1	26,450	15	26,750
2	25,980	16	26,760
3	26,050	17	26,840
4	27,485	18	26,880
5	27,020	19	26,910
6	26,990	20	26,760
7	26,740	21	26,710
8	26,720	22	26,840
9	26,610	23	26,780
10	26,560	24	26,830
11	27,415	25	26,305
12	26,560	26	26,710
13	26,820	27	27,120
14	26,530	28	26,470

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Sec'y and Treas.

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

Now for the homestretch in the race for lawmaking at the Iowa legislature.

It is easy to raise salaries in any public body, but it is difficult to lower them when once raised.

A new Petroleum V. Nasby has been developed in the United States and he hails from Alabama.

Nebraska town elections come off this week to decide once more the supremacy of the wets or the drys.

The next number of The Illustrated Bee will be a special double Easter number encased in a handsome colored cover. Watch for it.

It is to be hoped the Board of Education will this year steer clear of all real estate speculations in connection with school building sites.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana is with one exception the youngest member of the upper house of congress, but he is rapidly becoming older in experience.

Rumor has it that a base ball players' union is to be organized as a part of the American Federation of Labor. We may then expect to have strikes every day.

The threatened machinists' strike has been settled and the wheels will continue to go 'round. The political machines were not in danger of stoppage anyway.

When the Kentucky politicians finish prosecuting one another in the courts the taxpayers of the Blue Grass state will find that they have a pretty bill of costs to liquidate.

The taxpaying citizens of South Omaha are practically a unit in favor of the republican city ticket, which is by all odds more reliable and holds out greater promise of improved and economical municipal government.

Charles E. Magoon is another Nebraskan who has become famous in a day. Back in the '80's Magoon was on the pay roll of The Bee as traveling correspondent and subscription solicitor. Now he is solicitor of the War department for the division of insular affairs.

Colonel Bryan is making six speeches a day on his tour of the Pacific coast. The colonel evidently labors under the impression that the presidential campaign is already on in earnest and wants to put in his contribution of oratory early in the game.

President Kruger insists that he sees the silver lining to the clouds hanging over the Boer land. Mr. Kruger wants it known that he still boasts of good eyes notwithstanding his advanced years and events will doubtless prove him to be more farsighted even than he is credited.

One hundred and twenty-three languages are spoken in the Philippines. If the secretaries of the State Board of Transportation were only masters of them all they might possibly be able to express their opinion of the people who insist upon their doing something which will give relief from railroad exactions.

This is the season of the year when congressmen are lavishly introducing bills for the relief of constituents with claims against the government for increasing pensions and removing the charges of desertion as well as any other private measure that promises to enlist one or more supporters for their re-election in their respective districts.

Governor Poynter might with propriety and advantage to the public demand the resignations of the officers of several other institutions besides the Institute for Feeble Minded. His collection of square pegs in round holes in these responsible positions is altogether too great and variegated to suit either the inmates and patrons or the taxpayers.

PRINCIPLES OR SPOILS?

In response to a request for his views on the prospects of the fusion parties under the leadership of William Jennings Bryan as candidate for president, Governor Poynter says in a letter to the Plattsmouth Journal:

I note the friendly feeling existing between the populist, democratic and silver republican branches of the reform party. Neither is it to be wondered at that these branches should find it so easy to agree upon candidates and plans of campaigning when they have all seen fit to adopt practically the same principles as their platforms. The fact that the reform forces are giving greater attention to the principles for which they battle than the personnel of the ticket to be nominated bids fair not only to materially add to their numbers, but shows that they are not suffering from the internal rottenness which sooner or later must destroy all parties that regard with greater interest the candidates nominated rather than the principles advocated.

This sounds very fine, but those who know the true inwardness of the cohesive forces that have controlled fusion in Nebraska for the last three years are not likely to be deceived by insincere and shallow pretensions of devotion to principle.

While Governor Poynter tells us that the reform forces are giving greater attention to the principles for which they are battling than they are to the fleshpots and plunder which they hope to divide among themselves the fusion machine managers make no secret of it that they are planning in advance of the conventions to decree what offices shall go to the democrats and what offices shall be conceded to the populists and silver republicans. In fact the chairmen of the triple-headed spoils organization have within the past week issued a call for simultaneous meetings of their three state committees to do the work heretofore always carried on by the respective fusion conventions through conference committees. This action flatly contradicts Governor Poynter's assertion that the battle for principles among the fusion reformers is paramount to the distribution of spoils.

Governor Poynter, however, strikes the keynote of the situation when he declares that all parties bent on spoils instead of principle must sooner or later be destroyed by internal rottenness. Surely no party has been cursed with such a ravenous appetite for patronage and such reckless disregard of pledges as the mongrel combination that has intrenched itself in the state house by flaunting the flag of reform.

Instead of agreeing so easily upon candidates, as the governor wants us to believe, the history of the triple conventions shows that the only way by which nominations have been reached has been by freezing out and wearing out delegates in all-night conventions and hammering down the independence of individuals by bulldozing, threats or promises of future reward. This was notably true when Governor Poynter himself was nominated after a stormy session beginning at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and lasting until 6 o'clock the next morning and then the harmonious agreement on principles was achieved only by a shameless deal by which Lieutenant Governor Harris was bought off with the promise of the superintendency of the State Institute for the Blind in order to pay for the silver republican vote with the nomination for lieutenant governor. In the same deal for principle was also included another trade by which the influence of Senator Allen was to be rewarded by dumping Judge Maxwell out of his seat in congress to make way for Senator Allen's law partner, now Congressman Robinson.

All this, of course, was done purely out of unselfish devotion to principles that, in the governor's eyes, are dearer to the average fusion reformer than all the dog-soup and choice morsels in the popocratic pot.

GROWING BANK CIRCULATION.

So far under the new financial law there have been over 400 applications for charters for national banks, most of them from the Mississippi valley. From Texas, Tennessee, Missouri and the larger middle and western states the applications are numerous, but as yet there have not been so many from the south generally as was expected. A considerable proportion of the applications are for banks with a capital of $25,000, which the law provides may be organized in any place where the population does not exceed 3,000.

The actual addition to the bank circulation is not yet very large, but it is reasonably to be expected that within the year it will be materially increased, though doubtless not to the extent that some have predicted. We recently noted a statement by Mr. Brosius, chairman of the house banking and currency committee, in which he pointed out the checks provided in the new law against excessive inflations and expressed the opinion that there was no reason for apprehending such inflation. Mr. Vanderlip, assistant secretary of the treasury, thinks the new bonds are likely to remain above par. He says: "It seems probable that the price of the new bonds will be so far advanced that the incentive to take out circulation will in the end be about the same as it has been with the old outstanding bonds and that an equilibrium will be reached where the price of the bond is so high as just about to balance the incentive to take out circulation; and the total circulation will, after that, show little change. Until that point is reached, however, there is likely to be a steady increase in the amount of circulation." The 2 per cent refunding bonds were quoted on Saturday at 104½, which is less than quotations for them before the law authorizing their issue was passed, which would seem to indicate a conservative tendency in regard to them. At the present price there would be a fair profit in circulation based on them. It has been calculated by the government actuary that a bank with $100,000 capital, by taking out $100,000 of circulation based on 2 per cent bonds, would make a profit, could it obtain those bonds at par, of $1,437.50 more than if it invested the cost of the bonds at the same rate at which it might be able to loan out the new circulation. It is thus apparent that circulation based on 2 per cent bonds at the present quotation would be profitable.

It is very likely, however, that the new bonds will go higher and as suggested by Mr. Vanderlip may be so far advanced that the incentive to take out circulation will in the end be about the same as it has been with the old outstanding bonds. In that event, as the same authority says, the total circulation will show little change. While it is possible that the inflation of bank circulation under the new law may reach $200,000,000 or $400,000,000 it is highly improbable, as indicated in the conservative policy thus far of the banks generally.

THE SOUND MONEY LEAGUE.

The Sound Money league, which did valuable service in the last presidential campaign for the cause it represents, is to be maintained for work in the campaign of this year. Certain members of the league, who are opposed to the policy of the administration, endeavored to have it dissolved, urging that in view of the enactment of the new gold standard law there is no longer need of an organization of the kind, but this view did not find general acceptance. Other members felt that there is still work for the league to do and they decided to continue the organization. In pursuance of this decision Mr. John K. Cowen, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was elected president of the league, succeeding Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Mr. A. P. Hepburn, ex-comptroller of the currency, continuing as treasurer of the league.

The members who will withdraw are opposed to the expansion policy of the administration and it is said that probably most if not all of them will support the democratic candidate for the presidency. They would have liked to remove from the campaign so influential an organization as the Sound Money league and their failure to do so is a gratifying fact. The league, in which are both democrats and republicans—Mr. Cowen being among the former—will exert its influence for the success of the republican party and perhaps more effectively than if the gentlemen who have withdrawn from it had continued to be members. At all events it is not apparent that the organization will be in any degree weakened by their leaving it. The league can unquestionably do good service in the coming campaign in pointing out, from the point of view of the financial and business interests of the country, the dangers to national credit and to the business and the prosperity of the nation in the success of the Bryanite party.

INSPECTION OF EXPLOSIVES.

More than six months ago an ordinance regulating the storage of explosives within the city limits was prepared by the city attorney with the assistance of the city electrician. The ordinance in the main contemplates only such regulations as are enforced in the principal cities of the United States.

For reasons no one has yet been able to explain, the ordinance was pigeonholed in the last council after a hearing had been given to dealers in patent gas generators.

In the meantime the citizens of Omaha continue to be exposed to the danger from explosions liable to occur almost any hour from the storage of dynamite, gunpowder, guncotton, fireworks, cartridges, gasoline and other highly charged explosives. The burnt child usually shuns the fire, but Omaha, in spite of lessons that have cost several lives and caused the destruction of valuable property, exhibits an inexcusable indifference to the dictates of common sense.

With the advent of the new council the obstruction to the proposed legislation for the inspection and regulation of the storage of explosives should be overcome. There is no good reason why Omaha should be behind other cities of equal pretensions in this regard. State inspection of illuminating oils does not cover the demand for safeguards against dangerous chemicals and compounds liable to self-combustion.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure and to wait until another fatal catastrophe overtakes us will be utterly inexcusable.

It is in accord with the eternal fitness of things for the South Omaha democratic committee to assert in its circular letter to democrats that "a vote for the republican ticket is an endorsement of the military outrages in Idaho." Inasmuch as the military outrages in Idaho have been fathered voluntarily and exclusively by the governor of Idaho, who testified before a congressional committee last week that he had voted for Bryan and still continues to be a Bryanite, this charge on the republicans comes with rather bad grace, even though the South Omaha city election has no more to do with the Idaho riots than it had with the machinists' strike in Chicago.

Those most familiar with the strained situation in the far east are admonishing us not to be surprised if Russia and Japan begin shooting at one another before long about some quarrel picked over their contentions for territory in the zone of contact. Russia, in the face of its open play for the late peace conference, is represented as simply spoiling for a chance to precipitate a fight that might enable it to gobble a little more land now subject to Japan. War correspondents are therefore invited to brush up their Russian and Japanese lingoes and to keep their grips packed with clothes suitable for service in the latitude of Korea.

The workingmen of Omaha have no ground for complaint when, according to the Western Laborer, all the building trades men in the city get increases in wages this spring. The painters have made a contract for two years and next spring will get an increase from 35 to 37½ cents per hour; the bricklayers from 50 to 55 cents per hour; the sheet iron workers from 30 and 35 cents to 40 cents; carpenters from 35 to 40 cents; plasterers from 50 to 55 cents; stone cutters, 40 to 45 cents; roofers, 30 to 40 cents, and the woodworkers, electrical workers and plumbers want the hours shortened.

The era of drouth and financial depression struck Nebraska banks probably harder than those of any other section of the country and the number of banking institutions in this state was reduced through an unprecedented bank mortality. Nebraska is now, however, rapidly regaining its former position and forging ahead of it. Since the first of the year more new banks have been organized than for a long time past, while those that weathered the storm are extending their operations. From a financial standpoint Nebraska was never in better condition.

The question has been asked of The Bee whether a man holding the position of deputy sheriff can at the same time legally hold the position of ward assessor. Under the law there is nothing to prevent a deputy sheriff from being assessor any more than there is to prevent the clerk of the district court from drawing a salary as treasurer of South Omaha. But the practice is bad and the next legislature ought to enact a law to prohibit any person from holding more than one salaried office or public employment at one time.

Governor Poynter has given the superintendent and steward of the Institute for the Feeble Minded at Beatrice clean bills, but has promptly accepted their resignations. If they were conducting the institution in such an unimpeachable manner as the governor would make out they certainly should have been kept. But this is only another case of letting them down easy.

Miss Horlocker has added her tribute on the shrine of the law. She is reported to have said, "What noble men these attorneys are!" She forgot, however, to designate which attorneys—those who defended her or those by whom she was formerly employed.

Bereft of a name and without an abiding place the fusion wing of the populist party in this county is in a sad way. Possibly Miss Democracy might be induced formally to adopt the orphan.

The newspaper correspondents are all speculating on the successor to President Kruger. Com Paul, however, may fool them all by holding on to his job for several years to come.

Is the Squeal Lost?

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

If the price of hog products advances much further even the squeal, which is now the only part of a hog wasted, will be worth something.

Some More Kops to Cross.

Indianapolis Journal.

As Lord Roberts is about 250 miles from Pretoria, with an intervening country suited for defensive operations, the war may not be so near an end as the jubilant British predicted a few days ago.

Elected Their Own Assessors.

Boston Herald.

Now that the Rockefellers have carried Tarrytown and elected their own ticket, the chances are that their local taxes will not be marked up several millions a year, just for the sake of making the rich folks perspire.

Try it on the Native.

Cleveland Leader.

A Pennsylvania judge advised several applicants for naturalization to use soap and water liberally before they undertook to exercise the right of suffrage. There are plenty of natural-born citizens who might take that judge's advice with propriety.

If Doctors Would Agree.

Detroit Free Press.

People used to laugh at the idea of crime being a disease. Now it is almost impossible to try a big criminal case without hearing the conflicting opinions of many learned doctors. If they could only agree the problem would be practically solved.

Giving the Octopus a Fall.

Pittsburg Times.

Says an excited populist editor: "The octopus is becoming alarmed and desperate. It has burned its bridges behind it and having placed its hand to the plow will not pause until it has either bound its chains around us or been forced to shed its sheep's clothing and retire into its hole." There is one thing the octopus hasn't done yet. It hasn't mixed any metaphors.

Salaries of Federal Judges.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The federal judges may pretty confidently count on a handsome increase in salaries at an early date. According to the bill recently reported from the senate judiciary committee by Senator Hoar the chief justice is to have his $10,500 salary increased to $15,500, the associate justices are to have the same, an increase of $5,500, the circuit judges will get $9,000 and the district judges $7,000. Undoubtedly this increase is more in keeping with the dignity and responsibility of the positions affected, and yet it is doubtful if the increased amounts would tempt many first-class lawyers to give up their active work for the pleasant security of the federal bench.

Enriching the Dictionary.

Chicago Tribune.

The English language as officially written in Iowa, has been increased by the addition of two unique words. These words are "pantorium" and "cleanery." They are a gift to the nation by the Iowa legislature. They appear in the text of a recently enacted law, which forbids the use of wooden buildings as "pantoriums" or "cleanerie," in the larger cities. Judging from the text of the bill the word pantorium is derived from the word "pant," which, as everybody knows, is the singular number of the article worn by "gents." A "pantorium" is a place where one or more "pants" may be repaired and cleaned. A "pantorium" may also be a "cleanery," the latter being the more comprehensive term, all kinds of wearing apparel being cleaned in "cleanerie," while, as the name indicates, the pantorium makes a specialty of caring for sick "pants," as a sanitarium cares for sick people. These new Iowa words have not yet found a place in the dictionary, but in the course of time, when their newness wears off, they may gain currency in the pages of the best authors and from there find their way into the dictionary.

New Odd Fellows' Lodge.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 1.—(Special.)—A number of local Odd Fellows assisted in the organization of an Odd Fellows' lodge at Valley Springs. The new lodge starts off with a very good membership.

GOOD TIMBER FOR CONGRESSMEN.

Tekamah Herald: Hon. Fremont Everett of Lyons will undoubtedly be the next republican candidate for congress from this district. Mr. Everett is a man of sterling worth. With a long canvass, giving the people of the district a chance to become acquainted with him, there would be little doubt of his election.

Beaver City Times: Hon. W. S. Morlan of McCook is attending court, and being asked about his congressional prospects he disclaims having any aspirations of that kind. He intimated that the Mirror was not authorized either to boom him or kill him off by praise. He also resents being called "colonel," preferring the more modest sobriquet of "deacon," which he has long worn with becoming grace and dignity.

Geneva Signal: We noted last week the withdrawal of Hon. E. H. Hinshaw from the congressional race. The congressional convention will be held April 26 at David City. The newspapers and republican leaders throughout the district have been casting about for a candidate who will be able to win this fall and the general feeling toward our townsman, Hon. Charles H. Sloan, is highly flattering to him and the county, especially as he has made no aggressive canvass.

Hartington Herald: From the Wayne Republican we learn that, in addition to the two candidates for congressional honors the Herald mentioned last week, McCarthy and Everett, there are two others, our own Jule Jenal and Billy Peebles. Well, Brother Cunningham, if Mr. Jenal wants the nomination Cedar county will do her best to get it for him, no doubt, and why wouldn't he be the man for the nomination? We doubt if the big Third can show a vote-getter who would be entitled to trot in Jule's class.

Fremont Tribune: Hon. Fremont Everett of Burt county is being urged by his friends for the republican nomination for congress in this district. He is in pursuit of the honor and it is altogether likely when the convention meets it will confer the distinction upon him. Mr. Everett will make a strong candidate. He is everywhere recognized as a man of sterling worth. He is a successful business man who has done much to promote the interests of northeast Nebraska. He is a gentleman whose business career is an honorable one as well as successful.

Harrisburg News: Among those mentioned for congressional honors this fall the name of Hon. H. M. Grimes is mentioned. Whether it is a case of the office seeking the man or the man seeking the office we do not know, but in either or any case the News wishes to second the nomination, and firmly believes that he would prove the most formidable opponent that can be brought out against William Neville. The judge has a larger acquaintance than any man in the district and his record as a jurist has been such as to cause the people to have the utmost confidence in his ability, fairness and honor.

Lyons Sun: It would seem that with the fight which the republican nominee in this congressional district will have on his hands after the convention that he ought not to be required to put up a great fight to secure the nomination. Burt county's record for republican loyalty is unsurpassed. It was one of the few counties in the state that made republican gains last year. It will present at the convention the name of a man who has had legislative experience and whose record is clean. Burt county republicans who know Fremont Everett believe that he will put up a campaign that will win, or to say the least will come nearer winning than any other man that can be nominated. Sentiment in his favor is growing every day.

Fairbury Enterprise: The time is short for making the choice of a congressional candidate. The columns of the Enterprise are open for the discussion of this question and our republican readers are welcome to use them. At this time there is one gentleman who strikes the Enterprise as being not only a sure winner at the polls, but who has the ability to make his influence felt in the councils of the party at the national capital. We refer to Hon. John D. Pope of Saline county. Time and again, when in his senatorial district it looked like defeat, he has carried the republican banner in triumph. When Pope is on the ticket the opposition always knows it means a victory. So it would seem this time that it would be an act of wisdom for the republicans of the Fourth district to place the Saline county "thoroughbred" on the race track. He will easily distance his competitor. Mr. Pope is well equipped for the race. He is one of the old guard, knows what our people want, a level-headed, clean-cut republican of the stalwart brand, whose personal popularity always draws from the democratic party. We can elect John D. Pope. Why not nominate him?

PERSONAL POINTERS.

The free pass privilege has been temporarily suspended in the Drakensberg mountains.

Some army chaplains in Washington have more regard for the efficacy of a political pull than of prayer.

Peace is fairly secure in Kentucky. The ile was passed in a crowded court room recently and not a shot was fired.

Millionaires have one trait in common with the plain people. A good dinner brought Carnegie and Frick to a peace basis.

Astronomers blunder in asserting there will be but one eclipse this year—on May 28. There will be another early in November.

Paris is threatened with a multitude of thieves. Restaurant and lodging house keepers are not to have a monopoly of the plucking business.

Mr. Dill need not be so insistent in denying that he received a fee of $1,000,000 for settling the Frick-Carnegie differences. Few promoters would be ashamed of it.

A New York policeman solemnly swore in court that he did not know beer. The court did not test his knowledge with the real stuff, but his feigned ignorance cost him his star.

Professional thumpers retired from business by law in New York should scoot through an open door and tackle the pugnacious boxers of China. Fine chance to stagger humanity there.

Senator Davis of Minnesota is an inveterate smoker, and as the rules permit smoking only during executive sessions, he often takes refuge in an open doorway for an occasional indulgence in the delights of nicotine.

Congressman Littlefield of Maine was the son of a Free Will Baptist clergyman, who changed his parish several times, and hence the boy went to many schools, among others Lebanon, Rockland, Foxcroft, Vinal Haven and Weeks' Mills.

Count Castellane's opinion, expressed after his return to Paris, that the future of this country is perilous, would seem to indicate that he may not have got what he came over here for, or else that he was told not to expect any more.

It may become a fashion to fight duels with peacock feathers since such a one came off at the German embassy the other night. According to the rules the one who laughs first loses the object for which the duel was fought. Pretty ticklish business.

Street Car Magnate Whitney of New York holds on to strange, old-fashioned notions. He believes in catering to the convenience of the public and grants transfers in all directions over his lines. The favored public takes kindly to his notions and has doubled the revenue of his companies in two years. Rides that formerly cost 20 cents can now be had for 5 cents. Old-fashioned liberality pays.

REPUBLICANS PICKING WINNERS.

Aurora Republican: Among the prominent men mentioned for the gubernatorial nomination on the republican ticket A. E. Cady of St. Paul, in our opinion, stands nearest the top. Mr. Cady is our choice of candidates so far mentioned.

Wakefield Republican: W. N. Huse of the Norfolk Daily News is being prominently mentioned for state auditor. Mr. Huse is a pioneer in the newspaper business, is favorably known all over the state and would make a No. 1 state official.

Auburn Post: Judge M. B. Reese, as delegate-at-large to the national convention, seems to be taking favorably with the republicans all over this district. He is a republican that all are proud of and one whose presence in the national convention would be an honor to the state.

Stanton Picket: If W. N. Huse, the hustling editor of the Norfolk News, really wants to be the republican nominee for secretary of state he should receive the nomination and we run no risk in assuring him that the Stanton county delegation will be at his disposal or we mistake greatly the sentiment of the party in this county.

Ord Times: Out over the state the people are desirous that Hon. P. Mortensen be nominated for state treasurer again this year, and it is generally conceded, we believe, that he is the proper man and can be elected. Of course all Ord and Valley county republicans wish to see him nominated and they should come right out and say so. Let us give our distinguished townsman a good send-off.

Nehawka Reporter: Hon. E. M. Pollard would make a great race for governor; he is young, vigorous, a ready debater, and strong. He is a rustler and would make such a rattling campaign that the bones of the opposition political prophets would sink deeper into their graves. He is a wise and skillful organizer and we would see such a strong and perfect republican organization that the state would elect him governor. He made, in two terms of the state legislature, a reputation that could not be made by some men in a lifetime. It is well known in this county that it was altogether owing to his brilliant campaigning six years ago that the county went, and has since stayed, republican. We nominate Hon. E. M. Pollard for governor.

GENERAL PIETRUS JOUBERT.

Chicago Post: In the death of General Joubert the South African republic has lost one of its ablest, most zealous and unselfish citizens.

New York Sun: On the list of famous patriots who fought heroically to defend their country the name of Piet Joubert will be for all time among the first.

Kansas City Journal: It cannot be doubted that the death of General Joubert, following the capture of Cronje, will have a very depressing effect upon the Transvaalers, especially upon the troops in the field.

Chicago Chronicle: His memory will be cherished not only by his countrymen, but by lovers of liberty and haters of oppression throughout the world. It is not in vain that Piet Joubert has lived and died.

Minneapolis Times: The Boer cause has sustained a severe, perhaps an irreparable loss, in the death of Joubert. It is possible that they may have some undeveloped military geniuses to take the places of Joubert and Cronje, but this is yet to be determined.

Indianapolis Journal: The death of General Joubert will be a great loss to the Boers. From a military point of view he was undoubtedly the ablest man the Boers had and to natural ability he added an amount of military experience in organizing, mobilizing and commanding troops that made him very valuable to them.

New York World: His strategy was that of Washington, of Greene and of Jackson—the strategy that is alone available to a defensive army standing upon its own ground and defending it against superior numbers—the stategy of ceaseless vigilance and personal devotion. Following the capture of Cronje the death of Joubert will fall heavily upon the Boers.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: If one can imagine a Huguenot-Boer Prince Rupert, Joubert was such. He was, as a soldier, of the type of Wolfe, of Ney, of our own Phil Sheridan, sobered and beautified by a religious sentiment which lifted him, perhaps, above either, and which made his warfare, from one point of view, take on the nature of a crusade.

Philadelphia Ledger: Like all of the Boer chieftains, he had passed through all of the stern experiences of the Boer people in their trekkings and wanderings toward a settled abiding place. When not engaged in his official duties he lived on his farm and was a Boer among Boers. He was born to command in important crises. Had his lot been cast in Europe in time of war it is highly probable that he would have reached a high military position. As it was, he had doubtless reached the zenith of his eminence as a commander. With the failure of the cause for which he so heroically struggled there would have remained no fitting arena for such character.

New York Tribune: His transparent sincerity, his inflexible integrity and his devoted patriotism would have assured his leadership in any community where such qualities are held in respect. Free from the time serving, the bribe taking and the sordid self-seeking of which not a few of his compatriots are at least suspected—and that by Boers as well as by Outlanders—his would have been a noble and inspiring example to a people seeking light and truth. He is lost to the Transvaal and to the world, and to both the loss is grievous. There is mourning at Pretoria and there may well be regret at Capetown, in London, in New York and wherever worthy manhood is appropriately valued.

FATE OF JOHANNESBURG.

Possible Destruction of the Town as a Military Necessity.

Philadelphia Times.

We regard it as needless to discuss the right of President Kruger to destroy Johannesburg if his failure to do so would greatly endanger his capital. If the military situation, is, as it seems to be, that with Johannesburg as a base for the English army, which would make the capture of Pretoria only a question of time, Kruger would certainly be excusable under the laws of war in destroying it. Commanders in the field are warranted in destroying public or private property not only when dictated by military necessity, but when suggested by military expediency, and the will of the commander is the law of the case. Shocking and revolting as would be the destruction of Johannesburg, the Boers would be excusable for the act if their military commander regarded it as an important means of protecting their capital.

The will of the commander of the Boer army is the law that must decide for or against the destruction of Johannesburg. If so destroyed, the Boer commander could not be arraigned before the military judgment of the world for vandalism. So far the will of the Boer must be the law; but when the war shall have ended, if the Briton shall then be master, as he doubtless will be, he could demand reprisals for the destruction of English property and then the will of the conqueror would be the law to rule the case.

We had a most pointed illustration of the conditions of war which not only excused but fully justified the destruction of cities in Sherman's campaign to Atlanta. He had fought his way from Chattanooga to Atlanta, and after a long and bloody campaign finally captured the Gate City of the south. He could not remain there to hold it, as it would require a large army to be taken from active operations in the field, and he could not leave it with safety to his army that he was then about to divide, part of it to be led to the sea by him and the other part to move northward and fight the battles of Franklin and Nashville. To have given it up, after having captured it with so much cost of life and treasure, would have been to confess that he never should have attempted the capture.

The destruction of Atlanta was an absolute necessity to the military operations of the union army, and he gave ample notice for the citizens to leave it and remove all their valuables. He was berated as a vandal and butcher throughout the south, and the act was criticised by many in the north, whose sympathies were more or less with the southern cause, but Sherman's letter to the mayor of Atlanta so clearly and concisely stated the necessities of the case that no intelligent soldier could fail to approve what he did. The city of Atlanta was as but a drop in the bucket weighed against the great issue between the armies of the blue and the gray, and with the Boer struggling for his own republic he can, under the accepted laws of war, destroy Johannesburg if he deems it necessary to prevent the capture of Pretoria.

There is little likelihood that Kruger would permit the destruction of Johannesburg unless he believed it to be a military necessity, but if its destruction shall appear to be a military necessity the accepted laws of war would warrant, or at least excuse, the act that under all other conditions would be regarded as fiendish vandalism.

THE BIG-FOOTED EAST.

Superiority of Western Girls Proven by Thorough Tests.

Chicago Tribune.

The girls of the west owe Miss Anna Barr of the physical training department of the University of Nebraska and Prof. Seaver of Yale college a debt of gratitude which might well take the form of some enduring testimonial. Miss Barr recently completed a record of anthropometric measurements, which includes investigations of 1,500 girls of Nebraska. This record was sent to Prof. Seaver of Yale and was used in a recent paper read by him before the Anthropometric society of New Haven.

Comparing the western with similar measurements made in the east in a like number of cases, Prof. Seaver is compelled to admit that "girls from the east are flatter-chested, flatter-headed, lesser in lung capacity and bigger-footed than the western girls." He finds also that the western girls have a much larger lung capacity, as they have much larger chest girths, "and this item alone would indicate a higher type of physical ability and a previous life of greater activity than is found in the east."

While it is gratifying to know that the western girls are not so flat-chested and flat-headed as the eastern, the most satisfactory result of these comparative measurements is the official announcement that the western girls' feet are not so big as those of the eastern girls. Hitherto the western girl's foot has been the object of invidious comment by eastern paragraphers and the butt of satire of eastern caricaturists, and as up to the present time there has been no comparative scientific investigation of pedal extremities the western girls have suffered from these unjust aspersions. That, however, is over. The unerring deductions of exact science prove not only that the eastern girl has a flatter chest and a flatter head, but a bigger foot than the western girl. It has always been known that the western girl is handsomer than the eastern; now we know she is more shapely. Science cannot lie.

It would be interesting to know just how much larger the eastern girl's foot is—whether it is a whole size or several sizes larger. It has also been known that the western girl is smarter than the eastern. Now we know she is also physically superior. Miss Barr and Prof. Seaver will receive universal congratulations from the girlhood of the great west for their valuable scientific discovery as well as for their incidental rescue of the western girl from an unjustifiable aspersion, which science has demonstrated applies only to the big-footed eastern damsels of Vassar, Smith and Wellesley and to the co-eds of Radcliffe. The eastern scientists should now seek to ascertain what it is makes eastern girls' feet so big.

SEASONABLE CHEER.

Detroit Journal: In order to be a colonel one need not command a regiment; it is enough if he commands a fair income and is willing to spend.

Philadelphia North American: "This is the seventh time you've been before me," said the magistrate.

"Yes," said the culprit. "It's strange how some men hold on to office."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: An eastern scientist has decided that yellow is the proper color for danger signals.

"That knocks all the cautionary eloquence out of red noses."

Chicago Record: "There's one thing I can't understand about the rich."

"What's that?"

"They can afford to keep out of society and enjoy themselves as they want to and they don't do it."

Washington Star: "I see those friends of yours, the Rustlers, have their names in the paper again," said the lady who is interested in social topics.

"Have they, indeed?" responded Miss Cayenne, languidly. "I didn't know the delinquent tax list had been published again!"

THE BOY WITH THE TOP.

The man with the hoe for a time was the rage,
The fame of the man with the gun
Is now but an item on life's busy page,
Where 'tis written his duty he's done;
And now there's another we meet on our way,
Compelling us ever to stop,
While the mind travels back to youth's golden heyday
At the sight of the boy with the top.

The poet may sing of the spring that has come,
The birds carol sweet in the tree;
The violet blossoms, the busy bees hum,
Rejoicing at last to be free;
But none of these signs are as sure as this one,
Taking mind from the office and shop;
And we share in his frolic, rejoice in his fun,
At the sight of the boy with the top.

He is happy and free, though his clothes may be torn,
Still he pegs with a merry good will;
Though his trousers are fringed and the sitting place worn,
He is master at topspinning skill.
Though a torment at home and a culprit at school,
A bane to the life of a cop;
It is plain to be seen he is nobody's fool—
The boy who is spinning his top.

When the fresh breezes blow and the sun waxes warm,
Though no calendar tells him the day,
Every bare spot of ground is soon taken by storm,
And he laughs and he shouts in his play.
He is earnest in sport, as he is in his work;
He's the best of the national crop;
Some day in the ranks of the land he'll not shirk—
The boy who is spinning his top.

HARRY P. VAN ARSDALE.
Omaha, Neb.