THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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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 August, 1897, was as follows:

1	19,460	17	19,373
2	19,449	18	19,494
3	19,425	19	19,674
4	19,370	20	19,594
5	19,410	21	20,020
6	19,502	22	19,620
7	19,653	23	19,524
8	19,456	24	19,555
9	19,516	25	19,541
10	19,421	26	19,561
11	19,849	27	19,673
12	19,829	28	19,503
13	19,688	29	19,605
14	19,396	30	19,493
15	19,860	31	19,445
16	19,665		

Total	617,990
Less returned and unsold copies	9,820
Total net sales	608,170
Net daily average	19,618

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of September, 1897.

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

TO STATE FAIR VISITORS.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SPECIAL VISITORS' HOURS.

Visitors to the fair are invited to inspect the unexcelled newspaper facilities of The Bee. In order, however that there may be no confusion they will be asked to accommodate themselves to the following hours: The press room on the ground floor of The Bee building and opening upon the west side of the court will be open to the public between the hours of 3:30 and 4:30 each afternoon. The composing room on the sixth floor, entered through room 600, will be open to the public each afternoon from 4 o'clock to 5. No one who visits the State fair should go away without seeing the finest newspaper plant in this part of the country.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

THE BEE BUILDING.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having The Bee. If you cannot get a Bee on a train from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad to the Circulation Department of The Bee. The Bee is for sale on all trains.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

Lincoln expects to overflow with irrigationists next week.

The concert of Europe will now have a chance to practice up a few new pieces for its next musical program.

Yellow fever quarantine regulations may be inconvenient, but they are much less inconvenient than yellow fever.

There is a time for all things—this week for Ak-Sar-Ben festivities and next week for the opening of the political cancan.

King Oscar of Sweden wants Queen Victoria to understand that she has no copyright or patent upon holding royal jubilees.

If this is the first of a seven years of plenty for Nebraska and its neighbors there will be no complaint with the first sample of the series.

Nebraska is doing itself proud. The exhibits at the Nebraska State fair are as attractive as the exhibits at the Nashville exposition.

Make a mark for progress and prosperity by putting your signature on the county exposition bond petitions that are now in circulation.

It may be popular in Germany to advocate a tariff war with the United States, but the war would not be so popular if it were once instituted.

"Herdman, Howell and Harmony" is to be the watchword of the Douglas county democracy. And harmony, like sheol, will be spelled with a big H.

Visitors to Omaha during fair week do not want to forget to avail themselves of the unexampled opportunities offered by local merchants for their fall shopping.

Dr. Jekyll-Peabody has not yet apologized for trying to impose upon the people by uttering a spurious and falsified copy of the records of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners.

The stock yards combination evidently made a mistake when it selected Judge Foster as the federal judge before whom to take its case to knock out the Kansas stock yards law.

If the police commission has guaranteed protection to the automatic gambling machines, the county attorney may have to be invoked to see that the law against public gambling is enforced.

The bracing September air should infuse life into Omaha retail trade and make our merchants focus the searchlight of publicity upon the bargains they have to offer to home patrons and visitors from abroad.

What is the council going to do about the Sixteenth street viaduct? Is it going to wait till the horse is stolen before closing the door and involve the city in suits for huge damages from accident before barring it to traffic?

WHAT DO THEY WANT TO PROTECT?

The liquor dealers of Nebraska have been invited to meet in Omaha during the coming week to organize a state protective association. The pretext for this proposed movement has not yet been divulged, but it is given out that the state association is to be a branch of a national organization that will promote the interests of its members throughout the country.

While the right of liquor dealers to organize for mutual benefits is not to be called in question, we doubt very much whether the interests of Nebraska liquor dealers, either wholesale or retail, will be promoted by the proposed association. The question that naturally presents itself is, What do the liquor dealers of Nebraska want to protect themselves against? Are they not enjoying all the protection to which they are entitled under the law?

Are not Nebraska liquor dealers enjoying greater freedom from fanatical persecution than the liquor dealers in any of the adjacent states? Do they not know that the existing license law is as liberal as they can ever hope to have it unless a radical change of public sentiment should be effected? Do they not realize that their movement is calculated to provoke a counter-movement on the part of the prohibition element which would be again roused into activity by such a foolhardy attempt on the part of the liquor dealers? Do they not know when they are well off, and are they not content to be let alone? Why should the liquor dealers begin to agitate so long as the prohibitionists are not engaged in agitation?

What particular advantage is to be gained by Nebraska retailers of liquor from organizing a branch of a national association is not manifest. The national association did not come to their rescue when the battle for constitutional prohibition was on in Nebraska in 1890 and if Nebraska dealers depend on the national association for protection from crusades they will get little comfort if the question is again submitted. Way down deep, however, the attempt to organize for mutual protection is simply a screen to cover a political scheme to get all the liquor dealers in the state into line with the forces of bogus reform, which have been swinging the police club over the Omaha brewers and liquor dealers through the Dahlman-Herdman-Ransom gang. If the liquor dealers would reflect upon the inevitable consequences of such a political alliance, they would hesitate long before they invite reprisals.

THE INADEQUATE REVENUE.

The fact that the new tariff law has not yielded as much revenue as the Wilson law did at corresponding periods gladdens the hearts of the anti-protectionists. It is presumed that no one having a claim to common sense expected the Dingley law to provide sufficient revenue from the outset or to immediately yield as much as the law to promote importations at the expense of American industries. Everybody intelligently informed in the matter knew that after the heavy importations preceding the passage of the present law there would be a decline in importations and in customs revenue. This was clearly pointed out by the supporters of the Dingley bill while it was under consideration and they sought to hurry it through so as to head off as much as possible of the anticipatory importations. No republican in either branch of congress expressed an opinion that the law would at once furnish sufficient revenue and even Mr. Dingley thought it might be a year, under the circumstances, before revenues were brought up to expenditures. The situation, therefore, is simply what practical men looked for.

It is noteworthy that while criticising the law because it is not yet yielding sufficient revenue to stop deficits its critics say nothing about the good results from it. The opening of mills and factories, the impetus given to productive enterprises and the army of labor that has been given employment since the new law went into effect, are facts which the anti-protectionists decline to consider. They will see nothing in connection with the rising tide of prosperity for which any credit is due to the new tariff law. There still being deficits, the law, they declare, is a failure. The friends of protection should not be disturbed at this sort of criticism. Already the law is vindicated so far as its effect upon the industries of the country is concerned. It will be justified in due time as a revenue measure.

WARNING SPAIN.

Entire credence should not be given to current reports as to what Minister Woodford has been instructed to say to the Spanish government, but it is quite possible that it will be found these reports are not altogether guesswork. The statement that comes by way of Paris, to the effect that the American minister to Spain has already informed the Spanish minister of foreign affairs of the views and wishes of this government in respect to Cuba, seems confirmatory of the reports that had come from Washington regarding our minister's instructions, but we are not confident as to the authenticity of the Paris dispatch. There is certainly good reason to doubt the statement that General Woodford informed the Spanish minister that if the war in Cuba is not terminated by the end of October this country would feel justified in taking measures to secure the independence of the island. It would be absolutely impossible for Spain to comply with such a proposal and there can be no doubt it would be regarded by that government as tantamount to a declaration of war and would be treated accordingly. We are unprepared to think that the president and secretary of state would take a course almost certain to plunge the country into war, especially when congress is not in session.

That Minister Woodford did not go to Spain without some instructions looking to the pacification of Cuba with such assistance from the United States as might be acceptable to Spain it is undoubtedly safe to assume, but we do not believe that he was authorized to present any such ultimatum as that of terminating the Cuban war within the next forty days. Such a proposal the Spanish government would be compelled to resent and our government should prepare for a conflict before submitting it. The reports are somewhat disturbing, but we still have faith in the wise conservatism of President McKinley and his known desire to promote American prosperity, which would gain nothing from a war with Spain.

A SATISFACTORY RESULT.

It appears that our State department is very well satisfied with the result of the Bering sea correspondence, since it accomplished in part what this government has been seeking to attain for several years—the participation of Great Britain in a conference where expert testimony can be presented respecting the numbers and condition of the seals. This is not all that was desired by the United States, the creation of a scientific commission to ascertain whether or not the seals are being exterminated having been urged upon the British government, but this very proper suggestion was rejected, the British government persisting in the contention that there is no ground for the assertion of the American government that the seals are on the road to extermination. Claiming an even greater interest in the fur-sealing industry than the United States, Mr. Chamberlain, the British colonial secretary, says that "it cannot, therefore, be for the advantage of the British government or those whom it represents that the seals should be exterminated." While this is plausible it does not dispose of the facts presented by our government, for which it has given testimony entitled to respectful consideration. This, however, the British government disregards, though it would seem that, if it really feels the interest in perpetuating the fur-sealing industry which it professes, it would be most willing to have an investigation made by a scientific commission. Mr. Chamberlain admits that before the now imperfect regulations for the protection of the seals can be scientifically revised, accurate information as to the increase or decrease of the herd must be made available. And this information is to be obtained "by accurate observations extending over a period sufficient to enable accidental circumstances to be eliminated." In the meantime Canadian sealers are to be permitted to carry on their business without restraint. Nothing could be plainer than the determination of the British government to stand by the seal-catchers of Canada and thereby countenance an industry which is not much removed from piracy.

Mr. Chamberlain in his reply to the much-criticised dispatch of Secretary Sherman—a reply, by the way, which cannot receive official consideration from this government—boldly affirms that the British government has fully observed its obligations and has done even more than the United States for securing the enforcement of the Paris regulations. This is quite characteristic of Mr. Chamberlain and it will do no harm to his popularity in Canada, whose influence in this matter is sufficiently obvious. The colonial secretary, we may be sure, has gained in the esteem of all Canadians who approve of pelagic sealing and have no friendship for the United States.

But after all our government has gained something in inducing the British government to participate in a conference to be held in Washington next month. It is true that the inquiry of the conference will be circumscribed, but it will be a step in the right direction and if our government is able to present such a case as it claims to have it is hardly possible that the conference can fail to have good results. In the meantime the English press will perhaps graciously forego further criticism of the "undiplomatic" dispatch of Secretary Sherman—a paper which, however lacking in diplomatic courtesy, possessed a spirit and force that proved very effective.

It is said the constitutionality of the new law stopping the sale of state school lands is to be questioned in the courts. As the old provision for the sale of the lands was enacted by the legislature it is difficult to see what should prevent the legislature from repealing an act passed by one of its predecessors. A man who rents a house has no right to insist on buying it against the owner's will and a simple lease of state land should give no right to force the state to sell it at an undervaluation whether it wishes to part with it or not.

There is no excuse whatever for exposing the people compelled to travel over the principal north and south thoroughfare of Omaha to the danger of a breakdown of the Sixteenth street viaduct. The ramshackle bridge should be closed at once and the work of pulling it down proceed without further delay.

Bryan is receiving $500 to $750 a speech from the proceeds of the gate receipts of Kansas, Missouri and Iowa county fairs and yet he continues to tell the people who contribute these large sums to the box office that the prosperity they are enjoying is only a delusion and a snare.

Secretary Elkins has finally come forward and solved the mystery of section 22 of the tariff law by admitting the authorship to rest with himself. This ought to relieve the minds of the men who were sure section 22 could be explained only as another bold crime of plutocratic conspirators.

Bryan is objecting to the obliteration of the silver question from the New York democratic campaign. Like the man who sees the handwriting on the wall, he realizes that the demand for new issues is only the forerunner of the demand for new candidates.

The chief thing that is bothering Ed Howell about his candidacy for the democratic nomination for sheriff is how to square himself afterward with all the men who were promised that job by the gang at the county delegate convention.

One effect of the yellow fever scare is reflected in the clearings of the southern cities to which the fever region is tributary. Compared with the rest of the country these cities appear to have experienced a noticeable setback in their advancing business. Everything, however, points to progress and prosperity and even yellow fever cannot be more than a fleeting cloud temporarily obscuring the bright sun of restored confidence and stability.

The slot machine licensing ordinance affords the police no excuse for protecting the automatic gambling skin games. Keeping gambling devices is an offense against the state law and the police officers are sworn to enforce this law.

The only apparent reason for Great Britain sending more troops to India is to increase the number of people there who will have to subsist on the short crops that have been harvested by the Indian farmers.

The treaty of peace between Turkey and Greece has been signed and it will be some time before Greece tries to do it a second time without being better prepared to stand the consequences and pay the fiddler.

Platform Revision Needed.

Chicago Times-Herald.

It is time that the Iowa fusionists revised their platform. It contains a plank which refers to mills closing down and workmen out of employment. The trouble is that they adopted a platform in June to do duty in November.

Sensible View of a Corpse.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Governor O'Ferrall of Virginia is a democrat, but he says in a recent letter: "Free, unlimited and independent coinage is doomed and no strong political party of the present or future will ever put itself to death by declaring for it in national convention." The activity of the gold democrats shows that an increasing number of the party take the same view.

Events Shatter a Platform.

Cincinnati Tribune.

The Iowa silver calamity platform has one or two holes in it where the planks have dropped through. One of the planks reads: "Prosperity has not made its appearance; the mills and shops are closed down; the army of the unemployed is growing larger, and the farmers in Iowa are marketing their crops at lower prices than ever before." This is one of the planks which took a big drop. It was written in June.

American Butter in Europe.

Philadelphia Record.

As a result of the third experimental shipment of butter to London by the Agricultural department western creamery butter sold at a profit of over 2 cents a pound, while New England creamery brought lower prices than at home. There was no difference in the quality of the products; the difference was in the size of the packages. With closer study of English tastes American butter, which on the whole has already made a favorable impression abroad, ought to build up a gilt-edged trade in the British metropolis, and possibly beyond.

Interesting, but Valueless.

Chicago Chronicle.

Dr. Archinard of New Orleans is the most recent bacillus discoverer. He has segregated the germ of yellow fever. This will no doubt be hailed as a scientific triumph by medical gentlemen who pass their time peering into microscopes, but its utility will not be apparent to the layman. Pasteur's discoveries of the bacilli of various diseases have contributed little or nothing toward the prevention or the cure of those diseases. What is needed is the discovery not of the cause, but of the cure for bacterial infections. The search for bacilli resembles the search for the north pole—interesting, but valueless.

The Strike and the Cost.

Philadelphia Record.

The greater number of the miners in the Pittsburg district, after nearly three months idleness, went back to work Thursday on the 65-cent compromise basis. This is a partial victory for the strikers. They have got a part of the advance they asked for, and the promise of arbitration of their grievances. But they have paid dearly for their triumph. The loss of wages mounts up to $7,000,000. To the outside public, who have sympathized with the strikers from the beginning of their struggle, the most satisfactory phase of the trouble has been the admirable self-control of the thousands of idle men, who have as a rule been orderly and law-abiding.

Peffer on the Parity.

Kansas City Journal.

Ex-Senator Peffer's paper, the Advocate, is the official paper of Kansas and the recognized organ of the populist party in that state. Upon the editorial page of the Advocate in its issue of this week appears the following:

"A correspondent, writing from Roseville, asks a good many questions and requests the Advocate to answer them. The answer to all the rest depends on the answer to the first question, which reads—

"'Is it possible for the United States to maintain gold and silver at a parity under free coinage?'

"To which we answer, no."

All of which is referred to the free silver republicans and free silver democrats of Kansas without comment.

American Workingmen.

Philadelphia Press.

"In no other country on earth will you find the working people so neatly and comfortably dressed as in the United States," was the remark uttered by a gentleman who, with a friend, stood watching the crowds of toilers setting forth yesterday to spend labor's holiday at the various pleasure resorts in and around the city. Continuing, he said: "The appearance of the American workingman on all occasions is a tribute to the industrial conditions under which he toils and lives. He and his family are invariably neatly attired and their faces are intelligent. And when they have a holiday they almost always have the means to enable them to enjoy it to the utmost. When a man gets goods wages he likes to wear good clothes and to spend some of his money on amusements. In Europe the toilers pass their holidays holding mass meetings, to protest against the conditions surrounding them. Here they go somewhere with their families to have a good time. The difference between the wage standard here and in the older countries is responsible for our generally happy and contented working people."

Unbecoming and Inconsistent.

Indianapolis News.

The San Francisco and other western papers are working up a sensation over the discovery that Mr. Bryan, while traveling in California recently, used a pass over the Southern Pacific. Mr. Bryan's friends at first denied the charge, but Mr. Bryan came forward and said that he had obtained the transportation through the Omaha World-Herald. Upon inquiry at Omaha it developed that Mr. Bryan had severed his connection with the World-Herald a year previously, and furthermore that the World-Herald had no advertising contract with the Southern Pacific. Mr. Bryan's reply to this was that he was still a stockholder in the World-Herald. In an interview Mr. Bryan said:

"The only thing in the nature of free tickets that I rode on during my western trip was transportation furnished me on account of the Omaha World-Herald, of which I was once editor and in which I am yet a stockholder. The World-Herald telegraphed for transportation for me, and it was the distinct understanding that it was issued on a strict advertising basis. I paid the World-Herald for it instead of paying the railroads direct. It was simply a matter of business and I don't see how fair-minded people can make anything else out of it."

A dreadful state of things might have been brought about if Mr. Bryan had made free use of passes during the presidential campaign. The fact does not matter so much now, but Mr. Bryan should be very careful about accepting favors from railroads. He has denounced them as oppressors in many instances and as allies of the forces of monopoly and the gold standard. It is, therefore, quite unbecoming and inconsistent in Mr. Bryan to use any transportation that savors of railroad favors. He should pay his way.

POINTERS ON PERTINENT TOPICS.

Springfield Monitor: Public spirited citizens of Omaha should see to it that the man who tacked up the little sign, "Union Depot," at the head of the stairs on the viaduct leading to the railway tracks below is suitably rewarded for his valuable aid to mankind in keeping strangers in the city from going astray when in search of a train to carry them away from the city. Nothing less than a marble statue of this person, whoever he may be, with his hand pointing to the long-promised new depot, if it should ever be built, will satisfy a traveling public whom the aforesaid sign has benefited.

Hooper Sentinel: The Builders Brick Manufacturing company of Hooper has been running to its fullest capacity every since they started up in the spring. They employ fifteen men, who, on account of the pushing orders, have to put in extra time. The company have already shipped 129 car loads of brick this year, while last year they only shipped fifty. As they did not cut the wages of their men under Cleveland's administration, they did not have to raise them under McKinley's. The fact that this company has already done more than twice the business this year than they did last, seems to us is an unmistakable evidence of better times.

Fremont Tribune: At a recent meeting at Saratoga of representatives of the great insurance companies doing business in this country a closer compact was formed for the purpose of dominating and controlling the fire insurance business. Nebraska, in common with other states, has long been in the grip of the insurance trust and has paid much tribute to it. Last winter the legislature passed Senator Haller's anti-compact bill for the purpose of preventing combinations of companies to keep up rates by a pool. This law has not yet had any visible effect on the regulation of the business, and it is altogether probable the experienced companies of the trust will successfully evade it. The insurance companies have been making enormous profits in Nebraska, yet they are always making pitiful pleas of their poverty. A statement issued by the state auditor in February shows that the joint stock companies of other states and countries received in premiums in Nebraska last year $1,337,686.43 and paid in losses $620,609.50, leaving over $700,000 to pay commissions and expenses. The only relief we can see from this extortion is through the organization of mutual companies and a liberal patronage of them by business men and residents of cities. This plan is solving the question of farm insurance and it will break the back of the trust if the business men organize for that purpose.

SIGNIFICANT OHIO INCIDENT.

Philadelphia Record: The national free silver camp meeting at Springfield, O., was a great big national fizzle, the audience on Thursday night, by actual count, having numbered but thirty-five persons—or twenty-five less than the number of speakers in attendance. Mr. Bryan recently explained that the drop in the price of silver was due to the supply being in excess of the demand. According to the same principle an alarming drop may be looked for in the price of silver orators in the Buckeye state.

New York Sun: The great "national silver campmeeting" at Springfield, O., had been advertised pertinaciously. It was to be an immense reunion of the Bryanites. Tremendous crowds were looked for. Some of the Springfield democrats were a little afraid that there would not be provisions enough to feed the multitude. Wednesday was the first day of the meeting. Seven hundred persons were present. "The leaders charged the railroads with trying to keep people away." It is curious that railroads should be anxious not to carry passengers, but corporations are queer as well as malicious. It is strange that people did not come on foot. Who would not cheerfully walk 375 miles to hear General Admiram Judson Warner and Hon. Allen W. Thurman thunder against government by injunction? Mr. Thurman told the seven hundred that "the time will soon come when it will be necessary to ameliorate the sufferings of the people by unpeaceable means." The emotions of the seven hundred at this moderate language of this singularly sage orator have not been described.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

While opinions differ as to the benefits, no one doubts that Chicago's school of anatomy causes considerable rattling of dry bones.

Much gossip is indulged in over the reported ghost walk in London's tower. Perhaps the watchers think there is too much time between pay days.

It is said that, although King Oscar of Sweden and Norway is one of the most unaffected of monarchs, he wears his crown more frequently than any other European sovereign.

As a political athlete Congressman Jerry Simpson is a model for his crowd. After coming out of the small end of the silver-wheat partnership horn, he calmly turned around and blew it.

A Georgia negro who stole a jug of whisky ran into a lynching party red-handed. Fortunately for the darkey the jug had a mellowing effect on the sanguinary crowd and his alibi was accepted.

General Hugh Cameron, a hermit who lives near Lawrence, Kan., in what he calls Camp Ben Harrison, has returned home after a trip to Washington and eastern cities, during which he walked more than 4,000 miles.

The late Mr. Sedgwick, who was head of an English firm of brewers, has by his will left $50,000 to employes at the brewery. Seventy men who have been there ten years received $500 each and 100 who can show five years' service $150 each.

Johnnie Daly is the name of a 9-year-old boy jockey, who rides at fifty pounds. He is the youngest jockey to ride on a recognized race course and has been managing a horse since he was 3 years old. When he was 5 he was trusted alone on the road with horses.

A case was recently tried before a New York court where a woman, Miss Loew, was placed upon the jury. The court found it difficult to get the last juryman, and one of the lawyers proposed Miss Loew, who is also a lawyer. The opposing counsel agreed and she served admirably.

D. N. Richardson of Davenport has made a handsome present to the state of Iowa. For fifty-seven months he has been secretary of the Iowa Soldiers' Monument association, drawing $75 per month for his services. Mr. Richardson has given the total amount, $4,275, as his contribution to the monument fund.

Swindlers have been victimizing householders of Kansas City, Kan., by causing to be distributed handbills announcing that the legislature has ordered that all houses shall have mail boxes, and then canvassing from house to house, taking orders for the boxes and collecting 25 cents as a guarantee on each order.

Governor Wolcott of Massachusetts said in a recent speech on Prescott, the historian: "From his mother he derived the unfailing spirit which kept him cheerful and gave him the power to overcome a great misfortune. From his father came, in large degree, his finely constituted mind. And from his soldier ancestry he inherited the qualities of courage and persistence that characterized him throughout his life."

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

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Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

HAULING DOWN THE SILVER FLAG.

New York Commercial Advertiser: "Jones of Arkansas" appears to have become a potent factor in the councils of New York state democracy. At the meeting of the democratic state committee the chairman of the "popocratic" national committee urged that body to turn its back upon the Chicago platform, and thereupon his advice was followed. This is the democratic machine notion of "home rule."

New York Mail and Express: The letter of National Chairman Jones means the temporary rehabilitation of Hill and others who only last year were declared to be no longer democrats, but traitors and villains. But the rehabilitation has cost nothing more than a complete sacrifice of the party's principles—which, apparently and historically, is a mere detail, not justifying such a fuss as is being made over it.

Buffalo Express: James K. Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the democratic national committee, who now advises that New York democrats avoid national issues, is the same Jones who last May wrote letters to Chairman Elliot Danforth of the democratic state committee of New York and John C. Sheehan of Tammany Hall, beseeching them to take no step backward from the Chicago national platform of 1896 in the state and municipal campaigns this fall. Chairman Jones at this time was very much concerned lest the democrats should attempt to shunt the Chicago platform.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: The letter of Senator Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the democratic national committee, to the chairman of the democratic state committee of New York, advising against any special action by that committee regarding the Chicago platform, is another proof that he is pursuing in his party management the policy of simple opportunism. Interviewed not long ago regarding the dodge of the silver question in Gorman's Maryland platform, he declared that the plank was entirely satisfactory to him and to all silver men. He could see no evasion therein; indeed, Senator Gorman was a truly great man. And in the New York case Mr. Jones is sure that the state committee would exceed its powers, as it had affected to believe, if it did more than name a candidate for the judgeship of the court of appeals. This easy compliance on Jones' part with the apparent demands of the local situation indicates that he has no mind to force matters. And perhaps in simple management he is doing quite well.

New York Tribune: More than local significance attaches to the refusal of the democratic state committee to revive the free silver coinage issue for use in the approaching state campaign. Despite the air of ingenuousness given to the committee's discovery that it was clearly without authority to write a party platform, its failure to express last Wednesday even the smallest opinion on public questions bears all the earmarks of deliberate and studied policy. Moreover, the plausible excuses for dodging a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform so obligingly furnished to Senator Murphy by Chairman Jones of the democratic national committee fail wholly to obscure the main fact that the democratic organization in the foremost state of the union practically hauled down the silver flag when, by a policy of inaction and silence, it committed itself to conducting a state campaign on lines which virtually ignore the declarations accepted a year ago as democratic faith by the national convention at Chicago.

POPULATION OF HAWAII.

Americans Constitute but Three Per Cent of the Total.

Chicago Record.

The Record is in receipt of a copy of the last census of the republic of Hawaii, taken in 1896. According to that document the population of the islands is 109,020, divided according to sex and nationality as follows:

Nationalities.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Hawaiians	16,596	14,450	31,046
Part Hawaiians	4,249	4,236	8,485
Americans	1,975	1,111	3,086
British	1,401	848	2,249
Germans	866	566	1,432
French	56	45	101
Norwegian	216	162	378
Portuguese	8,202	6,989	15,191
Japanese	19,212	5,195	24,407
Chinese	19,167	2,449	21,616
South Sea Islanders	321	134	455
Other nationalities	448	152	600
Totals	72,217	36,803	109,020

The American population of these islands is but 3 per cent of the total. The native Hawaiians constitute nearly one-third of the entire population; the Chinese and Japanese together almost one-half. Unless the whole theory and policy of our government are to be repudiated the inhabitants of these islands, if annexed, must eventually be admitted to citizenship in the American union, and ultimately the islands will become a state.

The situation in the Hawaiian islands is satisfactory to the United States as it is. The influence of this country is predominant there. Annexation can bring no substantial advantages not now enjoyed, while involving new responsibilities and dangers.

THE ANTHRACITE BARONS.

Their Grip on the People Gradually Loosening.

Chicago Post.

One line of business appears to be escaping the improvement which is noticeable in all other branches. From the hard coal trust come only expressions of disappointment and chagrin. The coal men are not selling coal as they hoped they would. Consumers stoutly refuse to further their plans or do anything which will crown their methods with success. The trust has been trying to work out a scheme of its own contriving for the last two years which it hoped would result in its own enrichment. So far it has proved a dismal failure, and the longer it is continued in operation the greater does that failure appear to become.

Two months ago an advance of 50 cents a ton was ordered in the price list of all hard coal. At the same time suggestive hints were thrown out that that was but a beginning of the rise and that the first day of each succeeding month would see 25 cents a ton added to the price. It was expected that the consumers would get frightened and rush in and buy their winter supplies. To the amazement of the ring managers the public simply shrugged its shoulders and went on its way as if the price of hard coal was a matter of the utmost indifference to it. It could not be frightened by any such tactics. The sales of hard coal for the last two months have not amounted to any more than they did when the depression was at its height, and although winter is but two months off, people are still showing no anxiety about their winter supply.

The fact is the coal ring is fast losing its terrors for the average householder. Its despotism is bringing about its own destruction. People are no longer relying upon hard coal for their fuel supplies as they once did. The introduction of fuel gas and of steam for cooking and heating purposes is becoming so general that it has caused a great shrinkage in the demand for the smaller sizes of anthracite coal. The multiplication of apartment buildings, all of which are now supplied with steam heat and gas stoves, has furthered the work of emancipation. Those who cannot afford the luxuries are contenting themselves with soft coal, and the hard coal ring finds that it is losing its customers by the thousands. What has been going on in Chicago has been proceeding at about the same rate in all the large centers of population, until the ring is loudly bemoaning its loss of trade and threatened disaster.

WASTING TIME AND MONEY.

A Member of the British Parliament on the Bimetallic Commission.

Washington Dispatch to St. Louis Republic.

Mr. J. E. Gordon, member of the English Parliament, has been in this city for a few days and while here called on President McKinley.

Mr. Gordon is one of the youngest members of Parliament, but is exceedingly well informed in legislative matters.

The Republic correspondent asked Mr. Gordon what he thought of the chances of the bimetallic commission now in England to secure some concession from that government to assist in re-establishing bimetalism.

"I think," he replied, "your people are wasting money. My personal interest would cause me to favor silver, because I have certain silver certificates on which I have lost money. But the English government is in a dual position in regard to silver. Any idea that there is a chance of our home government becoming bimetallic in any way is a pure myth. It is absolutely impossible. The belief that some of your people seem to entertain that it is a possibility, is merely a case in which the wish is father to the thought.

"The one hobby of Balfour is silver, and I am afraid that the fact that he indorses bimetallism is overestimated in importance by American bimetallists. He has evidently come in contact with continental and perhaps American theorists on that subject, but when you listen to his argument it is 'if' and 'if,' and 'if' certain things happen we can have bimetallism. The local influences that control Mr. Balfour should not be overlooked. He has a Lancaster constituency where the cotton industries have suffered from the depreciation of silver in India. Mr. Balfour leads the House of Commons, but not on the financial question.

"Just think of the condition in England and you will see that bimetallism has no hope there. The English people are prosperous today. Our working people are prosperous. Our prosperity is greater than it has ever been, in spite of competition, and to change our monetary system under these conditions appears ridiculous. Our commercial supremacy has been attained under our present system, and all arguments favor maintaining it. Then, we have a large amount of money loaned in all parts of the world, and it is not likely that that interest would be attacked by introducing bimetalism. No, your commissioners are wasting time in Great Britain.

"But there is some future for silver in India. My understanding was that when the mints of India were closed to the coinage of the rupee it was the intention to keep them closed until their value reached a certain point, and that then the government would no longer be bound to keep the mints closed. The population of India is increasing, and with it there is an increasing demand for currency. As I have said, the point has now been reached when, according to the understanding when the mints were closed, they may be again opened for coining the rupee."

BUILT FOR FUN.

Chicago Record: "That beard is unbecoming to you, Brown."

"Yes, I know; it's my wife's idea."

"Oh, I see!"

Detroit Free Press: "Crockett, the Scotch dialect writer, is 6 feet 4 inches high."

"My! but it must take a long time to get a joke through him!"

Philadelphia Times: It has been discovered that the secret of poker's popularity is its sociable character. It's so easy for one player to call and see another while it's going on.

Detroit Journal: "You are the first girl I ever loved."

"Edwin!"

"I cannot be mistaken!"

For there was the fateful strawberry mark on her shirt waist.

It was indeed singular that they should meet again after all these weeks.

Indianapolis Journal: Mrs. Figg—Tommy swore today.

Mr. Figg—Where is he? I'll fix him. There's time enough for him to begin swearing when he is grown up and married.

Philadelphia North American: France is perturbed as to just how it should receive King Chulalongkorn. His majesty no doubt will say: "Take me just as Siam."

Indianapolis Journal: "The keynote to our great American system," said the citizen, "is self-government."

"I think I understand," said the intelligent foreigner, "the idea is that when a set of men get hold of the government they are expected to run it for themselves."

THE UNATTAINABLE.

Judge.

He twists and turns, he chokes and gasps,
His shoulder-blades he tries to clutch;
His face grows purple as he grasps
At something he can never touch.
His writhing body backward bends,
His hands behind him grope in the air;
And yet he cannot reach the ends
Of those suspenders hanging there.

TENOR AND TENNER.

Detroit Free Press.

Ten years ago me an' May Scrunge
Was singin' in the choir,
A holdin' of the same hymnbook
An' shovin' nigher an' higher;
And folks turned round to look and hear
Ther music sweet, an' when her
Sopranner struck up loud and clear
I come in with my tenor.

Last night she sang in our town
As Miss Marie Scrunind,
And I went to the opery-house
Ter buy seats, like a greeny,
"Two seats, five dollars each," they says;
I backs off quick, an' then her
Sopranner struck up loud, and I—
I staid out with my tenner.

A Visitor

Will find quite a holiday aspect in our store already—the season of festive occasions is upon us and men who would be well dressed for a good deal less than the merchant tailor charges is wise if he comes to us—We advise you that our Fall Overcoats and Suits for old men—young men and children—for stout men and slim men——for boys in long trousers and shavers in short pants—are all here and are as fine in texture and as finely made as it is possible for them to be at the prices, and the prices are from the lowest to the highest. All are welcome at our store, especially mothers and small children—our second floor has all conveniences for their comfort—and you are invited to make yourself thoroughly at home here.

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