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L. E. BOYLE, Notary Public.

Parties Leaving for the Summer. Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office, in person or by mall

The address will be changed as often as desired.

Unless all signs fail the work of the international peace congress will pass into history as an iridescent fiasco.

The republicans of this city have some very important business on hand this week-the selection of good men for the district bench.

If liquor is to be kept on tap at the that institution should be required to take out a license.

The 50,000 tin plate workers who have been granted an increase in wages McKinley in 1896.

possibility, Admiral Schley is being coming dark horse.

The cashier of a New Jersey bank who took \$140,000 of the bank's funds when arrested reported his total assets as six cents. Gambling in stocks is responsible for the difference.

Senators Chandler and Gallinger of New Hampshire should be induced to keep quiet for a time at least. The trouble in the Philippines is as much war as the country cares for at one

Statistics of live stock receipts in this market show a steady increase over a corresponding period last year, pushing Omaha up nearly to the second place notch as a live stock center. It is only a matter of time when Omaha will take the lead.

Ex-Governor Holcomb says he is anxious to tell the senate committee all he knows about the ballot fraud of two years ago. Not only the committee but the people of the state would be pleased to have the ex-governor state all he knows about that transaction.

There is no doubt that new insurance law if rigidly enforced would cut down the perquisites of the state auditor's office, for this result was sought for by the framers of the bill. It is a difficult matter, however, to tear a popocratic officeholder loose from a fat graft.

The gigantic umbrella which was to have been one of the wonders of the Transmississippi Exposition, but failed to materialize because the inventor did not have money enough to build a hen coop, is to be erected at the Paris exposition next year, providing some American will come to the front with a hundred thousand dollars to foot the bill.

Every time the city authorities find place they think would be about right as a location for a pest house they are met with an injunction or a threat of one. The authorities might dispose of people afflicted with contagious diseases as Artemus Ward proposed to do when landlords objected to families with children-kill them off.

If the federal judges are disposed to consult public sentiment they will appoint a clerk of the circuit court as well as a clerk of the district court in the Nebraska jurisdiction. Office-seekers in these parts object to the proposed merging of the two offices and forcing the appointee to accept a satary of \$7,500 a been compelled through the censorship year. Few men would decline a tender to participate in the misrepresentations. of an office paying half that salary.

Some people claim to be able to prove of judges in nearly every district of Ne- | ties. It may be admitted that some cenbraska. If the claim be true it is largely sorship is necessary, that it would be because the citizens generally are so indifferent to the matter and cannot be

JAPAN AMONG THE NATIONS had. As stated by the Japanese min- demned. ister to this country, the going into effect of the new treatles marks a turning point in the diplomatic history not only of Japan, but of the oriental countries in general. It is a recognition of equality, in respect to international relations, of the Japanese empire, which cannot fall to have important results for that country, politically and other-

That in connection with this change

to the United States is quite natural in view of the interest which this country has always taken in the oriental empire. More than forty-five years ago an American squadron under command of Commodore Perry anchored in the bay of Yedo and five years later a treaty was concluded which became the basis of Japan's conventional relations with western nations. When Perry planned his expedition Japan had been closed to the world for more than two centuries. Restricted commercial relations were tolerated with one European nation, but on terms most rigorous and humiliating. The empire was seemingly impervious to advances from without. Commodore Perry perceived, as did few of his contemporaries, that Japan's condition was the result of extraordinary and not of natural causes. He saw in the civilization then existing and in the development of the arts, industries and agriculture, promise of progress under more favorable circumstances. It was fortunate for Japan, says a writer on the relation of Japan to other nations, that such a man should have undertaken the task of bringing her into touch with the western world.

The treaty subsequently negotiated

with Japan has been characterized as a

model of moderation and set an example

which the envoys of other countries had perforce to imitate. Thus it was that the United States was instrumental in bringing Japan to the attention and serious consideration of the western nations and the effect was to arouse in the empire impulses and aspirations thitherto undisclosed. Ever since then the relations between the United States and Japan have been uniformly friendly and the treaty which went into effect yesterday is added assurance of the maintenance of these relations. The Japanese minister at Washington has expressed the hope and belief that the United States government and people, having taken such a friendly interest under the old system, will take a most friendly interest in the carrying out of county poor farm the superintendent of the new treaty. There can be no doubt as to this. The United States has as great concern as perhaps any other country in the growth of Japan and never was it more important than now that we should be on friendly terms of from 15 to 20 per cent are receiving with that progressive oriental power. a pretty fair dividend on their votes for | The industrial and commercial development of Japan has already been of great benefit to the trade of this coun-In spite of repeated protests against try and there is good reason to expect that they could not otherwise reopen the use of his name as a presidential greater benefit in the future. Then the new position this country has assumed groomed by Maryland democrats as the in the far east renders more valuable and important than ever before the

THE SOUND MONEY LEAGUE.

friendship of Japan.

It is proposed by the National Sound Money league to hold a national convention to consider the currency question, probably with a view to exerting influence upon congress. The date for the convention, which is to be held in Richmond, Va., is yet to be fixed, but it will be some time in October, and there is said already to be promise of a large attendance. No doubt such a convention would have good results. One effect to be expected from it is a more thorough awakening of sound money men to the duty of promoting that cause and keeping it alive in public attention. While all conditions are adverse to the advocates of currency debasement, while events have swept away the free silver fallacies, it is nevertheless a fact that the free coinage of silver will again be an issue in the presidential campaign next year. There are democrats who hope to subordinate this question, but the leader of the party has explicitly declared that this shall not be done and there is now no reason to doubt that his influence in the national convention will be predominant.

Such being the case the country must be prepared for another "battle of the standards" and sound money men must not permit the free silverites to be more active and aggressive than they. Zeal in support of the cause of sound money is still important and the league convention should be productive of this, while it may also be useful in its influence upon congress, where it seems probable that there will be some republican obstruction to legislation fixing the gold standard.

PROTEST AGAINST CENSORSHIP.

The protest of the newspaper correspondents at Manila against the extreme censorship exercised by order of General Otis will be approved by the American public, which has long been convinced that the reports from Manila do not fully and faithfully represent the condition of affairs. In their statement to Otis the correspondents assert that the official dispatches have not given a correct impression of the situation in the Philippines, but present an ultraoptimistic view not shared by the general officers in the field. It is pointed out that in several important respects the official dispatches have been misleading and the correspondents have

The allegations of the newspaper representatives are certainly of a very serious nature and should receive some that corporations control the selection attention from the Washington authoriinjudicious to allow the correspondents unrestricted freedom in the sending of the law regarding presidential electors, induced to attend the primaries. Should information from the Philippines. If as revised by the last legislature, proevery voter go to the primaries and that were done there would be danger vides for the selection of two at large voice his preference for judges the cor- that some of them would misuse the from the state and the remainder by porations could have very little part in privilege, perhaps to the detriment of congressional districts. Such was not at Minneapolis or that which the present con-

promised to modify the censorship and regarded as not detrimental to the tom of election at large. United States. It remains to be seen how far he is willing to go, but he may rest assured that the protest of the corthe American public which it will be wise to give heed to. The American people have lost confidence in the of-Japan should feel particularly friendly ficial reports; they will insist that the press be permitted to give them correct information.

RISKY LIFE INSURANCE INVESTMENTS. The announcement that the managers of the New York Life Insurance company had decided to market an enormous block of stocks held by that company as an investment for the benefit of its policy-holders very naturally created quite a sensation and is said to have nearly precipitated a panic on the New York Stock exchange. The alarm of the stock speculators over an apprehended slump in stocks is, however, of comparatively small moment to people ups and downs of the stock market. The alarm sounded from the Stock exchange has, however, roused popular inquiry into the character of investments made by the managers of standard life insurance companies and the danger that confronts many millions of policyholders in a possible collapse of companies that have always been considered as sound and safe as is the navesting all surplus funds either in firstclass mortgages or national, state and municipal bonds with a fixed date of

redemption and fixed interest rate. It was not known or even suspected were paying in as premiums and held | sold the other day for nearly \$1,000,000. in trust for their heirs or creditors was being invested in securities which are known to be largely made up of water. and consequently subject to fluctuation and depreciation through dishonest or copper in the United States was 526,375,591 reckless inflation or the manipulations

of stock jobbers. The impropriety as well as imprudence of investing life insurance funds in stocks must be apparent. Such investments would afford almost irresistible temptation for stock jobbing on the part of life insurance managers, who ern man." could enrich themselves by privately buying options in stocks when they were at low quotations and after bulling the stocks on tips of assured purchase of large blocks by their own company could rake in the margin.

The reason advanced by the officers of part with all their stock investments is of its disagreeable importance. their business in Germany, whose government prohibits life insurance con panies doing business in that country from making investments in any securimany by restricting life insurance managers from dabbling in stocks with funds held in trust for the holders of life insurance policies. Such restrictions would be in the interest of the companies and their creditors, the policy holders, who could better afford to dispense with dividends than to be menaced with a possible liquidation of contheir families.

Once in each year the seven judges of the district court hold a solemn conclave to assign the dockets and estab lish rules for the court to be in force for the twelve months following. These rules are presumed to be binding on each of the seven judges unless revoked by a majority in extraordinary cases. Thus all criminal cases are docketed in the criminal division and the judge assigned to that division is presumed to have exclusive jurisdiction. The equity division of the court is charged with exclusive jurisdiction in its branch of business, which includes injunctions and quo warranto proceedings. The law division is charged with the hearing and trial of civil suits before juries. But within the past two or three years the rules and regulations of the court have been set aside and the most unheard-of proceedings have been instituted in defi ance of all law and the court rules. How much longer our citizens are to be sub jected to these periodic outbreaks of judicial anarchy we are at a loss to divine.

The fair cash value of the street railways of Chicago, exclusive of the ele vated railroad, has been computed by the assessors at \$24,000,000, and the assessment for 1899 will be at one-fifth of that amount, or a fraction less than \$5,000,-000. These figures go to show that the street railroad corporations of Chicago are on friendly terms with the assessors. It is safe to assert that the market value of these properties will fall very little short of \$100,000,000, as gauged by their earning capacity.

English papers of the class which have always been hostile to the United States seize on the Alaskan boundary dispute to exhibit their ill-suppressed jealousy of the growth of the United States in power and wealth. The trouble with England is and always has been that it covets every foot of ground in the world. Nothing is too large for its ambition and nothing too small for it to contend for and the nation which disputes its claims is necessarily wrong,

Attorney General Remley of Iowa has rendered an opinion to the effect that the United States. But the American the intention of the legislature, how trivances at Niagara falls utilize.

people are entitled to be correctly in- ever, but the proposed change is due to The new treaty relations which Japan formed as to the actual facts of the an oversight in wording the law. The has just entered into with the United situation, they are entitled to a legislature which meets next winter will States and most of the European pow- knowledge of the real conditions, and undoubtedly change the law to conform ers give that country a standing among a censorship that will not allow them to the practice in other states. There the nations which it has not hitherto to have such information is to be con- is no reason why Iowa with its 60,000 republican majority should run any It is stated that General Otls has chances of one or two democratic electors slipping in, particularly when allow all matter to pass which may be democratic states adhere to the old cus-

A new factor has come into the Iowa senatorial fight to keep alive the politirespondents will have a support from cal contest which threatened to die out from being overworked. Congressman Dolliver, not through any announcement of his own, but through the action of conventions in his district, has been projected into the contest as an enter the fight in earnest Iowa is likely to witness as lively a senatorial campaign as any since the day of the famous Allison-Wilson-Harlan contest.

That owners of the tin plate mills operated by a trust were not actuated in joining the combine solely with a view to effecting greater economies is plate from \$3.87 to \$4.87 per box of 100 ing this season. pounds. While the recent advance of 15 per cent in wages of the operatives who are not directly interested in the in tin plate mills would increase the plates the price of tin plate has gone box, which strikingly illustrates the insatiable greed of the trust.

A scientist who has been investigating the "kissing bug" gives it as his alone. opinion that it is an importation from the Philippines brought in the baggage tional treasury. The New York Life is and goods of soldiers and others reby no means the only company whose turning from those islands. As the officers have invested the surplus under | bugs were not included in the schedule openly acknowledged that many if not sideration of the \$20,000,000 they most of the old line companies had de- should be deported at once. No pauper parted from the only safe policy of in- bugs from the Orient can be allowed to compete with American young men.

Nearly a Million in It.

The man who says there's nothing in a newspaper should remember that one in by policy-holders that the money they Indianapolis, a comparatively small town,

> The Boom in Copper. Globe-Democrat. There is even more of a boom in copper

pounds and the annual increase is 10 per Exercising Good Judgment. Chicago Times-Herald.

The king of Sweden has appointed an Omaha preacher to be his chaplain. The king must have been impressed with the political wisdom of finding "some good west-

Groaning Under a Load.

The Dominion of Canada has a debt of \$260,000,000, which is increased every year, tive pedestrian would be. Hence, there is own. Like the woman who put on airs be- then you must be either official or sufficiently the New York Life for their decision to cause her husband had mortgaged his house. Canada's excessive debt may be the cause

Takes His Beer in Peace.

Boers and had to borrow money to get

Our Philippine Fleet.

Twenty-two small vessels of war, three tugs and a steam barge constitute the federal fleet now available for service in the shallow bayous and inlets of the Philippines. Thirteen of these craft were acquired cerns upon whose soundness they have from Spain by purchase; the others are firing of the sunrise gun." staked the welfare and happiness of prizes of war. It is a cheap fleet-and good one, moreover. Eternal vigilance with such boats is the price of supremacy in our new eastern territory.

> Decline in Trust Stocks. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A decline of \$101,255,618 has taken place since the beginning of the year in the stocks of twenty-six industrial combines in the United States. It has been remarked frequently that the heavy capitalization o trusts is a more serious matter for investors than for any other class. Promoters had reached a point where their talk was in tens and hundreds of millions. They sent forth an avalanche of stocks based on all sorts of extravagant schemes and those who bought are \$100,000,000 poorer for their experience since January 1. A few trust stock: have advanced, but the net loss in industrials in six months is not less than \$75,000,000. Business combinations involving a big in crease in capitalization are treated with decided caution by prudent investors.

GROWING USE OF WATER POWER Increase in the Development of Local Industry.

Chicago Record. Ten or fifteen years ago the writers were trying to prove that the steam engine had forever superseded water power. But improved methods in the generation and transmission of electrical energy have again brought water power to the front. A slight retardation of this tendency has been created by the advance in the price of copper, but in turn this is having the effect of bringing aluminium into use as a conductor, for it appears that aluminium is a better conductor than copper, while its lightness and greater tensile strength permit it to be strung more easily and at small expense. It is believed that the demand for aluminium will result in improving the devices for its manufacture to such an extent that it will soon become a formidable rival of copper for all electrical work where copper is now used.

In many directions enterprises are on foot to utilize existing water power or by canalcutting and dam-building to create new power. At Massena Springs, N. Y., 40,000horse power is being secured by diverting the waters of the St. Lawrence river. Omaha expects to obtain 28,000-horse power from the Platte river. About Rochester, N. Y 20,000-horse power is to be got out of the Genesce river. At Niagara falls the water power that is now under control of the American company will soon lapse to the Canadian government, when it will be improved by a Canadian company. Between Chicago and Marseilles on the Ilfinois river 100,000-horse power will be created by the waters of the Chicago drainage channel. At several points on the river companies are organizing to utilize it. The effort to grab the privileges at the foot of the drainage channel was an evidence of the growing value of water power. Some idea of the value of this Illinois valley water power may be had when it is considered that i is two or three times as great as the force

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

The Bee is indebted to Mr. A. Schlegel, denuty auditor of customs at San Juan P R., for a copy of the Fourth of July edition of the San Juan News, published by S. E. DeRackin. It is a warm number, luminous with patriotism, colored pictures of the flag, the bird of freedom and pyrotechnics galore. A notable feature of the publication is a glowing peroration on the Declaration of Independence, followed by the Declaration liself. Recent critics of that immortal document should possess themselves of a copy of the News of July 4. They might gather from its pages some of the enthuslasm of new converts and renew allegiance to the charter of American liberty

Interviews with soldiers arriving at San Francisco on the transports Newport and Ohlo show marked unanimity of opinion on the question of increasing the army in Without exception they say that at active participant. Dolliver has a least 50,000 additional troops are needed to large personal following and should he bring about peace. Brigadier General Summers said: "Aguinaldo's forces were badly demoralized when the Oregon regiment left, twenty-nine days ago. I am of opinion that peace will have been obtained before the end of the next dry season. Of course, a much larger force is necessary in order that we may hold the country and towns evacuated by the rebels. I am of the opinion that starvation will cut a large figure in bringing Aguinaldo's forces to terms. On account of the war the rice crop, on which manifest by the sudden advance of tin the natives depend for food, is next to noth-

'The general cry when we left Manila,' said he, "was that 100,000 more men were necessary to bring about peace. There were no prospects of such result when we left. labor cost on each box of standard The volunteers have wanted to come home ever since peace was announced. Of thirtyup within the last six months \$1.72 per | two fights, the Oregon regiment took part in no fewer than twenty-seven, and we did not seem to leave much of a lasting impression upon them."

Sergeant Major Marshall said 100,000 more men were necessary to conquer Luzon

"The war is not popular among the volunteers," said he. "Six weeks in that climate enervate a man. A dash of 100 yards in that country prestrates a soldier. Every volunteer in Luzon who did not fall into a their control in stocks. It has been of assets turned over by Spain in con- peace was arranged. The so-called great victories have been without lasting results. When we marched out at one end of a conquered town the Filipinos quietly sneaked in at the other "

> Captain Saunders said positively that not fewer than 100,000 men must be sent at once to the Philippines for service at the end of the rainy season. Captain Saunders is commander of the transport Newport and is thoroughly acquainted with the conditions in and about Manila.

All the officers and men of the District of Columbia regiment that returned from the Santiago campaign except one man are said to have applied for pensions. Now it is than in gold. Last year's production of announced that F. L. Graham and J. H. Oh! pity this lad-he's not so bad, Griffiths, both of whom were officers in this regiment, have been appointed as officers in the new volunteer forces being formed for the Philippines. This presents a perplexing problem, not only for the doctors who will make the physical examination of the volunteers, but also for the pension seekers and the people who pay the pensions.

Military law renders Manila safe and silent at night. A correspondent of Leslie a Weekly says: "Carriages are but little seen at night. The native driver of a public vehi cle is not allowed out any more than a na while its population, less than that of New no carriage to be had, unless you are the York state, scarcely more than holds its owner or lessee of a private rig, and even near so as to be privileged to pass your driver by the sentry. Moreover, every time you are halted in a carriage you must leave the carriage and advance on foot for inspection and questioning. Over in the San Nicolas district, around the port, the sentries are From the way John Bull is sending so thick that proceeding in a carriage is troops and rapid-fire artillery to the Cape | more tiresome by far than walking. Every he seems to intend to lick Oom Paul first little interval covered necessitates another ties except bonds and mortgages. It and arbitrate with him afterwards. Your halt, explanations, advance, and the same strikes us that it will be imperative for Oom is not allowing his beer appetite to thing over again, about as fast as you can America to follow the example of Ger- slacken, for all that. He remembers that enter the carriage and alight. There is no John once before tried the same game on the | pleasure in a night ride through the crowded

parts of Manila. "But the end justifies the means. There are no native uprisings and no possibility of one. No city in the world is as safe by night as Manila. Deserted and nearly as still as the grave it remains, under martial law, until broad daylight comes around again, when windows open, shutters come down, the populace swarms out, and the busy life of a great city begins like magic with the

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Twenty-six industrial stocks have shrunk \$101,255,618 in value since January 1, 1899. Chicago has abandoned the projected fall ete and dumped the stadium into the murky river.

President Salles of Brazil is a base ball enthusiast, and is trying to encourage the American game in Rio Janeiro. An Ithaca (N. Y.) doctor, having a large

opinion of himself, put in a bill for \$10. 000 for ten visits to a millionaire patient. California is going to exhibit 20,000 botles of its wine at Paris, just to show the Parisians that there are other vineyards than those of France. Eight more deaths from lockjaw were re-

orted in New York and its immediate vicinity, making a total of twenty deaths rom this cause near the metropolis since ndependence day. Marcus Daly, the copper magnate, is

good shot with a rifle and spends his vacaions in the hunt for big game. The results of these expeditions have filled his house with trophies of the chase. Taking the government crop reports as

pasis of computation, the statistician of the New York Produce exchange figures that at present prices the harvests of this country, already in sight, are worth \$1,504,499,-000, which goes to show that farming is profitable business when you can farm big. The head of the English house of Paget

the example of his father, grandfather great-grandfather and great-great-grandfather, has separated from his wife. Goebel, democratic candidate for governor of Kentucky, is a remarkable man in many ways and his old "Pennsylvania Dutch" crops out in his quiet, bulldog pertinacity. He does not drink or smoke; he has killed

his man; he is a bitter enemy to all trusts

one of whose members is the son-in-law of

responsible for the law making gambling a felony in the Bourbon state. W. H. Ijams, who was recently re-elected treasurer of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad ompany, has been in the employ of the ompany for forty-six years, and has been treasurer since May, 1866. When a small hoy in Baltimore he saw the great parade that Baltimore arranged to celebrate the laying of the cornerstone of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, on July 4, 1828.

THE BARD OF ARKANSAW.

Spills Melody by the Wayside. The remark attributed to a widow, who had donned habiliments of woe in memory of the muse.

A happy demonstration of that fact is

(Ark.) fifteen years ago none of his associates har- able if he were not an imperialist bored a suspicion that he had concealed about him the germs of poesy. They knew that he lightened the weary hours of toil yellow pine corridor, spilling giorious melody as he finished a hot scoop on his rival. Sentimental song he eschewed as an unclean thing and none was ever known to profane his den in his presence. Even his confidantes would not endanger his friendhave changed and Kendrick with them. he has been a diligent suitor of the muses in secret, but with characteristic shrewdness muzzled his poetic gifts at home. Not until he journeyed westward toward "Where Rolls the Oregon" did he unhitch Pegasus and ride for a record. Thus mounted and breathing the ozone of the eternal hills he gave the editorial excursionists a series of poetical cocktails, refreshing and enlivening to a degree, a veritable oasis in a desert of dreary

It may be noted, "more in sorrow than in anger." that the bard of Arkansaw has forsaken the heavenly lyre for more earthly melodies. This might be doubted were it not vouched for by the veracious Portland Oregonian.

The first effort of the noted bard tells soft snap was eager to come home when of the fate of a Mississippi scribe who tried the tunnel act on an Iowa girl:

The editor sat on the Wagner deck, Whence all but him had fied. Beside him snuggled a maiden rare, With dumask check so red—
They stood and gazed at the passing sights.
Of that wonderful Oregon trip,
This damsel rare, this maiden fair,
And
the

from Mississipp,

She was a lass with most wondrous eyes, So limpid, clear and blue.

So limpid, clear and blue.

She gazed at him in her guileless way—
Suprose it had been you?

Your fate were the same as this poor wight's

"Tis certain—make no slip;

Chi-sit this lead here see had

> man from Mississipp.

this

The more he gazed, the deeper he fell Into the depths of love— He swore by the rolling Oregon, And skies so blue above, He'd taste the nectar of that sweet mouth Of that transcendent lin nade a mash, and settled the hash

> the from Mississipp.

The train rolled on, its thundering beats Timed well his pulsing blood That wildly throbbed in passion's floods Beneath his rhinestone stud— But suddenly fell an awful gloom, As though a pail did slip, On that maiden fair, so sweet, so rare,

And the

man from Mississipp Ah. ha! a tunnel full deep and long,
That train was passing through,
His chance had come and he grasped it well,
He knew a thing or two;
And with tiger bound he leaped to her,
And then he clasped her—NIT.
And Elysian bliss! He snatched a kiss—

from Mississipp.

Oh! for the touch of a vanished hand!
That kiss on a vanished cheek!
Oh! for the maid who stopped aside,
So reguish, yet so meek!
When the Wagner rolled in daylight broad
He hed in loving grip. He held in loving grip, chap with whiskers three feet long— Did

> CUIN from Mississipp.

that

An fowa editor boarded the train with a bottle of cocktairs in his pocket, chuckling to himself over the good time in prospect Before the train had gone ten miles, the editor sat down with the proverbial dull, sickening thud upon the aforesaid bottle. It smashed to pieces, and its contents immersed a wide section of the editorial trousers, to say nothing of a wide area of a palace car plush seat. The poet laureate has embalmed this incident in verse, as follows:

Iowa is a good old state,

'Tis always in the van,
With fields of corn and fields of grain
Rejoicing heart of man.
But its chiefest claim to g'ory
Is an editor who by chance
Once took his morning cocktail
By absorption through his pants.

Here is another poetical etching revealing the tribulations of a Nebraska molder of public opinion: Only a harmless editor, only a roguish

dame; Only a pair of lily white hands that grasped him as he came; Only a pair of sturdy knees, only a coat of Only a leather slipper that dusted the Only a pair of struggling limbs, only acrothose knees, Only a quaver in the air, "Oh, let me now, please" Only a pair of feminine paws, put to lively

Only a struggling editor, to paddle and wallop and bruise. Only some moments of terror, only ex-Secretary William C. Whitney, is the young marquis of Anglessey, who, following the example of his father, grandfather. battered editor-and the hellish

> A Galvanized Legend. Chicago News.

Another pretty little story has been poiled and another tale of marvelous fortune laid away on the same shelf as the legends of unlimited gold finds in the Klondike. and corporations; he does not gamble and is young man who paid \$4 for an old coat at a outh side auction, and who found \$3,000 in bonds in the inside pocket, has learned that his bonds are worthless and his profit of \$2,996 has vanished utterly. It is just as well. That story would have been quoted at every gathering of unlucky men for thirty years to come and would have shared honor with the narrative of the farmer whose plow turned up an old brass kettle containing \$43,597 in Spanish gold and a chart locating the rest of Captain Kidd's buried treasures

A BISHOP'S STRANGE VIEW.

Tunes His Harp on the Wing and The Gospel of War Substituted for the Gospel of Peace,

Detroit Free Press. Bishop J. M. Thoburn, a missionary of the of her fifth husband, "You never know a man cross, who has spent forty years among the until you live with him a while," applies to benighted people of India, preaching the other men and other conditions. You can- gospel of peace and the doctrines of the sernot judge a newspaper man's talents by his mon on the mount, is evidently as rank an shop work. It is necessary to get him out imperialist as the country contains. He has on a vacation, free from the cares and recently returned from the Philippines, anxieties of toil, and watch his mental where he was an interested observer of powers expand and bloom under the rare events for a season. He thinks that the sunshine of freedom. Then only is he at- course of affairs in the Philippines made it tuned to the harmonies of the blessed; then inevitable that the United States should asonly does his soul respond to the promptings sent its authority there, as the only alternative of anarchy and assassination. But with reference to the means which the United supplied by A. J. Kendrick, a former Bee States should take to assert its authority man, at present publisher of the Fort Smith the worthy bishop has a theory that may be News-Record. When Kendrick considered quite remarkable for a clergyman justled for the festive item in Omaha some to entertain-or at least it would be remark-

The only trouble lies in the Island of Luzon. All the other islands are peaceful, Bishop Thoburn, therefore, suggests that it with stanzas of sacred song and oft his would be a wise plan to enlist the men of thrilling voice echoed through the dark the other islands who are the natural enemies of the inhabitance of Luzon, to fight Aguinaldo's army. The bishop is confident under the Filipino chieftain if officered by Americans.

Thus this man of peace who has spent ship by accusing him of woolng the muse in forty years among the dark-skinned people springtime or any other old time. But times of the orient, teaching them how the white man's religion is based upon love and good Since pitching his tent in the vibrant wilds will even to enemies, would have the United of Arkansaw, by the banks of the Poteau, States government set the natives of the Philippines to killing each other off. To the lay mind this proposition of the bishop's is lkely to seem rather cold-blooded. Nor is It probable that Mr. McKinley will act upon the suggestion by ordering a few regiments of Sulu pirates to be recruited and turned loose in the interior of Luzon.

The bishop also holds the advanced imperialistic ground that the United States should take part in the partition of poor old, helpless China, "in the interest of morality and Christianity," of course. This is what the old world powers are using as an excuse for their spoliation of the Celestial kingdom. It is to be done "in the interest of morality and Christianity." The United States should have its portion with the rest of the robbers, thinks this good and gentle bishop. And he finds it hard to understand why the American republic should "shrink from giving up her exclusive policy and hesitate to take her place among the nations."

The most charitable way to explain Bishop Thoburn's un-American views upon the Chinese problem is to attribute them to an absence from his own country so long that he has forgetten the traditional policy which has heretofore kept us from entering into entangling alliances and saved us from the national crimes of Europe.

CHEERY CHAFF.

Chicago News: "Billy, have you ever fol-lowed a wild mountain trail?"
"No, but I've gone all through a modern

Detroit Journal: Microbes are now understood to be necessary to human life. I our tendency, we believe, to regard as cessities today what were merely conv iences yesterday.

Chicago Post: "Fortunately we don't have th a thing as lese majeste in this coun-','' said the bachelor. Oh, I don't know,'' replied the benedict. My wife seems to regard any comment on her cooking as somewhat in that line

Philadelphia Record: Lawyer-What is your age, madam?
Fair Witness—I am—er—that is—er—
Lawyer (sarcastically)—Kindiy remember,
madam, that every moment you gain now
will not be to your advantage. Indianapolis Journal: "Let's send some ce cream over to Mrs. Hopkins." "Why, Clara, her husband is in the ice

"Well, that's it; she never gets enough Chicago Record: "We ought to hear from those arctic explorers."
"Oh, I don't know. If they have found the

north pole this isn't the tim them to be giving it away." Chicago News: "Young man," said the fatherly individual, if you continue at this pace you will shorten your days."
"Would that I could," responded the youth, who deals out ribbons ten hours out of twenty-four. "If I thought I could shorten my working days I'd try a mile-a-minute pace."

a-minute pace. Detroit Journal: After the high church wedding the fashionable bride and groom "Shall we meet again?" she asked, trying

to seem interested.
"Yes, there's ladies' day at the club, you know," he answered, smiling, for it would be impolite to act bored. THE EASY-GOING MAN.

Detroit Free Press. He never has a single care.
There's naught can give him worry;
No matter what the time may be,
He never has a hurry.
He rises when it pleases him;
Does not retire till late;
The district states don't trouble him. The latest styles don't trouble him, But still he's up-to-date,

He does not bother over wheat,
The price of pork or stocks;
He never fears his business will
Some day land on the rocks.
His face is always beaming bright,
He very rarely kicks;
The reason he's so happy is
Because he's only six.

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These are dressy and cool, wash nicely, and are the proper dress for torrid weather. We have cut the price of

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