

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$6.00; Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$8.00; Daily, Sunday and Illustrated, One Year, \$10.00; Daily, Sunday and Illustrated, One Year, \$12.00; Weekly Bee, One Year, \$3.50; Daily Bee, One Year, \$3.00; Weekly Bee, One Year, \$1.50.

OFFICES. Omaha: The Bee Building, Twenty-fifth and N Streets. South Omaha: City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and N Streets. Chicago: 307 Oxford Building. New York: Temple Court. Washington: 30 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. Communications relating to news and editorial department, The Omaha Bee, Business Letters. Business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 3-cent stamps accepted in payment of mail accounts.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, say that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Omaha Daily Bee and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of July, 1899, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Copies, Date, Total. Rows list circulation figures for various dates in July 1899, with a total of 785,882 and less unsold and returned copies of 10,479, resulting in a net total of 775,403.

Notary Public. Geo. B. Tschuck, 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.

The jurisdiction of the State Board of Transportation appears to be still confined to drawing salaries and riding on railroad passes.

For mysterious disappearance cases and thrilling sensations of love, jealousy and revenge Hastings will soon take rank with metropolitan cities of the country.

There is nothing in the treaty of peace with Spain ceding to Uncle Sam the annual crop of West Indies cyclones, but in this instance, like many others, the tail goes with the hide.

The king of the Klondike, McDonald, is a bankrupt, with debts said to amount to \$6,000,000. Had he remained in this country he could not possibly have hoped to accumulate such a large collection of unpaid liabilities.

The government crop report puts the condition of Nebraska corn ahead of all other states except Kansas. If Kansas corn promises any better yield than Nebraska the people will have to rent ground outside to crib the crop.

Mayor Moores' appeal for a subscription fund for the relief of the families of the firemen killed in Wednesday's fire should meet with hearty response from business men, whose property is constantly safeguarded by brave fire fighters.

The best photographic pictures of the scenes attending the return of the First Nebraska regiment to San Francisco will appear in The Illustrated Bee Sunday. Look for them. They will surpass the illustrations in other papers as a fine oil painting does a cheap chromo.

The people of Norfolk will doubtless return thanks to the State Board of Transportation for informing them, after months of delay, that the board has no jurisdiction to hear and remedy their grievances against the railroads. It required some pretty sharp prodding to induce the board to go through the formality of a hearing and the members were a long time incubating this report.

The editors of the Havana newspaper which was suppressed by the United States military authorities are prosecuting a claim for damages which they hope to collect from the federal treasury. The next thing we know some of the yellow journal correspondents who were put out of the lines by American generals for unbecoming conduct will be asking a money compensation to assuage their injured feelings.

Western railroads have just agreed upon a schedule of one fare rates to all the state fairs in the territory covered, with reduced rates also to other exhibitions, such as Kansas City's and St. Louis' horse shows, Milwaukee's industrial exposition and others. What are the railroads going to do for the Greater America Exposition at Omaha? How much longer are they going to ignore their own interests?

The disposition to single out Omaha among other distributing centers as the point of least resistance is again exemplified in the discriminating rates on packing house products whereby Omaha is made to pay a proportionately higher rate than Sioux City or St. Joseph. Omaha should insist on fair play at the hands of transportation companies in return for fair treatment. The only conceivable reason for these discriminating rates is that the railroad managers feel confident of being able to do as they please and the commercial interests do not seem disposed to dispute their claim.

HOW TO BRING HOME THE FIRST NEBRASKA

The proposition to charter a train to convey the members of the First Nebraska regiment from San Francisco to their respective homes will meet with the cordial approval of all classes of citizens. It was eminently proper that the initiative should be taken by the chief executive of the state and Governor Poynter can rest assured that Nebraska will not repudiate any legitimate debt he may incur in providing transportation for the men whose valor has challenged the admiration of all America and placed Nebraska in the front rank of patriotic states. When it was first proposed to raise the necessary funds for defraying the cost of transporting the First Nebraska to Omaha for a state reception by voluntary contributions the project had to be abandoned by reason of the difficulties encountered in the effort to raise the large sum required.

While the proposition to raise \$20,000 for a guaranty fund, payable only in case the legislature fails to make the appropriation, will make the task much easier, its success is, to say the least, problematic. The assurance that \$2,500 was subscribed within forty-eight hours affords no criterion of the obstacles to be encountered in raising the remaining \$17,500. An examination of the published list shows that \$1,000 of the \$2,500 was subscribed by two department stores and another \$1,000 was raised by hard soliciting among leading capitalists and political candidates. The next \$2,500 will be much harder to raise and the last \$10,000 may not materialize in time, especially in view of the apparent attempt of the solicitors to give the enterprise a political aspect. Even if the guaranty were raised in time up to the full limit the question would come, What proportion would be collectible and who could enforce its collection? It must be apparent that the validity of each subscription depends upon the ability of the promoters to raise the entire amount.

It must also be borne in mind that Omaha, Lincoln and every other community is already straining every nerve to raise the funds that are deemed necessary for an appropriate reception and entertainment of the home-coming companies. In addition to this, Omaha is just now compelled to respond to the call for the relief of the distressed families of the firemen killed at the recent fire, not considering the constant drafts made upon its merchants and business men for other charities and enterprises that depend for their success upon liberal contributions.

The Bee believes that the only proper course to be pursued under the circumstances is to impose upon the railroads the task of bringing home the Nebraska soldiers on vouchers payable when the next legislature has made the appropriation. This is not asking too much of the railroads, which will get a large share of Nebraska's enormous harvest that promises to exhaust all their facilities during the next six months. In fact, the railroads run no risk whatever as to getting their money. The patriotic people of Nebraska will stand pledged upon honor to make good the due bills issued by the governor and one of the first acts of the coming legislature will be to make good the pledge of the people. Such a policy will divest the enterprise of all political color and relieve the people who are being appealed to for subscriptions from being either embarrassed or placed in an unenviable light by the side of their neighbors.

GOMEZ ON THE SITUATION

General Gomez is not in sympathy with the dissatisfied element in Cuba, nor is he among those who lack confidence in the United States. On the contrary the old soldier takes an entirely optimistic view of the situation and expresses confidence that the Cubans will be given independence. Gomez declares that the reports of great differences between Cubans and Spaniards or between the Cubans and Americans, or among the Cubans themselves is false. On the contrary, he says that all is going well. Gomez should have a pretty thorough and accurate knowledge of popular sentiment in Cuba and yet there is some very strong testimony to the effect that the Cubans are hostile to Americans. An officer of the army of occupation, writing of the situation in the July number of the North American Review, states that a feeling of irritation against us is growing up and increasing each day that our occupation continues and he declares that Spaniards share this feeling with Cubans. "It is difficult for the average American," says this writer, "to understand fully the nature of the irritation caused by our military occupation. In the first place, it must be remembered that we are an alien race. Our methods of thought, of speech, of action are different from theirs. We offend them without suspecting it. We ride roughshod over their prejudices without knowing it." The people, according to the same authority, fear our military power, but they do not respect us. There is not lacking other testimony of like nature.

There is no doubt that General Gomez is entirely sincere in what he says and his counsel to the people for whose freedom he has fought during the best years of his life ought to have influence. He urges them to unite for the same end, "which is to form a council representing the soul of Cuba" and says: "In the meantime the intervening power will fulfill the obligations it has incurred and the Cuban people, heretic and sensible, will take the situation calmly, working and waiting for the independence and liberty which the future will certainly bring." He pronounces a calumny against an honorable people the suggestion that the United States contemplates robbing the Cubans out of their own.

It would be well if all the Cuban people could be brought to feel as this loyal friend of Cuba libre does, but there is reason to apprehend that the dissatisfaction which prevails more or less extensively cannot be removed

without a change of policy in Cuba that will advance the establishment of civil government and reduce the exercise of military authority, which should be confined to preserving peace and order and not permitted, as is now the case, to interfere in civil affairs. Such a change President McKinley might now effect and there is reason to think that he is not unfavorable to it, but probably he will let matters drift along until congress can act upon whatever recommendations he may make. Meanwhile the Cuban situation can hardly be expected to improve.

THE SUNDAY BEE

Patrons of The Bee will have before them Sunday one of the most interesting numbers ever put into the hands of the newspaper reading public. Aside from the regular features, consisting of the best special cable letters from European capitals, unexcelled telegraphic news service, complete and accurate local news reports, special departments relating to social, religious, secret society and sporting events, the illustrated articles will make it noteworthy.

In the pictorial history of the First Nebraska the new and timely photographic views appeal to every one who takes pride in the work of Nebraska's fighting regiment in the war. The landing, debarkation, street parades and reception at San Francisco are set out in clear half-tone illustrations, together with other views of striking events in the soldiers' experiences. The living fashion models continue to entrance the feminine eye because all women like to know how the best dressed women are attired and nothing can excel the photographs of real garments as actually worn by stylish people.

Carpenter's letter from Porto Rico this week will deal with the gambling mania manifest in all classes, with realistic illustrations from life of the game cocks and favorite cock fights of the West Indian island.

The portraits of the day show the men and women of this section who are before the public through some mark of distinction. They have all special local interest—they are the people you know or hear about.

LAURIER'S DENIAL

The denial by the Canadian premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, of the statement that he had declined an invitation to visit Chicago, on the ground that some unpleasant incident might occur because of the somewhat strained relations between the two countries, and his assurance that an invitation will be cordially received, will be accepted as sufficient and it places the author of the statement in a somewhat unpleasant position. Some American newspapers that gave credence to the report have criticised the premier sharply, saying things not likely to make him feel more friendly toward this country, and for its own credit the American press should now make whatever amends it can.

Whether or not Sir Wilfrid Laurier shall decide to visit Chicago on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the new postoffice building is not a matter of very great importance. It would be a friendly act, of course, but so far as the relations of the two countries are concerned it would have no appreciable effect. Should he make the visit, however, he will certainly be most cordially received and it is safe to say will see no evidence of "strained relations." The fact that an invitation is extended to him should assure the Canadian premier that his reception will be entirely friendly and courteous.

The differences between Canada and the United States will in time be amicably settled, there can be no doubt, and meanwhile no public man in either country should say or do anything likely to impair friendship. The premier of Canada is to be given an opportunity to contribute to mutual good will and it would seem that he would gladly avail himself of it.

At the beginning electric light wires were strung along the streets, but the practice soon proved to be so dangerous a nuisance that the wires in the business district were ordered strung in the alleys. This makeshift afforded some relief, but the element of danger was not overcome. The electric lighting company has a franchise for the use of the streets and alleys and there is nothing in that franchise which compels the company to put its wires under ground. That being the case the only thing the city can do is to instruct its city electrician to see to it that electric lighting wires are strung in the alleys in a way that will offer the least impediment to the firemen in the work of fighting a fire and insure their safety while engaged in fire fighting. There is no perfect remedy for the deplorable condition of things short of a system of subways. How best to install such a system is the question.

The spirit which prompted the Hollanders to cut the dykes which protected their native land from the sea still lives in the South African Boers. They serve notice on England that while they may conquer the country in the event of war they will find it a land of desolation and ruin. With some people this could be taken as an idle threat, but to one who knows the history of the Boers and those from whom they are descended it carries the conviction that they mean what they say.

General passenger agents of western railroads are reported to be highly elated over the fact that an agreement has been reached whereby the passenger fare from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast has been raised from \$32.50 to \$40. Just what prospective tourists think about it has not yet developed, nor has the opinion of the Interstate Commerce commission agent the arbitrary advance in rates been publicly expressed. Railroad managers have a

breazy way of doing such things without the consent of anybody on earth. So far as we can see the only reason for this raise in rates is the prevailing good times—people are in position to pay it.

The seventy-three insurance companies which were fined \$1,000 apiece for violating the Missouri anti-trust law are stepping to the counter lively and depositing their money. If we remember correctly when the decision was handed down against the insurance companies they immediately responded with a threat to cancel all fire risks in the state and stop doing business in Missouri. The fact that they have changed their tune proves that the threat was nothing but a bluff in the first place.

The people of Porto Rico are having a good illustration of the difference between American and Spanish methods which can hardly fail to convince them the day was fortunate for them when they changed flags. The results of the terrible storm which swept the island were not definitely known before relief work was undertaken by General Davis, in command on the island. Such prompt action was an unheard of thing during the days of a Spanish rule.

The speedy stamping out of yellow fever at Hampton and the prevention of its spread is one of the greatest triumphs of modern methods in dealing with contagious diseases. Just as effective work can be done in the countries which have been the breeding places of this disease if the ignorance and prejudices of the people can be overcome and American officers are making good progress in this line in Cuba.

Down in Lancaster county in order to keep the populists in line for fusion the democrats have conceded to them the nominations for county judge, clerk of the district court and county commissioner, the three most important places on the ticket. But in Douglas county the populists are expected to be meek and thankfully content themselves with the crumbs the democrats may see fit to let fall from the table.

Cuba is to enjoy the benefits of a census taken under American auspices and which is to be completed by the first of January next. When the census takers get through Cubans will know more about themselves and their country than they could have hoped to learn in a century of Spanish rule.

Lightening the Screws. Buffalo Express. The more the Boers concede to the English the more the English demand.

Know a Trick or Two. Chicago Record. Russian farmers wet their flax to make it weigh more before selling it for export, and still there are people who claim that Russia is only half civilized.

Victory a Mere Detail. Baltimore American. Admiral Dewey seems to be coming to the conclusion that sinking an opposing fleet is but a small detail as compared with the labor of evading wholesale blockading.

Backing a Tough Proposition. Globe-Democrat. The government will soon discover that it has undertaken one of the toughest propositions of the century in trying to exterminate the Yaqui Indians with an army of 3,000 soldiers.

The Pile Goes With Him. Globe-Democrat. Mr. William Waldorf Astor's prejudice against the country that gave him birth is not so deep-seated as some reports have been from using a bigwad of American money in his effort to become a self-respecting Englishman.

Won't Stay Benten. New York World. The Filipinos have been "beaten" again—this time in Balabac. If the yellow rascals would only stay whipped our trouble would soon be over, but as the cable reports, they are again perilously active and even saucy not far from Manila.

Imperialists Encounter a Host. Philadelphia Ledger. The attempt to defeat Senator Frost of Massachusetts for re-election in 1900 by bringing our champions for expansion against him does not appear to be meeting with any brilliant success. All the expansionists to whom application has been made have declined "with thanks."

Brilliant Reformers in Alaska. Minneapolis Times. From all accounts some of the United States officials in Alaska met 100 or ninety days—merely as a starter. Of one official it is reported that he got drunk, wrapped himself in the United States flag, then hired a negro to kick him down street. The last part of the program presents the most objectionable feature—wonder Canadians object to such officials.

Seasonable Gately. Philadelphia Ledger. The report that Great Britain is strengthening her garrisons and fortifications in North America is not new. It comes along periodically, and always "scares" nervous people; but nothing ever comes of it. In the present instance it takes the shape of preparation to sustain Canada's contention on the Alaska boundary, and in this shape it is really too absurd to be considered.

Losses of the Volunteers. Indianapolis Journal. The First Nebraska was one of the regiments which saw as much of the fighting about Manila as any of the regiments. Its muster-out reports in San Francisco show that it had 1,246 men on its rolls, of whom thirty-three were killed in battle or died of wounds, and that it lost twenty-five men by disease. The Tenth Pennsylvania is another regiment which has some of the same losses. Its rolls bear 876 names. Its losses by battle were fifteen, and six by disease. These facts from the muster rolls dispose of whole columns of lies about the slaughter in battle and the mortality in hospitals which have appeared in the unceasing dispatches.

The Sultan Sultan's Snare. The Mahometan sultan of Sulu is rattling in the pocket of his broad-bellied trousers \$10,000 in American gold and has on file a contract, made in the name of the American people, for the payment to him of an annual subsidy of \$25,000 in the same coin, as his reward for being a Yankee and acknowledging our jurisdiction. The taxpayers who furnish the money may wonder why we paid Spain twenty millions for the sovereignty of all those islands and then pay the sultan a salary to admit our title. The presumption is that in default of the salary he would have disputed our authority, and there is room for still more speculation why we salary him and shoot the Christian Filipinos.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The Chinese empire possesses illimitable resources of every kind. Her population, comprising nearly one-fourth of the human race, is composed of brave, patient, hardy and industrious people, who, while they are not of military disposition and, following the precepts of Confucius, have for centuries applied themselves to the peaceful cultivation of the soil, are still capable, as Chinese Gordon showed, of being converted into good soldiers. As for the mineral wealth of China, which no serious attempt has ever been made to develop, it is simply out of sight. But the lack of any capacity for imperial government, the absence of any effective organization, the total lack among the Chinese masses of any conception of nationality, all these and other similar considerations thus plentifully endowed by nature to its present condition of atrophy, helplessness and dependence, it may be that the disease has gone too far to admit of any remedy. It may be that at this late date nothing can save the Chinese empire from disintegration. It would be rash upon a point into which enter so many elements of complexity to hazard a confident prognosis. If, however, the thing is possible at all, it is possible in Japan. That country is better qualified than any other for the achievement of the tremendous task. Its people better understand the Chinese character. They know better what is needed to be done. They are better acquainted with all the details of the situation. They appreciate what is possible and what it would be useless to attempt with a degree of accuracy and completeness to which no occidental could hope to attain. Their influence were to become predominant at Peking such a string of the old bones would ensue as China has not known for centuries.

What for the last week or two has been vaguely described as a mere Bonapartist intrigue of doubtful existence was, according to M. Yves Guyot de Le Siae, an actual plot to overthrow the government. According to this authority, during the few weeks preceding M. Deroulade's attempt to make a coup d'etat in the house of commons were held in the house of a woman intimately acquainted with Prince Ney, Duc d'Elchingen, brother of the Duc de Moskowa. M. Guyot asserts that a plan of campaign was laid out, the funds being for the most part furnished by the duke. M. Guyot also asserts that here was the real source of the 50,000 francs found on M. Deroulade at the time of his arrest. It is alleged that M. Deroulade played fast and loose with the leaders of the royalists and the Bonapartists who were to execute the plan of the prince of each party. The statement of M. Deroulade that he acted in the Reuilly affair on his own initiative was made not so much to vindicate the royalists and Bonapartists as to secure for himself the praise of the wealth and enterprise, the new nation may be expected to play a prominent part in the political future of the west Pacific. Russia will find it an active antagonist and the displacement of China will not be accomplished without an energetic protest from the Australasians. The United States, on the other hand, will find them active rivals in the exploitation of the commercial resources of the far east.

The French government recently gave notice to the Marquis de Ceralbo, representative of the emperor of Austria, that he must leave the little town of Behobeh, situated on the Franco-Spanish frontier, within twenty-four hours. A representative of the Marquis called at the Spanish embassy in Paris to make inquiries concerning the matter. Senor Gutierrez Brito, private secretary to the ambassador, stated that for some time past the Carlists had been very active on the frontier near San Juan de Luz and Biarritz, and that the government had been summoned. Asked whether the Marquis de Ceralbo had been told to leave his residence at a request of the Spanish ambassador made to the French government, M. Brito replied in the negative. The French government has taken the step on its own initiative, which, Senor Brito remarked, showed the friendly feelings it cherished for Spain. It could no longer tolerate such doings within its frontiers. It is understood in Paris that the notice to the Marquis leaves him free to remain in France on condition that he resides north of the Loire.

It does not seem unlikely that England will soon have another troublesome little war on its hands in the Afghanistan frontier region, where the Waziris are becoming very troublesome. French raids by these restless hillmen are reported constantly, and not content with confining themselves to cattle-lifting and the waylaying of government mail-runners and levy escorts, they lately attacked the political officer of Wano himself, killing one of his guards. Troops are in pursuit of this particular gang of bandits, but the marauders will have dispersed, probably, long before the detachment can come up with them. On June 19 a commissariat kafta with government stores was looted near Bunna. This raid was not accidental. The camels were recaptured without loss of life. But a subsequent raid, made on June 23 across the Afghan frontier, was on a much larger scale and is expected to result in further protests from the ameer to the Indian government. Later reports state that in the Zhoval valley, toward the end of June, a party of Waziris dismantled the telegraph posts, carried away a considerable quantity of wire and fired on the telegraph party which was sent to repair the break. Fifty columns are said to be held in readiness at all the frontier posts to follow up the bands of marauders wherever they may appear. But hitherto, with one solitary exception, these military columns have only been their trouble. Their raids are not successful in vanishing with their loot long before the soldiers can arrive upon the scene, and it is expected that a regular punitive expedition will have to be organized.

The British government has proposed to contribute \$45,000 (about \$225,000) toward the expense of an exploring expedition to the

Antarctic. This makes it highly probable that the expedition will be a naval one accompanied by an ice-breaking steamer like the Russian Ersmack, which cut her way through ice (at places twenty-five feet thick) in the Baltic last winter, as has been suggested, a very high latitude might be reached. The cost of a special vessel for ice-breaking work would be required to provide for its construction. The British navy has done nothing in polar exploration for the last twenty-five years and if the admiralty should now conclude to take the matter in hand much good work would probably be accomplished in the Antarctic. The conditions there are more favorable than when Weddell, in 1823, reached 74 degrees 15 minutes south latitude and had an open sea before him.

CANADA WANTS THE EARTH.

Great Britain supports the Dominion's claims in Alaska. The British contention is: First—that the pass called the Portland Canal did not mean what is now called Portland canal, but what is now known as Behm canal, which they claim was formerly called Portland channel.

Second—That though the Russians ran the line a uniform ten marine leagues from the coast as though there were no distinct range of mountains parallel to the coast, there is, as a fact, a range of mountains parallel to the coast, the crest of which should have been the line.

Third—That in case there were no range of mountains the ten marine leagues should have been measured, not from the line of salt water, but from the outer coastline of the islands or from the ocean, that being meant as the coast.

Fourth—That even if there were no distant range of mountains and the line was accepted as ten marine leagues from the coast, it should be ten leagues from a meandered coastline and should cut across the months of the narrow channels and inlets with which the coast of Alaska is indented, leaving the harbors at the head of these inlets in the possession of Great Britain. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, stated in the Canadian Parliament in reply to a question relative to the Alaskan boundary: "According to our construction of the treaty of 1825, the boundary line should follow the crest of the mountains nearest the coast, passing over bays and creeks and inlets which are territorial waters."

After making all these contentions, it is reported that Great Britain took the position before the commission that while she was by right entitled to all the territory these various constructions of the treaty would give her, she was willing to sacrifice them all and as a compromise receive just one harbor—the best one on the Alaskan coast. And the refusal of the commissioners on behalf of the United States to accede to their request caused a suspension of negotiations on the part of the commission.

It has been said that Great Britain's policy in international disputes is to claim everything in sight and then have a margin upon which to make concessions when effecting a compromise. In the Alaskan boundary dispute her claims are without foundation and the concessions she offers should not be considered, as the report is not so true. She proposes to concede to the United States that which belongs to the United States, in order to get from the United States, on the principle (so often invoked in international compromises) of mutual accommodation, a concession at once valuable to both nations.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

There will be no October election in any state this year.

The democrats of Iowa will come together at Des Moines next Wednesday.

Jerry Simpson threatens to run for the United States senate in Kansas. Jerry is not the only potato in the hill.

The free silver democrats of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, fell upon the Dauphin the same clan and won out. Score, 70 to 67.

Henry Watterson disposes of the Declaration of Independence by pronouncing it "a few maxims found in the graveyard of the last century."

The republican candidate for governor of Kentucky is a native of the state. His opponent on the democratic ticket is a Pennsylvania by birth.

The Philadelphia Record gleefully notes that the democracy of the state of New Jersey is recovering from the trance of populism and cheap money. That is another way of saying the democrats are soboring up and showing their whiskers.

Jim Woodward, the "printer mayor" of Atlanta, is accused of indulging in booze too frequently and has been invited to resign by the city council. There is a mistake about this. If the accusation is true, Jim is not a printer. Printers never—well, hardly ever.

A special effort is to be made in next year's census to expedite its completion. In the last two censuses (those of 1880 and 1890) the publication of the results occupied from five to seven years. The act providing for the census of 1900 congress provided that the four principal reports—those on population, mortality, manufacture and agriculture—must be published by July 1, 1900.

At the special election in Rhode Island in June to decide the question of the acceptance or rejection of the amended state constitution the vote, as officially canvassed, was as follows: In favor of the new constitution, 4,977; against, 12,742 votes. The total vote of the state was less than 17,000 on the amendments, though in the presidential election of 1896 Rhode Island cast nearly 55,000 votes.

William J. Calhoun, who is prominently mentioned as a candidate for the republican nomination for governor of Illinois, is a lawyer, living in Danville, the home of Representative Cannon. He is 49 years old, and in the prime of physical and mental manhood. Early in the present administration he was Cuba and the president's personal representative, and since then has declined several offices offered to him by the president. His law practice is a large one.

To run the model city of Boston during the past fiscal year cost \$40,203,578, of which \$24,071,746 was for regular department expenses. The public library cost \$224,368; the parks \$651,878; the schools \$3,302,487 and the water \$3,302,487. The total expenditure for parks since the present system was adopted is \$15,136,326, of which \$6,646,125 was for land and \$8,490,201 for construction. Some idea can be gained of what Boston spent in order to obtain its present improvements from the fact that among its bonds still outstanding is \$5,010,500 expended for a sewerage system, \$5,422,025 for school houses and sites, \$5,129,100 for public buildings, \$3,837,900 for sewers, \$18,000,000 for widening, extending and grading streets and laying out and constructing highways and avenues. Boston has a population of 500,000 and its tax rate is \$13.60 on the \$1,000.

A TRUST EPISODE.

Gobbles Up a Factory and Promptly Closes the Doors. Buffalo Express. One of the incidents connected with the absorption of the Continental Match company by the Diamond company, better known as the Match trust, is the closing of the factory in Detroit. Although there were rumors that this would take place, the order came suddenly. When the help appeared at the works on Monday morning they were told that there would be no work after the material in hand had been disposed of. The girls in the shop were as indignant at the lack of reasonable notice that they refused to pack the unfinished matches. It is the belief in Detroit that Edwin Gould made a considerable profit from the establishment of the factory some months ago. The building cost \$35,000 and the machinery placed in it is estimated to be worth not more than \$200,000. One report is that the property was sold to the Diamond Match company for \$700,000. Be that as it may, Mr. Gould seems to have managed his side of the deal with the trust in a manner that should be eminently satisfactory to himself.

The closing of the Detroit factory is a capital illustration of an evil of the trust movement about which there is reasonable ground for complaint. When a consolidation takes place it frequently is inevitable that some of the smaller shops or those which are so fortunately located should be closed. It is one of the purposes of combination to dispense with unnecessary plants and thereby to economize in expense. This in itself, in the long run, is a gain to the community, if there is no attempt to restrict production for the purposes of artificially raising prices. In the matter of matches it is inconceivable that the trust should not produce as large a quantity as the market demands. Hence, as an incident in the improvement of the process of production the elimination of the Detroit factory is not objectionable.

The criticism that can fairly be passed upon it is that no warning was given the employes and that no attempt appears to have been made to secure them future employment. The sudden departure of work is a hardship which forms an indictment of trust methods. Just at this time, fortunately, there is little difficulty in finding employment, but it still remains true that the closing of shops and the consequent reduction of production for the purposes of artificially raising prices, is a most unpleasant phenomenon. It would be to the best interest of the managers of trusts if they took special pains to lessen the inconvenience that attends these changes.

POINTED REMARKS.

Indianapolis Journal: "If you had a million dollars what would you do with it? The assessor, of course. Got any foot questions?"

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I saw Jim Baxter in my lecture last night. What an open countenance he has." "Yes. He yawned all through it."

Somerville Journal: If you see a young man going around and four cigars sticking out of his left-hand pocket you may be sure that he is generous.

Chicago Tribune: "What broke him up in business?" "Slow collections." "I thought he sold goods for cash only." "He did. It was the firms he owed that had the trouble in his pocket and they closed him out."

Detroit Journal: "Our minister believes in fighting the devil with fire." "A homeopathic doctor of divinity, so to speak."

Washington Star: "I'm afraid I'll lose my place," said the valet of a young man who had become naturalized in Europe. "I thought I should address him as 'Mr. Astor.' I should have said 'Hastor.'"

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Jane has a face that draws your eyes to her." "Yes, it's plain to be seen."

Indianapolis Journal: "Jones was in today with a lot of fish stories." "And did you let him tell them?" "I let him tell one and he opened up with a lot of big stories that made his fishing stories sound as out of date as a last year's popular song."

Washington Star: "What's that circle with all the lines on it?" Inquired the commanding officer, merely. "That," said the young man with the book, "is merely a picture of the earth. I was studying latitude and longitude." "Oh—I guess it's a fish-tail. But it looks desperately like a diagram for a round robin."

THE TRYST.

Under the starlight's silvery shine Held I her rosy hand in mine: White, white, which of the maiden brow Under the gold of her curls, Soft, soft as the milky foam Formed where the brooklet swirls, Dear, dear as a casket of shell Filled with a strand of pearls.

Under the starlight's silvery shine Pressed I her bounding lips to mine: Red, red as the summer dawn Gilding the east with gold, Sweet, sweet as the light of a rose Just as its leaves unfold, Fond, fond as the last farewell After life's tale is told.

Under the starlight's silvery shine Raised she her love-lit eyes to mine: Bright, bright as the beaming star Remem'ring the bliss of the maiden brow Clear, clear as the limpid pool Lilled in spotless white, Bright, bright as the light of a rose Pure as a ray of light.

WILLIAM REED DUNROY.

Saturday Specials

Ladies' and misses' rough rider Straw Hats, 25c Regular price has been \$2.

Ladies' and misses' sailor Straw Hats, that sold from \$1 to \$3 —closing at 50c

Boys' Linen Crash Suits, from 14 to 19 years, Half Price.

\$5.00 \$4.00 \$3.50 SUIT, SUIT, SUIT, \$2.50 \$2.00 \$1.75

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