THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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1	26,060	17	25,020
2	27,060	18	24,790
3	25,110	19	24,700
4	25,400	20	24,670
5	26,050	21	24,580
6	25,560	22	24,720
7	25,440	23	26,255
8	25,440	24	24,660
9	27,355	25	24,530
10	25,290	26	24,790
11	25,480	27	24,770
12	24,920	28	24,930
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14	25,400	30	26,150
15	25,060	31	25,010
16	26,640		

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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 31st day of July, 1899. L. E. BOYLE, (Seal.) 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 mail.

The address will be changed as often as desired.

Now is the time to perpetrate your jokes about the iceman.

Nebraska rivers cannot resist the temptation to boom in these prosperous times.

Stepladders will be in demand this fall when it comes time to gather the corn crop.

The trouble with the Yaqui Indians is alleged to be due to a woman. It is an old excuse and decidedly overworked.

For new factories, mills and jobbing houses Omaha offers the best field for the investment of capital in paying enterprises.

The dog days are now upon us in dead earnest, but every dog day is worth millions to the farmers of the corn belt.

The anti-trust people of Nebraska have long ago learned to distrust the attorney general, who talks against trusts, but never raises his hand against them.

Ex-Governor Stone has tried his hand at quieting the rival factions among Kentucky democrats. It is a hard matter to quell a disturbance when every man has a razor in his boot.

In the meantime the city is paying 4 per cent interest on the bonds voted for the erection of a new High school building while the money is on deposit in local banks at 2 per cent.

Willie Wally Astor can never become a peer. That distinction is reserved for native-born sons of England. His ability to make himself ridiculous is sufficient to overcome all other objections.

Iowa democrats are enjoying a nice little fight over their candidate for governor. If they really enjoy a fight now is the time to have it. There are not enough of them to make it interesting at election time.

The organ of bogus reform in these parts has not a word to say in defense of Holcomb's house rent grab. Are we to infer that the stalwart ex-governor is to be dumped overboard by the democratic state convention?

The Geraldine lagoon-building frauds, which cost the Transmississippi Exposition several thousand dollars, are again manifest to vindicate the position of The Bee, which was so furiously assailed eighteen months ago.

Douglas county populists must be taken to task for holding a convention in advance of the democrats without waiting to learn what crumbs the democrats intend to leave them. Such presumption must be rebuked.

With 300,000,000 bushels of corn in sight and a famine of rolling stock impending the do-nothing popocratic State Railroad commission looks on serenely and folds its hands while drawing salaries for which no service is rendered.

One faction of the Cubans is greatly worried as to how they are to get rid of the United States forces now they are in the island. That is easy. Get together and work harmoniously to put the island in shape to govern itself through the medium of a stable government.

General Toral has been acquitted of the charges brought against him in connection with the surrender of Santiago. If the Spanish are really in search of the cause of their disasters in Cuba they can find them in the shape of divers and sundry soldiers and sailors who wear Uncle Sam's uniform.

AN ENERGETIC POLICY.

Secretary Root, fresh from a conference with the president, has announced that the war in the Philippines will be prosecuted from now on with all possible energy. The army there is to be increased to 50,000 by the time the season arrives when military operations can be resumed and more soldiers will be sent if it shall appear to be necessary. The plan is to have a considerable force of cavalry and it was reported a few days ago that this arm will be under the command of General Lawton. It is also intended to materially strengthen the artillery.

Thus the policy of the administration is clearly defined. The Filipinos engaged in insurrection are to be subjugated. It is to be inferred that there is to be no further effort to bring about peace through conciliatory measures, that the suggestion of General Funston that there should be "more diplomacy and less gunpowder" is not favorably regarded at Washington. The administration having determined on subjugation the true course is to push the work with all possible vigor, as soon as it can be resumed. Delay costs in life and money. Fruitless campaigning, as much of it during the last six months has been, encourages the enemy. If the war must be continued the aim should be to bring it to a speedy conclusion and this requires that we strike swift and heavy blows.

The new secretary of war evidently takes this view of the situation and the president is in accord with him. The indications are that military affairs in Luzon will hereafter receive more direction from Washington than has thus far been given them, that Secretary Root will not be so credulous as his predecessor in regard to roseate reports from the commanding general at Manila. In respect to the question of retaining that officer in command it appears that no decision has yet been reached. Asked in regard to it, Secretary Root said he had nothing to say at this time, which implied that the matter is under consideration. We have already noted the report that General MacArthur may be given command of the field operations, General Otis being retained to organize civil administration. There have been other reports that Miles or Merritt might be sent to Manila. Perhaps there is no ground for any of these surmises, but undoubtedly the question of a successor to Otis as military commander has received consideration at Washington and it is by no means improbable that a change will be made.

Meanwhile the insurgents are not idle. The fact that a large force was encountered beyond San Fernando proves that they are making good use of the opportunity afforded by the rainy season to prepare for a resumption of hostilities and suggests that they may be as strong now as at any time since the war begun and quite as determined to continue the conflict. When it is considered that these people have experienced only defeat their tenacity is really astonishing.

AN INDEFENSIBLE POSITION.

Governor Poynter has officially declined to place on file in the executive department the testimony taken and report made by the committee of the state senate that had been directed and empowered by that body to investigate the executive officers. In returning the documents to the committee the governor gives as ground for his action his opinion that all committees of the state senate not also authorized by a joint resolution or bill of both houses cease to have any authority when the legislature adjourns sine die. Entertaining this view, the governor declares that it would be improper to cumber the records of his office with reports from what he pronounces to be a dead committee.

In taking this position Governor Poynter commits the same blunder that ex-Governor Holcomb committed when he declined to appear as a witness before the committee, but afterward wrote two columns to controvert testimony taken before the committee. From a strictly legal standpoint the governor may or may not be right in his conclusions. There are precedents both ways as to the power of legislative committees appointed by a single house to carry on investigations, take testimony and examine into the management of public institutions after a legislature has adjourned sine die. Special committees appointed by either house of congress quite frequently carry on such investigations without joint or concurrent resolutions after adjournment sine die. Nobody has ever heard of a public official denying to such congressional committees access to books and papers or refusing to appear before them to answer any inquiry under oath or on their word of honor. If we are correctly informed the Lexow committee, that created such a sensation in New York, made its first investigation under authority of only one branch of the legislature.

Grant, however, that the senate committee had no authority to compel the attendance of witnesses or production of papers under process, it certainly did have the right to take the depositions of witnesses who were willing to testify and to examine records, books and documents in any of the offices of the state house.

The people of Nebraska care very little about hair-splitting technicalities. They do, however, view with suspicion any attempt to cover up public affairs and the acts of public officials. It is immaterial to the people of Nebraska whether the senate committee had the power to compel Governor Holcomb to testify or whether they could enforce a demand for explanations of official conduct on the part of the present executive officers. But they naturally will want to know why Governor Holcomb should stand on punctilio and refuse to tell all the particulars about transactions under investigation, either under oath or upon honor. They will want to know why the state officers should not have voluntarily disarmed suspicion by according to the committee every facility for investigating their official acts and why they did not volunteer to answer every reasonable question concerning matters in which the public has an interest. The refusal to recognize the authority of the committee and the refusal to place the testimony and report on file leaves the inference that there is something radically wrong in the state house and that the committee has unearthed some facts which the executive department is anxious to cover up.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR CLOUD.

War between England and the Transvaal Republic seems imminent. As the situation now appears a conflict can be averted only by the government of the latter accepting the proposal of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain for a joint inquiry to determine the effect of the new naturalization law upon the status of the Outlanders. A dispatch from Pretoria stated that this proposal had been declined, but in his speech in the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Chamberlain said that the report had not been officially confirmed and expressed the hope that it was untrue.

The reference to the Transvaal situation in the queen's speech and the utterances of Mr. Chamberlain in the House of Commons in reply to questions leave no doubt that the British government has determined not to recede from the position it has taken. The statements of the colonial secretary were especially plain and pointed as to this. Mr. Chamberlain declared that British predominance is menaced by the action of the Transvaal Republic in refusing to redress the grievances or give consideration to requests hitherto put in the most moderate language of a suzerain power, adding: "We say that this state of things cannot be tolerated. We have put our hands to the plow and won't draw back." This is likely to make a profound impression upon the people of the Transvaal and not of a nature to lead them to alter their attitude.

Both sides are preparing for possible war. British soldiers are being sent to South Africa, while advices from Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal Republic, state that the forts are being strengthened and other war preparations actively pushed. There is a considerable sentiment in England opposed to war, but undoubtedly a very large majority of the people are in hearty sympathy with the Outlanders and will support the government if it shall decide to refer the issue to the arbitrament of arms. It is needless to say that in such a struggle Great Britain would triumph, but it would be a sanguinary conflict and very costly.

"COIN" HARVEY'S LECTURE.

The Bee today prints in full the lecture entitled "Law and Civilization," with which W. H. (Coin) Harvey, the 16 to 1 free silver apostle, is regaling Nebraska fusionists nightly as a prelude to the campaign about to open in Nebraska, which next year will be the national battle ground.

Although a republican paper, The Bee feels justified in giving to the public the plausible but illogical arguments, because in the interest of fair play the people are entitled to hear both sides of so important a question. Where Mr. Harvey can talk to hundreds The Bee can reach thousands.

While reserving the right to take up the subjects discussed and refute the propositions advanced by Mr. Harvey, we feel that no harm can be done by spreading broadcast the most specious plea the silverites can make for their cause through their most widely advertised champion.

ISSUING GOLD CERTIFICATES.

In April, 1893, Secretary Carlisle suspended the issue of gold certificates in exchange for gold coin. This was in compliance with the law, which requires that when the free gold in the treasury falls below $100,000,000 the issue of gold certificates shall be suspended, and when this was done the treasury's free gold was considerably below the limit stated. Secretary Gage has revoked the order of his predecessor and directed that gold certificates of the denomination of $20 be issued to the amount of $10,000,000.

This action was induced by the anticipated demand for more paper money when the fall crop movement begins, the treasury having no other way of meeting this demand than by the issue of certificates in exchange for gold coin. It is an indirect method of attaining the object, as the gold certificates will not to any considerable extent be directly employed in trade operations, but they will enable the banks to release greenbacks and silver certificates of smaller denominations than the gold notes. United States Treasurer Roberts says that the demand for currency is chiefly for notes of smaller denominations than $20. By using gold certificates of $20 and upward the other kinds of paper can be turned more and more into denominations smaller, which will give some relief. The issue of the certificates will not increase the volume of currency, because gold will go into the treasury in exchange for them, but it will add to the circulation of other paper money, the place of which in bank holdings will be taken by the certificates.

It would seem that the secretary of the treasury might judiciously have ordered a larger issue of the gold notes, though he can, of course, increase it if the demand should call for an increase. In the present condition of the treasury an issue of five times the amount of gold certificates ordered would be justified and doubtless would have good results.

The various street fairs and carnivals in other cities have developed a variety of striking street illumination plans that ought to be utilized by Omaha for the Ak-Sar-Ben festivities. If the scheme adopted in previous years can be improved on it ought to be done and visitors impressed with the idea that they will see something finer in the way of illuminations than ever before presented.

The chicory bounty warrants held up by State Auditor Cornell for want of constitutional authority have been turned over for distribution among the political farmers. To a man up a tree it looks as if the arguments that brought about this change of heart were pretty nearly the same as the arguments that induced the mayor of South Omaha to raise the Sunday closing embargo.

Republicans in the Fifth Iowa district deny that they have any intention to leave the reservation because their favorite candidate for supreme judge was not nominated. Iowa republicans are in the habit of nominating clean men for office and the custom has been followed in this case. When they have nominated them they follow it up by electing the candidate by a united effort.

Relief at Last.
St. Paul Pioneer Press.

One worm has turned. An invention has been completed by which the long-suffering drug store directory can only be consulted by dropping a penny in a slot.

Filipinos as Counterfeiters.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The far-reaching effects of Uncle Sam's occupation of the Philippines is again illustrated by the statement that very soon the islands will have a secret service force in operation for the detection of counterfeiters, with whom Luzon is said to be overrun. They don't attempt to imitate Uncle Sam's money, but they are doing a lively business in base coins of the native sort.

Champ Clark Sees Things.
New York Sun.

Hon. Champ Clark of Missouri is still the most cheerful of men. He is sure that democratic prospects "have improved 50 per cent in the last four months," and he is still surer that nothing but the intervention of the Almighty will keep Bryan from being elected. We should like to see Champ at the head of the weather bureau. If he couldn't furnish pleasant weather, at least his predictions would be pleasant.

Fake Reports Squelched.
Philadelphia Press.

Reports to the effect that Secretary Root has determined to send 40,000 men to the Philippines and to ask General Miles to take command are pure inventions. Thursday night Secretary Root said that all such newspaper stories were "without the slightest authority." There is no probability of General Miles going to the Philippines. Secretary Root may do many things, but he will know his ground well before he makes any radical changes in army plans.

Views of the Volunteers.
Philadelphia Ledger.

As soon as the troops now awaiting discharge at San Francisco are mustered out they will become free American citizens and their testimony with regard to the Manila campaign will be valuable evidence, by which the administration may guide its future movements. It would be an innovation, but perhaps an unwarranted one, for the president to send to ascertain what they know about the conduct of the war. Each man's knowledge would be more or less circumscribed, but by gathering a large number of testimonies the truth would be pretty certain to appear without distortion.

Paying a High Price.
Atlanta Journal.

There is much buncombe in the talk about our building up a big trade in the Philippines. There is very little trade there to get and the bulk of it is controlled by other nations. They will probably continue to control it, as we have committed ourselves to the open door policy there. The prospect of rapid industrial and commercial development in the Philippines is poor because of the climate, which is so enervating and fatal to white men. And if we could control all the present and prospective trade of these islands are we not paying a very dear price for it?

Conquest is Costly.
Detroit Free Press.

Within the nation we are suffering from no affliction that will be relieved by the proposed expansion. We are not crowded or in want of room. We have greater and more valuable resources than any other people on earth. We are becoming a vast base of supplies to consumers of the old world and enjoy the friendliest relations with them. They have respected the Monroe doctrine, the vital principle of which we are violating in a craze for imperialism. What is there in it to justify the imperiling of these relations, or the advantages which are the guarantee of prosperity, so long as they exist?

Dabbling in Asiatic Politics.
Globe-Democrat.

These rumors of attempts to get up anti-American combinations among the continental European nations furnish a fine tribute to the growing influence of the United States in the world's affairs. But there will be no combinations. There is no especial incentive for any nation to take a position hostile to this country. There is no desire in the United States to interfere in the slightest degree in European affairs. American influence in Asiatic politics will necessarily be much greater than it ever has been up to this time, but it is not likely to be exerted in a way to cause war. The Philippines will make this country an Asiatic as well as an American power, but the United States' policy on the other side of the Pacific, as on this side, will make for peace.

CRY FOR YOUNG MEN.

Tendency of Modern Industry is to Retire at an Early Age.
Gunton's Magazine.

The Chicago Chronicle has become somewhat alarmed at what it calls the "Cry for Young Men," by which it means the coming habit of substituting young men for the middle-aged and old men in productive enterprises. Despite the disposition of such journals as the Washington Post to poohpooh this alarm, the Chicago Chronicle raises a very important question. It is true that the tendency of modern industry is to retire workmen at a relatively early age and fill their places with young men. One great cause of this is the constant introduction of revolutionizing methods and machinery. When a man has worked at any industry forty years, he is not so alert in adapting himself to new machinery as is a young man. The inevitable tendency is to drop him out, and when once out it is doubly difficult for him to be re-employed except at some more simple and lower-paid occupation.

This is one of the hard phases of a rapidly progressive industrial era, but the remedy is not to stop the progress or to insist that laborers shall be retained after they have ceased to be useful. The real remedy is a system of insurance, the payment of which shall be a part of regular cost of production. It should begin when the employe commences work, at whatever age, and when he reaches a certain point of "diminishing returns" or declining economic efficiency, say at the age of 60, enable him to retire on at least three-quarter wages. This would eliminate all element of charity, dispel the fear of humiliating dependence in old age, and relieve the employers from the odium of heartlessly discharging aged and faithful laborers.

IOWA REPUBLICANS.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: The Iowa republicans were not afraid to use the word gold two years ago and they speak out very plainly now in demanding of congress legislation which shall fasten the country to the gold standard beyond the power of the executive branch of the government to break it away.

Philadelphia Ledger: If the republican conventions of the several states should declare as directly, explicitly and courageously as that of Iowa has done in respect of congress making the gold standard the only standard of monetary value, all doubt as to the triumph of their party in 1900 would be thereby dispelled.

Philadelphia Press: The Iowa republicans are receiving unstinted praise and approval from all parts of the country for the financial plank adopted at the Iowa republican convention. It was first adopted last year, but its readoption now settles the position of western republicans. The plank runs: "The monetary standard of this country and the commercial world is gold. The permanence of this standard must be assured by congressional legislation giving to it the validity and vitality of public law. All other money must be kept at parity with gold."

Washington Post: The general consensus of opinion is that the Iowa republican platform meets all the issues of the day in the frankest possible terms, without showing the slightest inclination to hedge, dodge, or straddle. To be sure, the Iowa republicans had no temptation to evade or squirm, for the nominations made by their convention, like those of the Georgia or Mississippi democrats, are morally certain of confirmation at the polls. Nevertheless it was highly gratifying to see the dominant party in that great western state, whose always large influence in national affairs is about to be greatly enhanced by the choice of one of her representatives for speaker, come out with unmistakable directness on all vital questions of public policy on which it is possible to have a safe basis for an intelligent and fixed opinion.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

What Secretary Gage seems to fear is that the American people will not lay away his pretty $20 gold notes as souvenirs for their grandchildren.

More than 40,000 Americans have gone to Europe since the first of May, and very few of them went with any expectation of making money there.

Emanuel Lasker, the chess champion of the world, is but 31 years old. He comes of a family of players and his brother, a Berlin physician, is one of the strongest in Germany.

The Boston man, described in his bankruptcy petition as "a manager," whose schedules show liabilities of nearly $103,000 and assets amounting to $65.85, was apparently not a good manager.

Alson S. Sherman, mayor of Chicago in 1844, is still alive and in perfect health. He is the last surviving chief of the old fire department, and was a member of the first "bucket company" formed in Chicago.

The presentation of a sword by the people of Baltimore to Captain Dyer is to be an all-day affair. The date fixed is September 12. The actual presentation will be made on a platform before the city hall, and there will be a big parade.

John Fiske is among the summer sojourners at Nantucket, and the other day distinguished himself by rescuing from possible drowning the child of an old friend stopping there. Prof. Fiske is an expert swimmer, and, therefore, disclaimed all praise.

The medal to be presented by the city of Baltimore to Captain N. Mayo Dyer of the cruiser Baltimore bears a likeness of the captain and is suspended by ribbons of black and yellow, the Maryland colors, from a bar in which is set a bit of sail from the Reina Christina.

Russell Sage, at 83, says he can feel that his has been an absolutely successful life. "Everything I have tried for I have got," he says. "All my ideals I have realized. Of course, now I have to improve things, to work right on and carry on my work. But I am satisfied."

Daniel Frohman, the theatrical manager, was a newspaper man when, in 1871, he was employed to manage a walking match. The receipts from this undertaking were more than $10,000 and this success started Mr. Frohman in theatricals. Mr. Frohman has amassed a fortune since.

The $5,000,000 house to be built on Fifth avenue by Senator Clark of Montana, owner of copper mines, will contain all sorts of electrical devices. At the touch of a button it is promised that the partitions on the main floor will disappear, giving place to a large hall. Another button is to bring into its place a stage fully equipped for plays or concerts.

STANDING BY A FACT.

Warm Commendation for the Iowa Republican Platform.
Philadelphia Times (ind. dem.)

"The monetary standard of this country and the commercial world is gold." This sentence, from the Iowa republican platform, is a brief statement of a financial fact which cannot be successfully disproved or changed by the combined efforts of the ignorant, the dishonest and the demagogues. The monetary standard of this country and the commercial world is gold, and gold is destined to remain the monetary standard of civilization as long as civilization lasts.

The merit of the declaration of the Iowa republicans on this subject is that it required courage to make it. The specious arguments of the cheap silver dollar advocates caught the farmers of the states west of the Mississippi to a greater degree than in any other section except in the south. Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri were swept by the free coinage craze, and Minnesota was only held in line by the sturdy honesty of its Scandinavian population. In the face of this wave of popular sentiment the Iowa republicans a year ago made the declaration quoted above, and reiterated it at the state convention which met in Des Moines Wednesday. They are willing to declare the truth and stand by it from year to year.

With the Iowa republicans assuming that the gold standard has come to stay it is hardly likely that the republicans of any of the states of the Mississippi valley will palter with an impossible double monetary standard any longer. A good example is infectious, and the republican state convention of Iowa has set an example that will be widely followed by other republican conventions, and one which will set the democrats to hedging. This was shown by the democratic state convention of Maryland, which dodged the currency issue entirely rather than indorse the 16 to 1 fallacy. The simple, indisputable fact recognized and reiterated by the Iowa republicans is fast coming to be recognized by every thoughtful man, be he democrat or republican, and a fact is a stubborn thing that cannot be argued out of existence by all the political demagogues in the universe. The Iowa republicans are to be commended for sticking to the stubborn fact that gold is the monetary standard of civilization.

CONFLICTS ON THE GREAT PLAINS.

Struggle of the Sheepmen and the Cattlemen for Supremacy.
New York Sun.

The long-standing feud between the cattlemen and the sheepmen of the range states still manifests itself now and then in the wanton destruction of property. The latest example is the killing by masked cowboys in Wyoming of 150 sheep and the wounding of nearly 100 more. The most destructive outrage of this sort occurred in 1894, when 4,000 sheep were stampeded by cowboys and driven over the perpendicular wall of a canyon in Colorado, 1,000 feet high, killing them all. The cowboys jocosely remarked that they had caused a greater fall in wool than any reduction of duties in the wool schedule.

The cattlemen were the first to occupy these public grazing lands and they resented the coming of the sheepmen as an intrusion. They had no rights there that others could not claim, and the sheepmen, finding that the nutritive grasses and dry, pure air of the plains were as favorable for sheep as for cattle raising, insisted upon sharing the ranges. The resulting bitterness has brought about much destruction of property and some loss of human life.

The fact is that sheep can always compete successfully with cattle in grazing on the same ground; they find food where cattle have just grazed; but, on the other hand, they crop the grass so closely that there is no fodder left for cattle coming after them. In very large districts, therefore, sheep have gradually replaced cattle. The plains have been over-grazed and sheep have been crowding cattle out. The result is a large diminution of cattle in some of the range states. In Wyoming, for example, the number of cattle in 1898 was only a little over half that of the years between 1886 and 1892.

It is easy to see how this conflict of interests has been intensified by years of fierce competition for the use of the public lands. The trouble would be remedied if the great stock-raising companies might buy large blocks of land at very low figures; but the homestead law prevents the disposal of any public lands in this way. One remedy proposed is to lease the lands to the companies, and it is asserted that under leases the warfare would cease and each lessee would have every incentive to maintain his land in the most productive condition.

The lease system certainly works very well where it has been tried. Texas, by far the largest cattle-growing state and fourth on the list of sheep states, owns all the public lands within her borders and leases the range territory to stock growers. Each company knows the extent of its territorial rights, is protected in them by the state laws, and the result is that nearly 5,000,000 beef cattle and 2,600,000 sheep graze without conflict in that state and add largely to the national wealth. The grass lands of the Northern Pacific railroad became almost unproductive through over-grazing until the lands were leased, with advantageous results both to the railroad and stock growers. The range stock of Australia, one of the greatest cattle and sheep growing parts of the world, is raised on lands leased by the various governments.

Our arid regions comprise about a third of the entire country. Nearly three-fourths of this vast domain is useful for pasturage. The utilization of this territory in such a way as to confer the largest benefit upon the country, do justice to stock growers, and end the disgraceful conflict among them has become a question of great importance and public interest.

ASSIMILATING THE HEATHEN.

Sample Cases of Western Civilization Sent to the Tropics.
Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The export trade of the country has also increased during the last year to a notable extent in particulars upon which little emphasis has been laid. The detailed report for the fiscal year, in comparison with the previous year, gives the following figures:

	1899.	1898.
Exports (in gallons) of		
Rum	850,719	607,634
Rye whisky	104,884	17,495
All distilled spirits	3,423,991	2,978,651

This is an increase altogether of nearly half a million gallons, or about 15 per cent.

But it is in malt liquors that the greatest expansion has taken place:

	1899.	1898.
Exports in dozen bottles	1,433,802	404,231
Other in gallons	602,055	391,802

We thus sent out last year 12,230,852 more bottles of beer than in the previous year, or more than three times as much as in 1898. And of beer in other coverings we sent out over 50 per cent more.

The report does not show where this greatly increased market for beer and rye whisky was found, but everybody can guess easily. The news report published at the time that a trainload of beer left the Mississippi valley enroute to the Philippines on the sailing of the first transports loaded with troops from San Francisco, and the fact that barrels of beer have vied with barrels of flour in swelling the imports from the United States into Cuba since the American occpation—this indicates clearly enough the locations of the new markets for beer and whisky.

But it is a very old observation which the figures call attention to. The benevolent swallowing and assimilation of the dark races by western civilization has always been assisted by a free use of these liquids. As agents in "preparing the way for the Christ" in heathen lands, rum and beer stand on an equality with the rifle in general employment, if not in effectiveness.

LYNCHING OF FOREIGNERS.

Plea for Congress to Enact a Statute Against Mob Law.
Philadelphia Press.

The next congress, which is republican and therefore a believer in national rights and responsibilities, should be led by the Tallulah lynching to pass an act giving federal courts jurisdiction over assaults and lynchings on foreigners, as suits against and by foreigners are capable of transfer to federal courts.

This is a nation. It is not Louisiana or any other lynching horde. It is a civilized nation. It is not a community close to the savage or, as Sheridan once aptly said of Louisiana, the banditti state of society, in which the mob rules and not law.

By treaty we give foreigners the protection of law. Against the casual mob and riot the foreigner is not protected, but the brute habit of mobs and of lynching is one to which no civilized state can submit those it is pledged to protect while under the shield of its sovereignty. We have agreed for internal reasons and a constitution we cannot now amend to let Americans be burned alive and chopped up alive by the savages who make up "our best people" in some American states and communities.

But the United States has the power under the constitution, to protect foreigners, and protect them it should. The federal courts can be given jurisdiction in such cases, and if the indemnity paid to a foreign power for the mob murder of its subjects were levied on the county where the lynching took place it would be a righteous provision and mightily change the opinion of "our best people" on the lynching of foreign subjects.

THE ICE WATER ROUTE.

Omaha Said to Have Produced a New Cause for Divorce.
St. Louis Republic.

Hot and cruel and ghastly causes for separation of man and wife have been dragged into the divorce courts ere now, but nothing so cold and freezing as ice water ever obtained place as a legal excuse for severance of the marital ties until an Omaha society woman forced it to trickle and splash the other day through her petition.

Ice water has in the past been cause for numberless sunstrokes. It has been the means of making plutocrats out of undertakers and has cut large and gaping holes through the profits of the life insurance companies. But this is the first recorded time where it has been invoked to induce a judge to cut in twain two whom a parson has made one.

But it is not drinking the Arctic fluid which the Omaha society leader avers has frozen up the fountain of her affection and prompted her to ask to be placed in a condition to marry a less frigidly inclined man than her present husband, without being subjected to the penalties prescribed for bigamy.

Her husband believes in the external, rather than the internal, application of ice water. But this is a mere matter of detail.

A devotee to the ice water bath, he has sought to convert his whole family to the practice. His wife says that she stood it as long as her husband required her to take a daily bath in ice water, but when he reached the stage where he insisted on pouring it down her back whenever she changed her dress she raised the standard of revolt and marched to the divorce court to defend herself.

To some her plea may appear frivolous, but to others, and by far the greater number, it is full of pith and argument. If the ice water bath is as disastrous as the beverage justification should lean largely to the side of the Omaha woman.

TART TATTLE.

Somerville Journal: The man who can laugh heartily at a joke on himself has a genuine sense of humor.

Indianapolis Journal: "And what does your brother do, Norah?"
"Sure, mem, he is a windy trimmer."
"Ah! In politics, is he?"

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "They're both of them polyglots, aren't they?"
"I should say they were. He proposed to her in six languages, and she said 'yes' in seven."

Chicago Tribune: "You ought to have heard our preacher's sermon last Sunday. It was a most memorable discourse."
"What was the text?"
"Well, I've forgotten what the text was."

Washington Star: "I can't help thinking about the emptiness of the world," sighed the misanthrope.
"You should have been with me in Hawaii," answered the traveler. "You wouldn't think it was so empty if you had seen that eruption of Mauna Loa."

Boston Transcript: Henry—Of course, it is no business of mine, but since you have changed doctors the neighbors have noticed that your wife has been constantly growing worse.
Slapford—I know, but then this physician is ever so much cheaper than the other one.

Judge: Pat—Arrah, ye divil! Don't touch thot tooth!
Dentist—Why?
Pat—Whoi, thot's the only wan in me mouth thot's aching, ye fool.

Detroit Journal: "Corn is king," protested the Corn, "if I do say it myself!"
Now the Wheat plumed itself upon having entree into the best families. Accordingly it tossed its heads.
"You are not very fashionable!" sneered the Wheat.
"No," replied the Corn. "I don't claim to be the prince of Wales. Only king. Yes."

THOUGHTS OF A HOT DAY.

Washington Star.

I have read about old Dante and the journey which he took
To write the words that fill in for our parlor picture book;
And it's many a time I've wondered how it was he ever missed
The fiercest, most emphatic style of torture in the list.
I have scanned those illustrations, and I see nobody there
With the latest cut of clothing and a look of wild despair,
Compelled by imps who stand around, unpitying and alert,
To wear a stand-up collar and a hard-boiled shirt.

There is nothing more intense in the refinement of distress
Than to take a man when weather's at 100, more or less,
And starch him stiff and proper and then turn him down the street,
To share the grim discomfort of the other men he'll meet.
And each will smile, no matter how his garb may rasp and cling;
Their grief knows not the comfort which companionship might bring.
You must keep inanely jolly and pretend it doesn't hurt
When you wear a stand-up collar and a hard-boiled shirt.

Is it possible the ruler of that realm depicted there
In the book which makes you shudder as you handle it with care
Is, way down deep within his heart, a sympathetic elf,
Far more considerate of man than man is of himself?
There are costumes light and airy as you glance the pages through,
And perhaps it is high time to let the devil have his due.
He ne'er compelled a mortal who his fate could not avert
To wear a stand-up collar and a hard-boiled shirt.

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This warm weather is a boon to us. We were reducing prices on spring goods because we had too many of them. And now along comes a warm wave and mid-summer weights are in great demand.

But we are glad enough to have this quickened impulse to trade.

Ane, what is more to the point, we are very ready for it.

What do you want? A skeleton serge or a cheviot? Whatever it is, this is, of all places, the one for the man who wants to be sure of his investment.

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