THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year. \$4.00 Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year. 8.00 Daily, Sunday and Illustrated, One Year. 2.25 Sunday and Bustrated, One Year. 2.25 Illustrated Bee, One Year. 2.00 Sunday Bee, One Year. 2.00 Saurday Bee, One Year. 2.00 Weekly Bee, One Year. 65 OFFICES.

OFFICES.

Omaha: The Bee Bullding.
South Omaha: City Hail Building. Twentyfifth and N Streets.
Council Bluffs: 10 Pearl Street.
Chicago: 307 Oxford Building.
New York: Temple Court.
Washington: 501 Fourteenth Street.
CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and discrial Department. The Omaha Bee. Eduorial Department. BUSINESS LETTERS.

Business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Com-pany, Omaha. REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps accepted in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on maha or Eastern exchange, not accepted the BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

9000	
State of Nebraska, I	Souglas County, 88.:
Publishing company, 1	being duly sworn, says
that the actual number	r of full and complete
copies of The Daily.	Morning, Evening and
Sunday Bee, printed	during the month of
June, 1899, was as fo	llows:
124,300	1625,100
224,700	1725,560
225,170	1827,140
424,970	1925,020
625,230	2025,000
624,790	2124,940
725,830	2225,450
825,800	2324,990
A PARTITION OF THE PARTY OF THE	

24,940 27.080 26,231 24,965 25,220 25,300 24,850 25,24025,070 24,960 ..758,526 Less unsold and returned copies 10,348

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1839. L. E. BOYLE. (Seal) Notary Public. Parties Leaving for the Summer. Parties leaving the city for the

24,039

Bee business office, in person or by mail. The address wifi be changed as often as desired.

summer may have The Bee sent to

them regularly by notifying The

Nebraska has no ground for complaint against the weather clerk this season.

Fusion or no fusion is just now the paramount question that agitates the Herdmanites.

If there are any more silver republicans in these parts The Bee is not able to locate them.

The old Sixteenth street viaduet will soon be torn down, but the new Six- little desire to fight over it as the or damage by fire, lightning or storm, or teenth street viaduct seems to be as far off as ever.

with the returning Nebraska soldiers.

The do-nothing popocratic State ing its salary with regularity and having a good time at the expense of the taxpayers without rendering any serv-

South Omaha proposes to know just why the saloons were allowed to reopen on Sunday. If they would ascertain why the saloons were ordered closed it might give a clue to the reason for reopening.

The Milwaukee Street Railway company has surprised its employes with an unexpected increase of pay, thus forestalling agitation for a raise and a possible strike. Henry C. Paine is a shrewd manager.

Agoncillo, the Filipino representative who came to this country and later went to Europe, has not been heard from for some time. The seductive influences of the Paris cafes have evidently weakened his desire to shed any blood for his country.

Having been successful in their recent strike for a large portion of pie in their rations the prisoners in the Anamosa (Ia.) penitentiary have protested against any reduction in the tobacco allowance. The next thing we hear of will be a strike of the convicts for a ration of liquor with their meals.

According to memorials circulating in Cuba the condition of the island is hopeless. One sets forth that no tropical country has ever been able to govern itself without constant revolutions and disorders. The other asserts that no northern country has ever been able to successfully colonize and rule a tropical country. There is a measure of truth in both statements.

A practical illustration of the resuits of using different metals as currency is at hand. That the dearer advocates that many of them have doubtless come to believe their statements are true. There have arrived at issue. New York twenty-five tons of copper coins from India which are to be democracy are still devoted to the different or too lazy to do the work. melted up and sold as metal because they are worth more in that shape than highly probable that they will control as currency. It is announced there is the national convention. Indeed this also a profit in similarly handling is regarded as assured. But it is no Chinese copper coins.

cent interview, indicated that, in his questions of immediate interest the a pen in this portion of the assessors' opinion, the democratic party should drop sliver as an issue and make the far from being harmonious on the sub- to the producer and dealer, that the campaign on an anti-trust platform. ject of expansion, some of the ablest provisions of the law be faithfully car-The followers of 16 to 1 immediately men in its ranks favoring the retention proceeded to jump on the only Moses of all the territory which the United the Iowa democrats have had since the States has come into possession of war and pronounce him a traitor. through the war with Spain. All demo-There is growing evidence, however, crats are not opposed to trusts. The merely deprive Omaha of needed facilithat when the convention meets the ex- party is more nearly a unit in oppo- ties for meeting the growing demand governor will be found to have a con- sition to the tariff than to anything for more room for the High school class siderable following. The leaven of else, but the tariff will not be an issue and expose the pupils of the High common sense will work, even in an next year.

THE USE OF GOLD AS CURRENCY. Mr. Roberts, treasurer of the United Of course the banks cannot very well do this arbitrarily, but must be gov-

festing anxiety and solicitude.

A MARKED CONTRAST.

Nebraska and Missouri have both en-

acted laws for the suppression of com-

binations in restraint of trade. While

these laws have been a dead letter in

Nebraska they have been very effective

in Missouri. Nebraska not only boasts

a general anti-trust law that prohibits

every species of combination in re-

straint of trade, but it also has on its

statutes a law expressly framed to pre-

vent combinations among fire insur-

fire insurance combines when it was

enacted no attempt has yet been made

by the attorney general to have it en-

forced or even to test its constitution-

ality. In fact there has been no at-

tempt on the part of the underwriters

In Missouri, however, where they

have an attorney general who does not

play fast-and-loose in dealing with

trusts and lawless combines, the insur-

The recent decision of the supreme

insurance combine as coming within

ing business in that state to instruct

ber of, or a party to, any pool, trust,

ulate or fix the price or premium to be

now connected with, or is a member of,

the maintaining of the price or pre-

In view of the fact that seventy-three

that the state's authority will be fur-

few more cables between Europe and

Every law passed by the legislature

therewith."

compact.

tomers, which as a rule is for paper. creasing supply of paper currency must situation good reason for solicitude and ulating business generally. continue to increase. The trouble is realize the necessity of a vigorous efthat there is not enough of the smaller fort to stay the swelling tide of opposidenominations and it will probably be tion to that cause and to its leading the policy of the government in future exponent, whose only hope of renomito coin more \$5 pieces. The coinage of nation is in keeping the free coinage of gold when it was used chiefly in the silver at 16 to 1 the predominant issue. foreign exchange movement was limited chiefly to double engles. These are not of a character to meet the demand for small currency during the cropmoving season and the coinage during the last few months has been directed more than ever before to the production of \$10 and \$5 pieces. This will undoubtedly be continued, as it is understood that both the United States treasurer and the director of the mint are disposed to avail themselves of the present opportunity to familiarize the public with coin so long as there is no

popular opposition. The popular preference for paper currency in ordinary business transactions is due to its greater convenience and this is a very important consideration. The supply of paper money, however, is decreasing and the necessity of using more coin is becoming all the time more urgent. A partial remedy, if any be needed, might be found in encouraging the national banks to increase their note issues, which could be done by allowing them to issue to the par value of bonds deposited as security for circulation.

PREMIER LAURIER EXPLAINS.

Laurier, has offered an explanation of dissolve. the contention of Canada regarding the Alaskan boundary question. The court of Missouri which pronounced the premier states the matter accurately as far as he goes, but he does not present reach of the anti-trust law has comthe case fully and therefore his ex- pelled each fire insurance company doplanation is not satisfactory.

In regard to his reported statement that the boundary question must be all compacts tending to prevent free settled by arbitration or war Sir Wil- competition. The instructions issued frid Laurier explicitly denies that he by one of these companies to its agent had any serious thought of war, but on at St. Joseph, where the legal contest the contrary he believed war to be out was first instituted, are very specific. of the question and not to be thought | They direct the agent "hereafter to re-

of. "I will go further," he declared, fuse in any manner to be connected "and say that war over this or any with, create, enter into, become a memother question would be criminal." This is the proper spirit in which to agreement, combination, confederation regard the matter and if the Canadian or understanding with any corporation, government is controlled by this view partnership, individual or any other an amicable settlement of the vexing person or association of persons to regcontroversy will certainly be reached in time, for the American people have as paid for insuring property against loss Canadians. There is, however, no to maintain said price when so reguprobability that in any event Canada lated or fixed, and that if said agent is will be permitted by the British gov-Governor Poynter and the popocratic ernment to carry its contention so far machine have a keen appreciation of as to seriously endanger friendly rela- tract, combination or confederation, or the best support from the south and west the necessity of squaring themselves tions. As a London paper said in commenting on Premier Laurier's "arbitration or war" declaration, England whatever name, to fix or limit the price Board of Transportation is still draw- would require a much more vital matter erty against loss or damage by fire, new customers should be seized with avidity. han this boundary question to cause States.

We have no doubt that ultimately mium to be paid for insuring property. this question will be settled by arbitra- the agent will at once withdraw theretion and that an arrangement will be from and forever cease to be connected effected between the British and American governments regardless of Canada, if the latter shall persist in its fire insurance companies were tempopolicy of obstruction. Meanwhile it rarily suspended from doing business in might be well for indiscreet statesmen St. Joseph, besides being adjudged to like Sir Wilfrid Laurier to refrain pay a fine of \$1,000 each, it is not likely from discussing the question.

THE DEMORALIZED DEMOCRACY.

Rarely has the democratic party been so thoroughly demoralized as it is at of that state so long as its prosecuting present and at no previous time since officers and courts fearlessly discharge 1872 were the conditions less favorable their duty. to party harmony and success than they now are. On every hand there are dissension and disaffection. Leaders | as special cable dispatches to American rank and file seem hopelessly divided. | there would be business enough for a

Bryanism is meeting with a formidable and apparently growing opposi- America. A fair sample of this class tion. Some of the ablest and shrewd- of butterine news is a special cable disest democratic politicians are arraying patch from London to the Inter Ocean, themselves against it, even in the which informs the American people in south. The recent anti-Bryan pronun- all seriousness that the increase in ciamento of Senator Morgan of Ala- the number of recruits for the Britbama is said to have stirred that state ish army during the present month as no other political deliverance has in | is attributed to the order of the war years and it promises to exert an in- office relaxing the regulation defluence in other southern states. It is barring young men from enlisting in by no means improbable that Alabama | the army on account of decayed teeth. will send to the democratic national We are also informed by cable that convention next year an anti-Bryan under the new rule recruits whose teeth land, one of the shrewdest democratic put in order by the regimental dentist. politicians in the country, is laboring The fakir who wrote this cable evifor the reorganization of the party. In dently slipped a cog in his memory. New York Croker and other Tammany He forgets there could have been no leaders are opposed to Bryanism and in possible use for a regimental dentist New Jersey party reorganization is in the British army if all the soldiers being talked of, which means no good were required to be endowed with for the leader of the national democ- sound molars and iron 'aws. racy. The factional conflicts in Kentucky and Illinois are notable evidence of democratic demoralization. In the of the state providing for the collection metal would go out of circulation has west the strength of free silver has of industrial or other statistics has been denied so strongly by the 16 to 1 greatly decreased and many who supported it three years ago now think it This work is largely delegated to the should be abandoned as a political

Unquestionably a majority of the cause of free silver at 16 to 1 and it is less certain that the free silver cause cannot command in 1900 the support it wanting from some townships and in Ex-Governor Boies of Iowa, in a re- received in 1896. On all other public

Already the party leaders are mani- but it seriously cripples the working in the world.

ried out.

This | people and incidentally causes a shrinkwas shown in the meeting of the age of business to shopkeepers. If the States, recently made a plea for an ex- democratic national committee at Chi- \$150,000 set apart for the erection of tended use of gold coin in the ordinary cago, a year in advance of the time for this building could be taken out of the everyday transactions of business, urg holding the national convention. It bank vaults every dollar would have ing that the banks should as far as is indicated in the fact that a member been expended for labor and material. possible promote the use of gold as of the committee has gone abroad to it would have given employment to currency by giving it to their patrons, induce the chairman, Senator Jones, to stone cutters, brickmakers and brickreturn to the United States as soon as layers, carpenters, plasterers, plumbpossible, for the purpose, it is under- ers, painters, moulders, iron founders, erned largely by the preference of cust stood, to check if possible the move- roofers, tinners and other workmen. ment against Bryanism. Whether this Every dollar earned by these wage-Gold coin, however, is steadily in- is the fact or not, there is no doubt that workers would circulate among the recreasing in circulation and with a de- the free silver advocates see in the tail dealers and tradespeople, thus stim-

Warm Time in Prospect.

The yarn trust admits its purpose is to make it warm for the people by next winter at latest.

Breach of Professional Courtesy. Philadelphia Ledger. A Chicago pickpocket came to grief when he tried to rob a member of the Illinois legislature. The attempt was a gross breach of professional courtesy

Imperialism and Freedom

All General Otis has to say is that the newspaper men make the mistake of exbefore imperialism struck the nation.

Moustnehe Immune. Buffalo Express.

ance companies that prevent active Regarding the singular preference of the competition through underwriters' kissing bug for the upper lip of its victims, boards and rate makers. While there it is observed that a moustache is an efwas a great deal of bluster about the fectual safeguard. This may interest even enforcement of the law that prohibits the girls.

Skillful Acrobat.

New York Mail and Express. Mr. Bryan's shiftiness as a politician has rarely been more strikingly displayed than it is in his present attitude toward the democratic factional fight in Kentucky. His to cover up the work of the prohibited open declaration in favor of Goebel, the party nominee for governor who is said to be a gold standard man, means that he may indorse a gold supporter in one state and a silver supporter in another, but that he is always and first of all a Bryan man. In his picturesque effort to be all things to all The Canadian premier, Sir Wilfrid ance combine has been compelled to men he is invariably animated by a high sense of loyalty to the interests of number

Compulsory Arbitration.

Philadelphia North American The suggestion has been repeatedly made by the North American that the true way of arriving at compulsory arbitration as a substitute for strikes and lockouts is to impose its agents to keep their hands free from upon corporations, as a condition of their creation by the state, the obligation to settle disputes with employes by an appeal to an impartial tribunal. Eminent lawyers declare the proposal legally sound, and men interested in social progress regard it as an extremely fruitful idea. Naturally, the violent disturbances in Brooklyn and Cleveland. and the prevalence of less warlike strikes elsewhere, cause everybody just now to be more than usually hospitable to plans for a remedy. Consequently, the press is taking up the North American's scheme for the gradual introduction of compulsory arbitra-

AMERICAN COTTON ABROAD.

Exceptionally Fine Exhibit Being Prepared for Paris Exposition.

Philadelphia Inquirer. The determination of the Agricultural department to make an exceptionally fine exor a party to, any pool, agreement, conhibit of cotton at the Paris fair should enlist of any club, compact, board of under- that those sections are capable of giving. The prosperity of many states in the union writers or other association, under is inextricably bound up in cotton and the opportunity that the Paris exhibition will would have to do the fighting and it or premium to be paid for insuring prop- give them to extend their markets and gain lightning or storm, or for the fixing or For the nest few years a sort of England to go to war with the United regulating, directly or indirectly, or for poverty has been the rule in certain southern states on account of the prevailing lov price of the staple. Five-cent cotton has almost killed the enterprise of the planter. Each year there has been increasing pressure brought to bear to decrease the acreage and by that means raise the price. The natural selfishness of the individual has, however, prevented this or any other cooperative plan looking to better prices, and all that remains for the planters to do is to

secure new markets for their product If the south and west will meet the Agricultural department half way they will find these new markets through the Paris fair. ther defied. It may also be taken for The intention of the department is to show granted that the Missouri anti-trust the manufacturers of Germany, Great Britlaw will be enforced in every other city ain and Belgium, as well as all the other nations, that this country raises the bes cotton of every variety that is grown. If conviction is carried, then the markets will be more widely opened to us. The salvation of the planter now lies in the export trade If all the fakes that are palmed off We are growing more cotton each year than our looms can possibly consume and the disagree upon vital questions, factional newspapers were really fabricated in fierce competition that exists has driven the antagonisms grow more intense, the London and other European capitals staple below a reasonable trading point. The cotton growers should find new markets. Once found the rest is easy.

AMERICAN GOODS IN ENGLAND.

Increasing Sale of Articles Manufac tured in the United States. Washington Times,

curious report comes from Bradford, England, and it is backed by the American consul. He says that if you go into any cutlery or hardware shop in Bradford and ask for shears you will be given a pair bearing a New Jersey trademark, and the most curious thing about this is that all such cutlery is purchased through Sheffield, which was once the sole headquarters for knives, sciasoru, shears and other cutlery. It is said delegation. Senator Gorman of Mary- are unsound must at once have them that English tailors and cutters use almost entirely shears of American make

It is possible that in certain lines of trade this report can be matched in many other parts of the world. More than one foreign town which used to send goods to America now receives them from this country, and sometimes it puts on its own stamp and reships them for American use at an increased price. This is notoriously the case with wines. Besides, it is unquestionably true that many of the articles in common use in this country and bearing a foreign imprint are made

This state of things is encouraging, though it may seem rather queer. It indicates that trade relations are gradually getting shaken down so that the country which can make assessors. Some neglect it through a the best quality of silks, or shears, or crockmisconception of its importance and ery, or shoes, will eventually devote itself others simply because they are too into its specialty and make these things for the whole world. Thus time and money will be saved and the people will have a greater There is no reason why through this variety of luxuries and greater and greater medium it should not be possible to perfection in the making of weres will be ascertain accurately the acreage of reached. It is said by some close observers every crop in the state, yet there is not of India that the caste system, under a a county where the statistics are not better industrial organization, will prove of infinite use in manufacturing, for the son of the harnessmaker will become a harness many counties there is not a scratch of maker, the miner will follow his father's trade, and so on. This may be so in a coundemocrats are divided. The party is books. It is an important matter, both try like India, and to a certain extent it will be true in America. When a man's father and grandfather before him have been seamen, there are some things about the seafaring life that he does not need to be He inherits them insensibly. taught The High school injunction is to be with farming or manufacturing. But it is deplored for many reasons. It will not probable that the varying conditions and greater freedom of our life will be more to the advantage of the worker than any Indian caste system, for they will provide that those "sports" or variations from the an-

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

Importance of Their Influence Upon Soil and Water Conditions. Philadelphia Record.

Whenever any portion of the country is the forests, but to the washing down of debris-largely mining refuse. Brushes which grow spontaneously on

clogging of streams, so that there is no affect the public safety and comfort? A was 8,023, quite a change from Bryan's 12,493 absolute necessity for trees in this connec- street railway is part of the ordinary equip- in 1896. tion. That forests over a drainage area ment of every city, as much so as the gas o the streams more slowly is considered highly improbable; that forests have any influence in increasing or diminishing rainfall has never been proved; but that they do conserve the water by diminishing evappecting the same freedom that they enjoyed oration, giving greater outflow at low water and preventing the absolute drying up of streams seems very likely.

There seems to be a popular misinterpre-

tion of forests and rainfall. For example, the fact that certain arid districts bordering upon the Mediterranean sea were formerly more thickly populated than at present has been ascribed to a formerly better climate, and the decrease of population has been attributed to the deforesting of the regions place, no sufficient proof that the regions have ever been seriously deforested by man; and no proof, in the second place, that the injurious change of climate has not been a natural one, under which the former tree growth, as well as the former greater population, has naturally and gradually de

creased. Again, excessive tree cutting, as in Savoy and elsewhere, has allowed the rain to wash the soil from the mountain slopes into the valleys, greatly to the injury of plant growth in both places. It has also caused an excessive variation of stream volume between sudden floods at times of rain and dwindling streams in dryer spells and seasons, but it has not been shown that the destruction of trees has affected the rainfall. There are, indeed, very few accurate records which can be appealed to in evidence of any such connection, and no decisive results can be claimed in any case.

The forests should be preserved by every means possible. Their influence upon soil and water conditions is important. They hold the soil upon the steep slopes; they prevent erosion in hill lands underlaid with impenetrable subsoils; they prevent formation of shifting sands to check the rapid, superficial flow of water, and thus prevent the formation of destructive torrents, with the consequent sanding over of fertile valley lands; they check the filling up of rivers with debris and, therefore, diminish danger of floods. But it is premature to say, as is often alleged, that the climate of a region can be changed by planting trees, even in great numbers. On the other hand, it is highly probable that whatever rain might fall would be better saved for springs and streams in a region with a good proportion of forest than in a barren region, and that the injurious action of hot winds, cyclones, tornadoes, hurricanes and drouths, such as afflict the western part of the Mississippi basin, would be diminished if trees could be induced to grow more abundantly, and if the reckless and unnecessary destruction of existing forests should be prevented.

STREET RAILWAYS IN EUROPE. Features of the Service Compared

with that of This Country. Chicago Record. Abroad the status of the passenger in the treet car is different from what it is in the United States. In European cities, almost without exception, the fare is based upon distance and ranges from 1 to 2 cents a mile. In Berlin the charge is 21/2 cents for the first two miles and 1 cent for each additional mile. These figures represent a fair average of the situation in the other cities of Europe.

In a few cities passengers are permitted to ride standing in the aisles of cars. In many a limited number may ride standing on the platform. In some cases the pas senger who rides standing on the platforn pays a reduced fare. In the city of Copenbagen when all seats are filled no more passengers are taken on and conductors are heavily fined if they exceed the licensed number. The same rule prevails in Edinourgh and generally on the continent.

Lines are variously owned and in many cases by the city, but in most instances by corporations. Compensation for the franchise differs. In Berlin the companies have to pave and repair the streets in which they run and pay a large bonus to the city. In Dubřin the company pays the city \$2,500 pe. mile of track per year. At this rate the 400 miles of double track street railroads in Chicago would pay yearly into the city treasury \$1,000,000. In Dublin the fare is 2 cents with 1 cent per mile after the first two miles: while, if after twenty years the city desires o buy the entire plant, it can do so by paying the value of the machinery, track, etc., as it then stands. In the event of a disagreement the board of trade becomes the rbitrator

Altogether, the most striking features the foreign street car service as compared with the American service are that the passenger pays according to the distance he ides and can have a seat. The amount of place. It is eafe to say, however, that they are generally lower than in Chicago.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The earl of Dudley holds a single life in surance policy for \$6,000,000. Marcus Daly, the copper magnate, is one f the best rifle shots in Montana.

These are the days when perspiring huenough to accommodate the whole family. nelanolestes picipes.

A prominent negro who was recently aplife insurance and then decline the office. There are so many factions in the demoratic party of Kentucky that the prohibi-

tionists expect to make a respectable comparative showing for their ticket this year The daily exercise indulged in by Admiral Dewey includes an hour's practice in shifting his satchel from one hand to the other while in the act of stepping down from Private John McChristol, Company F. First the gang plank.

There will be more trouble for Mr. Jefries when Senators Chandler and Gallinger have decided which of them is most eligible to take him on, according to the Queensberry civil service rules.

Ex-Secretary John G. Carlisle when preparing a case or a speech mechanically plays solitaire. He will begin sometimes early in the evening and be at the game until fong

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYES WAGE Discussion of a Subject of Vital Inter-

est to Municipalities. Washington Star. There is a serious question in many visited by such disastrous floods as those minds as to how far the law-making powers Its foundation has gone to pieces. which have recently occurred in Texas a can or should go in the regulation of wages braska banks report deposits amounting to widespread discussion relative to the pro- and labor conditions. Some believe that the \$21,000,000. In the dark days of the Clevetection of forests ensues. The protection legislative function can properly be extended land failure and the Bryan scare the of our forests is eminently desirable. Where to cover any phase of the industrial situ- braska bank deposits amounted to only \$11,they are cut away from a drainage area, ation. Others declare that it is not a legitiespecially on hillsides, the amount of silt mate or a safe prerogative to extend to the lican administration. Bryan, if renomicarried to the streams is increased. By compounders of the laws, that the matter nated, will be pushed hard in Nebraska. filling up the bed of a river this generally of wages and labor conditions should be left Though state pride is enlisted in behalf of causes the heights of high waters to gradu- to adjust itself in accordance with the state a second trial, the republican vote has grown ally increase without any greater quantity of the markets, of trade and of the exi- since 1898. The fusion plurality last year of water passing through the river. A gencies of capital. The latter view seems was only 2,721 for governor, the republicans notable case of the rising of a river bed due to prevail as a rule, although there is a carrying the legislature and gaining a sento such deposits of silt is that of the Sacra- very general disposition to encourage the ator. Bryan has no certainty in Nebraska mento river. In this case, however, the statutory regulation of the hours of labor. in 1900. In fact, the chances are the other change is not due to the cutting away of Fublic interest, however, may eventually de- way. Some of the western states in his list mand that the whole question be divided. Is it not proper that the law-making bodies One of these is Washington. Bryan's antishould regulate wages in the case of the expansion views alone settle that. Washinghillsides are as serviceable as forests in street railways and similar enterprises which ton is for commercial development on the checking soil waste and the consequent employ the public agencies and directly Pacific. Its republican plurality last year not be threatened without immediately in-

diminish the flood heights of rivers by con- and water service, or the sanitary agencies. serving the rainfall and causing it to pass It is now regarded as a necessity, which canjuring the prosperity of the people. Here at least might be a proper plane for direct legislative interference to prevent such disturbances over the question of wages and general labor conditions as are too frequently experienced in the large cities. street railway strike is always a serious affair. It not only deprives the city of a tation of various facts concerning the rela- part of its rightful means of transportation, but it precipitates a condition of anarchy which requires the exercise of the most rigorous

measures to suppress. It jeopardizes the lives of innocent citizens. It disturbs business, arouses the discontented and gives the malicious and the wicked a chance to riot in question. There is, however, in the first or steal in the midst of the general excitement. Few other lines of labor difficulty so vitally affect the public welfare. There is no means at hand to keep such a strike within its proper limits as a protest by the workers. The very machinery of their industry affords opportunity for violence. The first declaration of a street car strike is an invitation to the lawless to demonstrate against the peace of the people. It would seem reasonable under such circumstances, in the absence of any direct or partial municipal control of the street railways, for the legislative bodies to intervene to lay the foundations of a more reasonable method by establishing minimum wages and fixing certain standard conditions. The average strike grows out of disputes over wage rates. ometimes, as in Cleveland recently, this factor is complicated by questions of the recognition of the union or of the status of individuals. Back of the great majority of the outbreaks, however, is the perennial question of compensation. The more highly the local transportation service is developed the more essential it becomes to the citizen; the more closely it is identified with his needs and his prosperity the more surely it will be recognized as one of the great public agencies, and therefore the more legitimately it will become a subject for legislative control, in whole or in part. There is no avoiding this progression, which is evidenced by various eruptions of public sentiment in all parts of the country in

YEAR'S EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Comparative Summary for 1898-99 Given Out by the Treasury Department.

favor of some measure of municipal control.

WASHINGTON, July 27.-The detailed able of imports and exports of the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, has been completed by the treasury bureau of statistics. The summariza tion which accompanies it shows the foreign commerce of the year by great classes, compared with that of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, as follows: 1898. 1899

Articles of food and Articles in a crude condition which enter into the various processes of domestic indus-201,428,375 221,998,377

rticles wholly or partially manufac-tured for use as material in the manufactures and mechanic arts rticles manufac-tured ready for 58,584,559 60,712,518 97,832,404 108, 621, 400 consumption tary use, luxuries,

77,448,472 Total imports....\$ 616,049,654 \$ 697,116.854 ..\$ 149,819,594 \$ 206,507,812 37,726,964 1898. reducts of agricul ..\$ \$53,683,570 \$ 784,999,009 ture roducts of manu-290,697,354 19,410,707 factures Products of mining. 28,832,547 37,900,171 42,316,779 roduct of the fish-5,425,483 3,164,628 eries Miscellaneous

Total domestic .\$1,210,291.913 \$1,204,123,13 exports\$1,210,291,913 \$1,204,123,134 Foreign goods re-exported ...\$ 21,190,417 \$ 23,082,285 Total exports....\$1,231,482,330 \$1,227,206,419 PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS

Soldiers of Civil War Remembered b the General Government. WASHINGTON, July 27 .- The following pensions have been granted;

Issue of July 14, 1899: Supplemental - George Bel Nebraska: amy, Grand Island, \$6; Joseph B. Wes

Iowa: Original-Harrison Vanderlip, San orn, \$8; Edwin C. Wetherbee, Marshall own, \$8. Restoration and increase—John L. town, \$8. the fare can hardly be determined except by French, Faulkner, \$8 to \$14. Original, wid-comparison with other values in the same lows, etc. (reissue)—Sarah J. Lee, South Eng. lish, \$12.

German Rule in the Carolines. WASHINGTON, July 27 .- Information ceived in official quarters here is to the effect that a party of German officials which will inaugurate German rule in the Carolines, recently acquired by Germany fron Spain, sailed on Tuesday last by way of Genoa on a North German Lloyd steamer Those who have been chosen for this work manity wishes the refrigerator was big are Dr. Stahl, who will be vice governor and priced? will establish his seat in Ponape; Herr People of all shades of belief will detest Fritz, who will have charge of the Marian he kissing bug more than ever when they nen group and the West Carolines, with a try to remember that its scientific name is seat in Yap. The party will go to Singapore and thence to the Bismarck archipelago, where Dr. Stahl will recruit and ointed to an Alabama postmastership had drill a native police force for service in the the prudence to increase the amount of his Carolines. No apprehension is felt as to the orderly establishment of German administration in the islands.

Deaths in Army in Cuba. WASHINGTON, July 27 .- General Brooke

at Havana, has cabled the following death report to the War department; Santiago, July 27, Robert H. Cole, civilian died July 23, yellow fever. Pinar del Rio.

infantry, died July 24, carbolic acid poison-

National Export Exposition. PHILADELPHIA, July 27 .- At the headuarters of the National Export Exposition oday a telegram was received from Secre Frank Wiggins of the Los Angeles Cal. Chamber of Commerce, asking for 1,000 feet of space for the exhibit to be made by the Chamber of California wines, liquors and fruits. Auother telegram was cestral type, of whom there are some in after midnight. Although his mind is on received from the export agents of the eastschool to danger from fire or tornadoes, every community, will also have their place the more serious matter, he rarely makes a ern and southern cotton mills asking for

POLITICAL TIDE OF THE WEST.

Conditions Which Presuge Success for the Republican Party.

St. Louis Globe-Der No calamity party is in sight for next year. 000,000. They have doubled under a repubbefore are sure to go against him next year.

Kansas has parted company with the silver party. Its republican plurality last year was 15,870. Kansas and Washington combined take fourteen electoral votes from the Bryan column. A change of 1,600 votes last fall would have given Nebraska and South Dakota to the republicans. The gains of republican congressmen in the Transmississippi states last November were remarkable and had the high distinction of saving the house. All of Nebraska's neighboring states are as prosperous as itself and can match its increase in deposits. Speaking in the light of mathematical facts, Bryan's prospects in the states west of the Mississippi have generally faded. Figures of all kinds prove it. Nor can he count on gains east of the Mississippi, unless in Kentucky, in which the democratic party at present to more seriously divided than in 1896. The facts in the case suggest a change in the democratic candidate, but even that might cost more votes than it would gain, Presperity, expansion and sound money are a winning combination.

BRIGHT AS THEY MAKE TEM.

Philadelphia Record: The lovers had quarreled. "You're not everybody," she ex-claimed, hotly. "No," he agreed, edging closer, "but I'm pretty near everybody." And at this she capitulated.

Washington Star: "Just think of it!" sighed the girl in blue the morning after her arrival at an inland resort. "Three hammocks and not an eligible man on the premises.

Chicago Post: "Going to the country, old man?"
"Great Scott, no! It's too hot. And you?
Are you going to remain in the city any
length of time?"
"Well, I should say not. It's too hot."

Indianapolis Journal: "If these here trusts keep up their infamous work," said the man in the check suit, "first thing you know there won't be any farmers; nothing but a downtrodden pensantry too poor to buy a single gold brick without getting up a syndicate"

Detroit Free Press: "Whatever induced the Browntons to put in their summer in a houseboat?"
"It makes it comparative easy for them to dodge their creditors."

Washington Star: "There's no use talk-ing," said the man who sat on the piazza looking over his hotel bill, "Rip Van Winkle failed to appreciate his luck."

"Luck!"
"Yes. Fancy a man's being allowed to stay twenty years in the mountains without it's costing him a cent!" Dolce Far Nienie.

Chicago News.
Don't talk of politics or crops;
Don't talk of clothes or games or wars;
Don't talk of weather, hot or cold—
It is a theme my soul abhors.

Don't talk of music, art or books; Don't talk of people, far or near; In fact, why should we talk at all? 'Tis now the hammack-time o' year.

A SONG OF THE ROAD.

James Whitcomb Riley in Lippincott's. O! I will walk with you, my lad, whichever \$ 181,050,843 \$ 211,869,918 You'll have me too, the side of you, with heart as light as air;
No care for where the road you take's a-leading-anywhere—
It can be but a joyful jaunt the whilst you journey there.
The road you take's the path of love, any that's the bridth of two—
And I will walk with you, my lad—O! I will walk with you.

Ho! I will walk with you, my lad, Be the weather black or blue, Or roadsides frost or dew, my lad— O! I will walk with you.

Aye, glad my lad, I'll walk with you, whatever winds may blow, Or summer blossoms stay our steps, or blinding drifts of snow; blinding drifts of snow;
The way that you set face and foot's the
way that I will go.
And brave I'll be, abreast of you, the saints
and angels know.
With loyal hand in loyal hand, and one
heart made of two,
Through summer's gold, or winter's cold,
it's I will walk with you.

Sure, I will walk with you, my lad, As love ordains me to—
To heaven's door, and through, my lad,
O! I will walk with you.

People"

Think that our clothing is high priced simply because it is known to be good—that is a mistake.

Just now it is possible to get the genuine Browning, King & Co. garments at even less than cost.

This month is our stock taking month, and we want to get it as low as possible.

Is a \$7.50 suit for \$3.75 high

Is a \$10.00 suit for \$5.00 high priced? Is a \$15.00 suit for \$7.50 high

priced? Is a \$20.00 suit for \$10.00

high priced? The fact is that we can

sell you better clothing for less money than any one else in the city. Now is the time to test this statement.

Store closes every night at 6 o'clock.

N. B .- Are you going to attend the races at Y. M. C. A. Park Saturday? If so we have the proper outing garments at very reasonable prices.

Iowa democrat, if given a chance.