

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, \$7.50
Daily, Sunday and Illustrated, One Year, \$8.25
Illustrated, One Year, \$2.00
Sunday Bee, One Year, \$2.00
National Bee, One Year, \$1.50
Weekly Bee, One Year, \$1.50

OFFICES.

Omaha: The Bee Building, South Omaha City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and N Streets.
Council Bluffs: 10 Pearl Street.
Chicago: 807 Oxford Building.
New York: Temple Court.
Washington: 841 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial department, The Omaha Bee.

BUSINESS.

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 bank drafts accepted in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or Eastern exchange, not accepted. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.
George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Omaha Daily Bee and Sunday Bee, as follows during the month of July, 1899, was as printed below:
1. 26,000
2. 27,000
3. 25,110
4. 25,400
5. 26,450
6. 25,500
7. 25,440
8. 25,440
9. 27,355
10. 25,200
11. 25,480
12. 24,920
13. 25,232
14. 25,400
15. 25,000
16. 26,640
Total 785,882
Less unsold and returned copies 10,470
Net total sales 775,408
Net daily average 25,013

Subscribed and sworn before me this 13th day of July, 1899.
L. E. BOYLE, Notary Public.

Parties leaving for the summer. Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office, in person or by mail.
The address will be changed as often as desired.

The circus elephant will not reach Omaha until September, but the three-ringed popoatic circus comes next week.

Judge Wade is another Iowa democrat who begs to be excused from posing as the corpus delicti at the democratic funeral in November.

Douglas county democrats are enjoying their picnic now. They realize there are no picnics on their bill of fare when the campaign opens up.

Has not the population of Cuba been depleted sufficiently by other means without starting an exodus by the threat to furnish work to all the unemployed?

The Filipinos will learn before long that the United States has all kinds of fighters in stock. Colonel Burt's colored troops in their brush set the same kind of a pace the white regiments have done.

"Camp Poynter" is not used to introduce official documents by the First Nebraska regiment. But it makes a convenient and pleasing date line under which fusion papers can run news of the regiment.

Members of the city council of Atlanta want the mayor to resign simply because he got drunk. The mayor refuses on the ground that he was drunk when he was elected and has a perfect right to maintain the statu quo.

The weather has been so moist of late that the popoatic press of the state is having difficulty raising dust enough to beset the damaging disclosures of the senate investigating committee, though heroic efforts are being made.

As the county conventions are being held numerous gaps in the fusion fences are being brought to light. In the scramble of all three parties to get to the feed trough boards are broken off and in some cases the trough itself upset.

"Coin" Harvey is still repeating his lecture on law and civilization to fusion audiences throughout Nebraska. Mr. Harvey might save his energy by circulating copies of The Bee which contain a verbatim report of his speech.

Cases are rare indeed wherein a police officer is justified in employing brute force in arresting an offender. As a rule, the officer who resorts to extreme measures is a coward, especially in cases where the prisoner is unarmed.

As usual the democrats of Douglas county are willing to give the populists all the offices for which there is no hope of an election, but insist upon having nothing but good democratic candidates for places which they think they have a chance of capturing.

Iowans compute the cost of bringing the Fifty-first regiment from San Francisco at \$40,000. If that be a fair estimate it is evident the First Nebraska regiment cannot be transported for \$20,000. There are army officers in Omaha who can tell just about what the cost will be and their estimates would be important at this juncture.

Referring to the World-Herald's report of the meeting of the republican county central committee, it is evident that the flag-of-truce man has again slipped his trolley. As time goes on there is less danger of an exposure of that paper's true relations to the late managers of the G. A. Expo—and the money till—and when the danger line has been passed the insincerity of the peace proposal will become still more manifest.

LEGALIZED POOLING.

Mr. Knapp of the Interstate Commerce commission is in favor of legalized pooling, but he would give the commission additional powers to prevent the roads from misusing the privilege. In regard to the course of the railroads Mr. Knapp says: "I undertake to say that if the worst enemy of the railroads whom you can name were elected president of the United States, and if he should pack the Interstate Commerce commission with the worst populists of the land, those men would never dare to do the reckless and indecent things which the managers of railroads themselves have done." This is a severe indictment from one who has had abundant opportunity to learn the conduct of railroad managers, but there can be no doubt that it is justified. Indeed some of the more candid managers have themselves given like testimony.

The question of legalized pooling will probably come before the next congress, but it is doubtful whether any legislation can be obtained. The railroads are not yet ready to hand over to the Interstate Commerce commission the power of control over their rates and while this condition continues a practical deadlock exists between the railroads on one hand and those who wish to control them on the other. The railroads are not strong enough to secure the enactment of a pooling bill, but they are strong enough to prevent action strengthening the hands of the Interstate Commerce commission while there is absence of agreement between the two sides. Political considerations may also interfere, it being doubtful whether members of congress would care to take the responsibility for authorizing pooling contracts in face of the effort to arouse public sentiment against the trusts.

In the meantime events are anticipating legislation and the new conditions are creating their own remedy through the voluntary action of the railroads. The consolidation among the New England roads, which has resulted in uniformity of rates and very few complaints to the Interstate Commerce commission, is believed to be the beginning of a movement which may become general. A tendency in this direction in other sections of the country is noted and those who carefully study the railway situation confidently anticipate other consolidations in the not remote future. This would not do away with the necessity for governmental supervision, but the demand for interference by the commission would doubtless be greatly diminished.

FEEDING-IN-TRANSIT RATES.

Nebraska is on the eve of harvesting the largest crop of corn in its history. Other states in the corn belt are similarly situated. This condition will undoubtedly produce low prices for that portion of the crop which is thrown at once upon the market, and if the grower is to receive a fair price for his corn it must be by converting it into a product for which there is a better demand and a better price. Hogs furnish the medium for disposing of a portion, but when the hogs are ready for shipment there will still remain a large surplus. There is a demand for all the corn-fed cattle which can be put upon the market and an assurance of a fair price for them. Thousands of head of cattle in the corn belt will be fed and other thousands on the ranges of the west would find their way to the feed lots if feeders were granted the same privilege as in other years.

For several years previous to last spring feeders could buy range cattle, bring them to the markets, but stop them at intermediate feed yards to be finished up on grain before finding their way to the slaughter pens. With the present margin between grass-fed and corn-fed cattle the feeder cannot afford to pay present prices for stock cattle and at the same time pay a good price for corn, when he is charged local rates of freight on the cattle both into and out of the feed yards. The feeding-in-transit rate is no more than is granted to the wheat growers at great milling centers and is subject to no abuses of magnitude sufficient to warrant the withdrawal of the privilege. The statement that the cattle often change hands and that others are sometimes substituted when the final shipment to market is made may be true. The bill of lading calls for the transportation of a certain number of cattle between certain points, and so far as revenue to the road is concerned it makes no difference whether the cattle are owned by the original consignee. The original cattle must be shipped some time and the railroad gets the freight.

The real reason for canceling the feeding-in-transit rate must be different. In the first place, the railroad charges a higher rate both into and out of the feed yard than the proportionate share of the through rate. In the second place, many cattle are shipped past the feed yards to the big markets, sold and then shipped back to where the corn grows, only to be returned when fattened. Again, if by the increased cost of securing feeders the farmer ships his grain instead of feeding it the railroad gets the freight on the grass-fed cattle and also on the grain. While this shows well on the traffic statement of the railroads it is revenue derived under the system.

Under existing business conditions the railroads can afford to be fair to all. The permanent prosperity of the railroads is dependent upon the prosperity of the people who live along their lines. While the granting of the feeding-in-transit rates means the loss of considerable revenue in one direction, it means a gain in the amount of lumber, machinery, merchandise and every other product which the farmer and stock-raiser buys when he has the money to purchase.

By helping the corn raiser to secure cattle to eat up his corn crop the railroads will not be donating anything in the long run, but investing for future business which will pay a handsome

dividend. There was no legitimate reason for withdrawing the feeding-in-transit rate on live stock and there is no excuse for withholding it.

THE KEYNOTE TO WORKINGMEN.

In commenting upon the lesson of the Cleveland street railway strike the Western Laborer of this city sounds the keynote of the problem with which organized labor has been wrestling when it declares that workingmen must get rid of the grand chief baronages, who have no interest except that of keeping themselves in good, fat jobs. "Workingmen must strike at the ballot box and throw the guidance of the grand chiefs to the devil. They don't require a new party in New York or elsewhere. What they must do is to take control of the existing parties and legislate for themselves."

This hits the nail squarely on the head. What American workingmen most need is honest leadership and a political education. They have learned by experience in this country, as they have abroad, that the most beneficial reforms in the interest of labor can only be gotten through political activity exerted upon old-established parties.

When Dennis Kearney was proclaimed from the San Francisco sods that "the Chinese must go" he did not attempt to organize a new party to carry out his program, but he brought pressure upon both the republican and democratic parties and made them pledge their candidates in national and state platforms to labor for the Chinese exclusion act. In less than three years after Kearney issued his edict in the name of California workingmen the Chinese exclusion act was passed by congress and signed by the president.

If the workingmen of the United States would emulate this example they will have no difficulty in securing such legislation as they deem essential for the general welfare and improvement of the condition of wage-workers.

Starting new parties organized exclusively to legislate for labor is simply shooting in the air and wasting ammunition. A great country with over 70,000,000 population has diverse interests and its national legislature must necessarily formulate its laws with the aim to promote the general welfare of all the people and not merely a single class.

Under our system of government there will always be two great parties and workingmen can achieve the most substantial results by making their influence felt in the political conventions of both of the great parties and giving their support at the ballot box to the party whose policy promises to promote the greatest industrial activity—in other words, to the party that is committed to the policy that will create the most active demand for the products of labor and by an increased demand will enhance the earning capacity of the wage-workers.

We were under the impression that the state labor commissioner was required by law to operate a free employment bureau, which has several times been heralded as a wonderful success. Governor Poynter, however, evidently has little faith in the ability of his own labor bureau to handle the applications for employment for the returning volunteer soldiers. As a matter of fact, we believe the governor's apprehensions are largely without foundation. There never was a greater demand for labor in Nebraska than there is now, as a result of republican prosperity, and the returned soldiers ought to be absorbed in the army of the employed without any great trouble or delay.

Douglas county populists are not alone in their wish to repudiate the plans of the fusionists. It is significant that the advocates of fusion are invariably Bryanite democrats who cannot hope to get into office except through fusion. They ask the populists to surrender their convictions of principle as the only means by which the hated republicans can be defeated, but in Douglas county they are unwilling to give the populists any office paying a good salary. Reports from other counties in the state give unmistakable evidence that fusion is designed for the good of Bryan followers exclusively.

It only requires time and opportunity to show the falsity of the yellow journal fakes. The captain of an English war ship was quoted recently in an interview as making some very harsh criticisms of the American campaign in Luzon. The captain not only denies the story in its entirety, but demands to be set right by the paper which originated it. Papers of that class are too busy originating other stories of the same nature to devote any time or space to corrections.

Bryan is expected to be in Omaha to attend the Jacksonian club picnic, which probably means that he will remain to attend the democratic state convention. It is safe to say that no stone will be left unturned to keep the three fusion parties together and there is nothing the populists might ask that the democrats will not readily concede for the sake of their favorite presidential aspirant.

It is said the lieutenant governor of Colorado proposes to take advantage of the absence of the governor from the state to call an extra session of the late unlamented populist legislature. If compelled to handle the legislature after it assembles and keep the members inside of the corral the lieutenant governor might think twice before he signed the call.

Nothing can head off the advance to be made by South Omaha's great meat packing establishments. South Omaha is sure to increase in importance as a cattle market because the territory tributary is the best cattle producing country in the world.

Omaha is doing all that can reasonably be expected in the way of supporting the exposition. Let the exposi-

tion management direct its attention to securing out of town visitors and with good weather and favorable railroad rates the success of the enterprise will be practically assured.

Port Arthur boasts that it is now a seaport, since a magnificent steamship beautifully decorated with flags and streamers entered its ship canal last Saturday and steamed through in celebration of the completion of the work. If Port Arthur will now entertain a few steamships bringing in or taking out cargoes of freight the flags and streamers can be well dispensed with. The usefulness of a harbor must depend upon the carrying business which goes through it.

Another Omaha saloon keeper has been bound over to the district court for maintaining gambling slot machines, but so far as known none of the protected slot machine operators of South Omaha have as yet come in contact with the displeasure of the county attorney.

The editor of the Wichita Eagle insists the United States should promptly give the Canadians a spanking. He forgets that the spanking machine is now fully occupied in other quarters and no Kansas man should think of engaging in such a pastime with Funston 6,000 miles away.

Crawling Under the Canvas.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton is at the head of a party of distinguished gentlemen who propose to assume a sneak back into the democratic party via the anti-expansion coalition.

Dilemma of the Democracy.
The democrats confronted with about this proposition: Shall Bryan be nominated just because he is Bryan and the party be defeated, or shall the party nominate some other man and stand some chance to win?

Good Things on the List.
Globe-Democrat.

Among American mineral productions last year were molybdenum, ferromolybdenum and tungsten, metals used in the production of steel and other alloys, and many other odd names in the long list that makes up the splendid aggregate of \$799,000,000, the mineral yield of the United States in 1898.

Recruiting in the South.

The orders of the War department to northern recruiting officers to take recruits for the volunteer regiments being organized at Fort McPherson, Ga., and Fort Sam Houston, Tex., are due to the failure of the recruiting office at New Orleans. At the Georgia post the government has succeeded in enlisting only 635 men, and at the Texas post only 549. The north and west will make up the deficiency.

Alliance of South American Republics.

The South American republics are striving to bring about an international alliance to protect and commerce among them by minimizing the chances of war. This is in line with modern ideas and tendencies, which look to building up and producing rather than tearing down and destroying as the outstanding force of nations.

Sustained by the spirit of the time, which is in favor of such movements, the South American states, with no doubt be able to arrange a pact of amity strong enough to tide them over numerous difficulties of the minor sort, though they will all be ready to fight as unitedly as the call for some one is menaced or any deeper mood of enmity is stirred among them.

The Ripening Corn Crop.

A current article on the prospective corn crop and the means of transporting it recalls the great crop of 1891, which it says furnished the most exciting traditions for the ripening method of those who then had an opportunity to pass through some part of the millions of acres that comprise the corn belt. It is added that this year's crop promises to exceed that of 1891.

The latter was 2,960,154,900 bushels. This never exceeded that of any other year, in 1889, but it was surpassed in 1896, when the crop was 2,243,875,000 bushels. The railroad facilities of the country are considerably greater now than they were eight years ago, and this year's corn crop would have to exceed that of 1896, in order to test the railroad facilities in the same degree. It is certain, however, that the moving of the wheat and corn crops will contribute largely towards making this a record-breaking year in the way of railroad earnings.

OPPOSING THE COAL COMBINE.

Can Western Cities Unite Against the Atlantic Harport?
Minneapolis Times.

Cities all over the country, and particularly those of the west and middle west, will watch with interest the outcome of the protest made by Minneapolis against the arbitrary and unjust method of the coal barons. Local fuel dealers here, in all probability, resemble their fellows elsewhere and would be satisfied with open competition if each man had a fair field and with living profits. It is very doubtful, indeed, whether the local men get more than a living profit at any time. We have not heard that any of them are buying diamonds by measure. Every man knows who knows aught of trust methods and combine channels of action, that it is the big coal barons in the east, in conjunction with their kin, owners of the docks at Duluth and West Superior, who fix the prices of coal for the twin cities. The eastern barons fix the price also for every city, town, village, hamlet, house and fire in this land. They say, to a ton, how much anthracite is to be mined and how much hauled within a specified time and at the natural law of supply and demand gives them of anxiety not one iota.

It is not at all likely Minneapolis can even dent the coal trust by refusing to buy the usual amount of fuel at the increased cost and supplementing its supply with coke and wood. But if to Minneapolis were added St. Paul, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Detroit and Buffalo and a municipal bond were formed in which the prime article of faith and the earnest agreement met in the district of Columbia was made, and the cities possibly can, supplementing it with other fuel whenever possible, it may be the barons would be uneasy, at least, and later more complaisant. The cities will not form the bond. They will roar lustily at the injustice they suffer—and continue to suffer it with nothing of recourse save protest.

Nearly All Pay Their Fines.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Aug. 14.—All the outlaws of the state have paid their fines of \$1,000 each, assessed against them under the anti-trust law, except the Commercial-Union, the Law Union and Crown, the Victoria Fire and Marine and the Citizens of New York. The time expired this morning and as these failed to pay they are forever barred from doing business in Missouri.

Husband and Wife Both Dead.
Chicago, Aug. 14.—In a fit of jealousy Thomas Houghan shot his wife this morning and then set a bullet through his own brain. Both died instantly. Houghan was married to his wife for the A. Booth Packing company.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

The Helen Gould of the volunteers at San Francisco is Mrs. A. S. Townsend. Like the queen of Lyndhurst-on-the-Hudson Mrs. Townsend controls a large fortune and contributes generously to every worthy cause. At the recent auction of Orpheus seats for the benefit of the fund to welcome and entertain returning volunteers at San Francisco, Mrs. Townsend contributed all bidders at the sale and paid a premium of \$2,925 for the first two boxes. Mayor Phelan paid \$1,000 for third choice. Other bids ranged from \$600 down to \$25.

Mrs. Townsend is a member of the local Red Cross society and has spent fully \$20,000 in the soldier's cause. When the volunteers began arriving in San Francisco, bound for Manila, their sufferings in camp touched her heart and her purse strings were loosened in their behalf. The Tennessee regiment suffered most, and to the southern boys she proved a guardian angel. She not only bought handkerchiefs to be used as muffers by the men, but secured baths for the entire command at Suro's; paid for their luncheons and care for the wounded in the city hotels, and gave other signs of her generosity to the boys in blue. Each day she sent loads of fruit and vegetables to the various regiments then stationed at Camp Merritt, and besides devoting her fortune to a good cause, Mrs. Townsend and the other troops each day seeing to their wants, giving kind words to the sick, bringing them delicacies and personally seeing that her donations were properly distributed. For her goodness she became beloved by the soldiers, who actually shipped her. Like generosity marks her efforts to provide for the comfort of the returning volunteers.

Captain Mark L. Hersey, quartermaster of the Twelfth United States Infantry, a Maltese man and a West Pointer, in an interview with the Boston Globe, adds some facts to the supply of information about the Philippines and the natives. Captain Hersey participated in the Santiago campaign, was later transferred to Manila with his regiment and is now at home on leave. He is quoted as follows:

"The climate of Manila is much healthier than that of Cuba. We have no yellow fever there and the thermometer ranges from 75 degrees to 90 degrees.

"I heard no kicking among the troops. Their rations are good, dried fruits, such as apples, prunes and peaches, have been added to the rations. The beef we get there is excellent, the equal, I think, to our own packing house beef. It comes in excellent shape from Australia and is delivered aboard our refrigerator ship in the bay at 8 1/2 cents per pound.

"Aguinaldo losing his grip on the people there."

"That's hard to say. One can form an opinion as well from what is printed here as from what appears in the Manila journals."

"Is Manila a good place for Americans?"

"For the capitalist I should say yes. For the laboring man no. Labor is too cheap. Why, you can hire the best of male servants for \$4 American money a month.

"There are vast coal fields there. American capital and by native labor, could produce coal at \$2.50 per ton, whereas it costs about \$17.50 per ton. The country is fertile beyond any standard we have in this country."

"What about the people?"

"They are far from being the ignorant men that they have been represented to be. They are not idol worshippers but belong to the Catholic church and are well grounded in the tenets of their belief. They are an intelligent people, a large part of them being able to read and write. In my army experience I have come in contact with the most capable and the Cuban. From what I saw and heard while in Manila I have no hesitation in saying that they are the superior of either of these people. They are men of education and refinement."

"Are they competent to govern themselves?"

"Well, the Mexicans have succeeded very well in that direction and I see no reason why the Filipinos shouldn't, inasmuch as I believe them far more intelligent than the former."

"What sort of field is it for the missionary?"

"Well, they might just as well send them to convert the people of Spain; there's just as much chance to make converts."

"Are the people priest-ridden and do the clergy exact exorbitant fees from the people?"

"Not knowing, I cannot say. But the priests I met at Manila—the Jesuits, those who have control of the observatory there—are a very scholarly, high-minded set of men, who do all in their power to restore peace in the islands."

PAYING FOR USE OF STREETS.

Revenue Derived from Traction Companies Paid to Toronto.
Chicago Times-Herald.

The city of Toronto, Canada, continues to illustrate in a most striking and convincing manner the wisdom of the policy that exacts a percentage of gross earnings as compensation for the use of the streets.
According to the Toronto Mail and Empire of August 10 last the earnings of the street railways of that city for ten months of the present fiscal year have already passed the million-dollar mark. By the terms of the franchise under which the Toronto street railway plant is operated the company was required to pay into the city treasury 10 per cent of these earnings. The city treasurer has therefore received a check for \$12,721, which is the municipal share of the earnings for July.

The increase of the earnings and percentage for four years is shown by the following figures for July:

July, 1899	Gross Receipts	Percentage	\$12,721
July, 1898	\$117,384.50		\$12,721
July, 1897	\$106,750.00		\$10,675
July, 1896	\$106,750.00		\$10,675
July, 1895	\$76,000.00		\$7,600

Toronto operates its street railways in 1891 and operated them for six months at a profit of \$25,000 per month and then sold them for what they cost on the following conditions: Eight hundred dollars per mile per year to be paid into the city treasury, 8 per cent of the gross receipts up to \$1,000,000, 10 per cent up to \$1,500,000 of the gross receipts, 12 per cent from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 of the gross receipts, 15 per cent on the receipts up to \$2,500,000 and 20 per cent on all receipts over \$3,000,000. After twenty years the city can take back the plant at its actual value.

In 1894 the city received \$58,000 mileage rental and \$76,000 in percentage of earnings.

In 1895 the city received \$90,000 for mileage rental and \$76,000 percentage on its earnings. Up to 1899 the street railway had paid into the city treasury of Toronto a little over \$1,000,000.

The experience of Toronto in dealing with its traction companies furnishes inconceivable proof of the wisdom of the policy which secures to a municipality a fair compensation for the use of the streets based upon a fixed percentage of gross earnings.

As a matter of fact, there is no demand in any city of the union for a 3-cent fare outside of the politicians who are desirous of cultivating the labor vote.

OMAHA'S TRAGEDY.

Philadelphia Record: The fatality at Omaha by which four firemen were killed by contact of a ladder with a live electric wire, furnishes a startling reminder of the danger continually lurking in the use of overhead wires heavily charged with electricity and not infrequently lacking proper insulation. Recent deaths in this city show that there is not sufficiently stringent regulation for the removal of unsafe wires. Carelessness in respect to the use of such a dangerous agency as electricity should not go unchecked. There should be a legal responsibility attached that would insure the observance of all possible precaution.

Washington Star: Four Omaha firemen were shocked to death the other night while fighting a fire. They were hoisting an extension ladder when the apparatus came in contact with a naked electric wire. Instantly the deadly current sprang down the metal fastenings of the ladder and the men at the crank fell to the ground, two instantly killed, the other two badly shocked and died immediately afterward. Two other firemen were seriously shocked. Here again the miserable method of stringing these dangerous conductors through the air makes good its threat against human life. The danger is not only to the brave fellows who man the ladders and trucks, but to the property owners and householders, whose buildings may be destroyed because the firemen are prevented from fighting the flames by the wires, whose families may be destroyed while the apparatus is being extricated from the mass of electrified material. The menace affects every citizen. Not until every wire of every kind, electric light, street car, telegraph and telephone, is put under the ground and exposed only at the point of immediate use is the work safe.

Georgia populists are going it alone this year, in spite of the fact that Tom Watson has retired from politics.

Roger Q. Mills of Texas has struck it rich, having sold a part of his farm to the Standard Oil company for \$342,000.

The Chicago woman who recently offered a reward of \$300 for her lost pet poodle, and who had no claimants for the prize, now fears the worst.

There is fresh trouble in Kansas. The farmers there have so much corn, this year, that they are put to the expense of building larger corncribs.

The fact is stated in a letter from Butte, Mont., dated August 1, that, though the recruiting office had then been open for three weeks, only twelve volunteers had been secured in the state.

To add to the comfort of bicycling a spring attachment has been patented, which is inserted in the rear forks, with a central rod in each fork engaging the hub connection, the springs holding the rods down and lessening the shock and jar to the rider.

The death of Mme. Aubriou Menzies, the mother of the celebrated French actress, is called to mind the metamorphosis of Irish family names in France. Mme. Menzies was a descendant of the O'Briens, but her surname was changed by the Parisians to Aubriou.

After having successfully passed through the ordeal of his life, General E. Burt Grubb of Edgewood, Va., announced that he has retrieved the fortune which he lost in paying the debts of the iron firm of William M. Kaufman & Co. of Sheridan, Pa.

General Grubb says that he is richer today than he ever was in his life.

Father Ducey is a Catholic priest in New York who is well and personally known in that city. He has immortalized his name by erecting a structure in New York to be known as the "House of Repose for the Dead," which will be a free Protestant as to Catholics. The unknown dead may be borne thither and await the last rites of their faith. A great number die yearly in New York who are unknown. The structure with the ground cost \$65,000. A most humane and noble work!

The West Indies, which have just been devastated by a cyclone, are peculiarly liable to such visitations. In 1880 nearly the whole island of Jamaica was devastated, hundreds of buildings being destroyed and twelve lives lost. In October, 1882, a hurricane crossed Cuba, killing forty people and thousands of cattle. In 1888 a cyclone killed 10,000 people in Cuba. Three years later a hurricane struck Martinique, wrecking all the shipping in port and killing 340 people, in addition to a property loss estimated at \$10,000,000.

LONG-RANGE REMARKS ON THE SHORTAGE OF HARVEST HANDS.

New York Mail and Express.

Up from the wide, free west—the vociferous land of dynamism and "The Man with the Hoe"—there comes a long, low, unimpressive call for help. Not that the west is in pain; not that she is in the clutches of the money power; not that the octopus of monopoly has smashed the fences and swallowed the stalked corn, nor yet that the grasshopper, the potato bug and the locust of the year last have combined to eat every green thing off the face of the smiling earth. It is not because of these nor any of these that the west lifts her resonant voice and yells. It is all on account of the crops. They are so enormous that she can't handle them, and hence her earnest, heavy cry to everybody to come out and help.

Dispatches from the western grain fields report a scarcity of harvest hands. Employment agencies in Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha and Sioux City are sending every man they can hire to the great wheat regions of the northwest, yet the supply is not at all equal to the demand. The railroad companies offer special rates in order to enable harvesters to reach the fields at the lowest possible cost. Wages for farm labor are the highest ever known. Common harvest hands are receiving