# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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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

The address will be changed as often as desired.

M. Labori knows now, if he did not before, just what a blessing an American wife is.

Iowa democrats picked on a casehardened victim to head their ticket. Fred. White has been defeated so often that once more will not hurt.

Admiral Dewey has cabled that he will arrive in New York September 29. He will not be in need of ear trumpets to hear the welcome which awaits him.

"The populists were permitted to fill one place on the ticket." So reads the report of the Iowa democratic convention in the local popocratic organ. How kind!

The only original Camp Poynter is the ante-room of the governor's apart- enty-five millions, the wealth of its peoments at the capitol, but it has been de- ple, after deducting all debt, national, serted since the offices have all been given out.

As usual, our old friend, General does not represent the actual wealth. James B. Weaver, was the whole thing at the Iowa populist state convention, and, what is more, he was almost the only thing.

Nothing serves so well as a coroner's inquest to bring out the fact that no two persons who are witnesses to an act can be depended on to have seen the same thing.

Farmer White has been drafted once more into the service of the Iowa democrats to try it again against Governor Shaw. As a volunteer sacrifice on the political altar Mr. White is a shining

General Jiminez announces that he proposes to consolidate the two republics in the island of Hayti into one government. For a man who is not in control of either government the general is decidedly sanguine.

The doctors called by the coroner to throw an X-ray upon the cause of the death of James Smith disagree just as much as do the people who don't know anything about anatomy and surgery. When doctors disagree, who shall de-

An inheritance tax of \$150,282 has been paid into the public treasury to relieve the Pullman estate of the inheritance tax lien under the Illinois inheritance tax law. The inheritance tax may be a revenue producer once in

A New York police judge has fixed a schedule of rates for plain drunks so that the Sunday jag comes \$1 cheaper than the week-day product. His reason is that Sunday is the only day on which most men can find time to cultivate it in this prosperous era, and he does not feel like putting a prohibitive tariff on any industry.

Those who were clamoring for the raising of more men and the vigorous prosecution of the war in the 'Philippines will probably turn their attention list of trusts will find that many if not now to decrying the taking of so many men from the peaceful walks of life to convert them into soldiers. It will never do for the calamity shouters to run out of a grievance.

The silver republicans of Lancaster county, the second most populous county in Nebraska, managed to drum up fifteen delegates to their county nominating convention. But the farce masquerading as a separate and distinct political party, demanding a share of the fusion spoils, is kept right up, as if there were really some silver republicans in the rank and file behind the few office seekers who label themselves with the name

ARE WE A BANKRUPT NATION! According to "Coin" Harvey the United States of America has been a bankrupt nation for the past ten years and if the figures of the apostle of free the action already taken upon this sub- who would doubtless cultivate sena- through the coming crisis he will have colnage could be accepted as gospel truth the United States never will be able to pay its debts unless its cred defects in existing laws and to render just a trifle premature and will be swalitors can be forced to settle at 50 cents on the dollar. In the campaign of 1896 effective." Harvey publicly asserted that the debt of the United States aggregated forty billions, while the assets, based on the census returns of 1890, aggregate only twenty-four billions. In the lecture Coin Harvey is delivering in Nebraska towns this summer he repeats these figures, which fact in itself is a dead giveaway upon the apostle of finance. If it was true that the debt of the nation | foreign nations," The next congress, in 1896 was forty billions and its assets were computed at sixteen billions less

than its liabilities, some change has certainly taken place in both within section of the McKinley law a provision the past three years. It is known to of no practical use whatever and which all men, including Mr. Harvey, that even a democratic administration made hundreds of millions and possibly billions of bonds and mortgages have been gress the democrats of the senate would paid off since 1896 and it is equally true that a very marked advance has McKinley law to be inserted in the taken place within that period in property values. On the one hand hundreds of millions of bonds have been sent back to America from Europe in exchange for American products and the market value of railroads and industrial plants that are capitalized as corporate property has increased enormously, while the western farmers and owners of town property have paid off lative departments of the government millions upon millions of debt since 1896. But delusionists like Harvey close their eyes to all these stubborn facts and persistently keep on repeat-

ing the exploded fictions concocted for

political effect.

They talk as glibly of forty thousand millions of dollars as they do of forty thousand dollars and scarcely seem to be aware of the fact that it would take a man ten years of ten-hours-a-day work to count one billion of dollars in ten-dollar gold pieces. The true figures of the actual debt of the United States would fall at least twenty-four billions short of Coin Harvey's estimate, The largest portion of this debt is that of the railroads, computed at about six billions. The debt of all other corporations, exclusive of banks, will not exceed two billions. The national debt of the United States and the debts of all the states, counties and cities of the United States do not exceed two and a half billions. The debt of the banks to their depositors and the debts of individuals are less than five billious. The most extravagant estimate of all the liabilities, public, corporate and individual, does not at this time exceed sixteen billions instead of forty billions, as is claimed by Harvey, and the resources of the United States at the lowest estimate must have increased at least 25 per cent since 1890, which would make the total assets thirty billions. In other words, the ledger account of the United States shows a balance of fully fourteen thousand milllons on the credit side. Estimating the population of the United States at sev-

It must be remembered that the bulk of all the debt, public or private, is owing to the American people. Of the sixteen billions of debt less than 25 per cent is held in foreign countries. The greater proportion of the national debt and the bonds and mortgages issued by counties, cities, corporations and individuals is held by American investors. The bank deposits, which aggregate about three billions, are all owned by individual home depositors, the national government and local governments. Instead of being a bankrupt nation, as Mr. Harvey contends, this is one of the richest nations on the face of the earth and its colossal debt in reality represents what its own people own in the form of bonds, mortgages

woman and child. But that amount

## and bank deposits. THE IOWA DEMOCRATS.

The democratic party of Iowa has before it a hopeless campaign. It will be overwhelmingly beaten next November. What there is left of it is faithful to the doctrines enunciated at Chicago in 1896. The plank in the Iowa democratic platform denouncing trusts asserts that "these trusts and combinations are the direst outgrowth of the policy of the republican party" and demands that they be suppressed by "the repeal of the protective tariff and other privilege-conferring legislation responsible for

The democratic party of the country hopes to win votes chiefly through opposition to the trusts, but in order to do this the party will have to do more dency to overawe the enemy, but as yet than assert that republican policy is responsible for the combinations. It will tenacity. At the same time there are have to show intelligent voters that it indications of revolt in other islands, has ever done anything for the suppression of trusts. As to the tariff, it can be conclusively shown that not a few Luzon. At all events, the president has of the trusts are without the least tariff protection, while others having such protection could survive its with for there is reason to apprehend that drawal, since they are now successful competitors in the world's markets with European manufacturers. Any one who will take the trouble to examine a a majority of them are entirely inde-

The republican party has always opposed the trusts. The democratic party is now for the first time declaring hostility to them. The republican national platform of 1888 has this plank; "We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we recommend to congress and the state legislatures in their respective jurisdictions such legislation as will oppress the people by undue charges on a conclave of democratic politicians as-

pendent of the tariff.

ject and ask for such furtner legislation as may be required to remedy any their enforcement more complete and

The anti-trust legislation passed by incubated in the Fakery. the republicans in 1890 the democrats destroyed in 1894 and defeated its reenactment in 1897. The McKinley tariff law contained a section declaring illegal "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conmerce among the several states or with under democratic control, passed the Wilson tariff law, in which there was no effort to enforce. In the last connot permit the anti-trust clause of the Dingley law.

Such are the records of the republican and the democratic parties in regard to the trusts. The former has opposed them for years and enacted national and state legislation for their suppression; the latter has never until now raised its voice against them and when it had control of the executive and legisfailed to do anything for their suppression. The intelligent voter, familiar with the records, will hardly expect more from the democratic than from the republican party in opposition to the trusts.

DEMOCRATIC REVOLT IN KENTUCKY. The Kentucky democrats who have revolted against the nomination of William Goebel for governor have placed in nomination John Young Brown, a man of ability and popularity, who should poll a large vote. The fight between the factions promises to become exceedingly bitter as the campaign progresses and it will be surprising if there is not some bloodshed grow out of it. The opposition to Goebel is not entirely due to the fact that he is the author of the obnoxious election law, which the revolting democrats denounce in their platform. It is to a very considerable extent on personal grounds and it is this that will create the bitterness which is certain to characterize the

campaign. The revolting democrats endorse the Chicago platform and favor the nomination of Bryan for president in 1900, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Bryan has declared for Goebel and promised to speak in the state for that candidate. This would seem to place the democratic national leader in a somewhat awkward position, but doubtless he will find a way to adjust himself to it.

It is highly probable that this factional conflict will result in the election of the republican candidate for governor, Mr. Taylor, who is running on an uncompromising honest money platvotes of a considerable numb state, county, city, corporate and prisound money democrats. vate, would be \$186 for every man,

# REINFORCING OTIS.

The order for the enlistment of ten more regiments of volunteers for service in the Philippines will forcibly assure the country of the determination of President McKinley to push the war with all possible vigor. The volunteer regiments previously ordered have with one or two exceptions their complement of men and there is every reason to expect that all of them will be in Manila by the middle of October or at latest by the beginning of November. They will go pretty well prepared for immediate active service. The ten regiments now ordered it may require two months or longer to recruit, as men willing to serve as soldiers in the Philippines are apparently becoming scarce, but they should be ready at least by the beginning of December.

When all these reinforcements reach the Philippines there will be a force of over 50,000, or more than double the number when hostilities commenced, and it will be a splendidly equipped army of as good fighting material as the world can produce. Such an army, with the existing difficulties to campaigning removed, should be able, if properly handled, to sweep through the island of Luzon in sixty days and undoubtedly it is the hope of the adminis-

tration that this will be accomplished. The reports show that the insurgents are active and there are no indications that they have lost materially in strength or that they are not still well supplied with arms and ammunition. It may be that the reinforcements being sent to General Otis will have a tenthey are exhibiting a wonderful which may require the attention of part of the force intended for operations at decided none too soon to greatly strengthen the army in the Philippines, every soldier to be sent there will be

If ex-Senator Warner Miller is so confident the Nicaragua canal can be built for \$100,000,000 and that it will pay dividends on that investment, why does he not borrow the money, as he says he can do, and build the canal? This would be decidedly more profitable than fighting the transcontinental railroad lobby in congress, which he affirms is the only opposition to the plan of getting the government to invest in the

According to the Chicago Inter Ocean, which has its source of Nebraska news in the office of the Omaha popocratic organ, the news of Senator Hayward's for two years past, there has

ket." In 1890 a republican congress commission ex-Senator Allen to the enacted an anti-trust law and two Hayward successorship. This would years later the republican national con- certainly be interesting if true, as well vention said: "We heartily endorse as complimentary to all the democrats and if Mr. Loubet guides the republic safely torial aspirations if the opportunity presented. The whole story is, of course, by those who do not know that it was | man.

Were it not for the fact that a human life is practically in the balance the Dreyfus trial would be the greatest of farce comedies. Witness after witness is called, not to testify to what he spiracy in restraint of trade or com- knows of the guilt or innocence of the accused, but as to his beliefs. If the witnesses would testify to more facts possibly the judges who are summoned to hear the testimony could arrive at a hesitate at the final infamy of murder. substituted for the sweeping anti-trust | verdict. Queer people, those French-

> Governor Roosevelt has made it plain that he has no ambition for either the first or second place on the repubinto a position where he will embarass McKinley, but his good, hard sense can trouble makers. be depended upon to keep him out of

Douglas county republicans do not want to repeat the mistake of last year, when they practically threw away two places on the legislative ticket to please the vanity of near-sighted leaders. Every man on the ticket in the coming campaign must add strength of his own associates.

The emperors of Russia, Germany and Austria are planning to have a great hunt in the near future. In the meantime a large number of men might find employment rounding up the game so it will be handy and in just the right position to be slaughtered without difficulty when the royal hunters appear.

Five members of the school board retire this year, their successors being chosen at the election next November. This should give the people interested in the management of the public schools an opportunity to distribute a few rewards and punishments.

## Germany Feels the Pinch.

Indianapolis News. It seems that there are others. The press is calling for the regulation of syndicates and trusts in Germany.

Expansion of Fire Losses. Indianapolis Journal In the past seven months of the present year the losses by fire in the United States exceeded those of the corresponding period of 1898 by \$10,000,000. This means that \$125 .-000,000 of property will be destroyed by

## fires this year, due chiefly to carelessness. The Brotherhood of Jones.

Chicago News. Mayor Jones of Toledo, O., is one of the neorporators of a company which intends to try co-operative theories on a gigantic scale, numerous industrial colonies being one of the leading features of the scheme. Mayor form and is pretty certain to get the efforts with much interest when he is given arger backing.

#### Stand from Under. Springfield Republican.

There were severe thunder storms in valous parts of the country Saturday and Sun-In Maryland two persons were killed by lightning while standing under a tree In South Carolina two brothers drove under tree to get out of the rain and one was killed by lightning. It is about as sensible to stand under a wall during an earthquake as to seek the protection of a tree when lightning is playing near at hand. ould better stay out in the rain

# Not a One-Man War.

A generation ago we had a great war in the United States and there were many thousands of citizens on the union side of the line whose sympathies were on the other They called that mighty upheaval "Lincoln's war." It was a false and mean phrase, intended to serve an unpatriotic pur-There is not much similarity besuppression of Tagal insurgents, but they are precisely alike in the fact that no president or cabinet was responsible for either of them. This is no more McKinley's than that was Lincoln's war.

Our Trade with Japan. A fact worthy of note is that, in the rappower has equaled the United States in the enlargement of its trade relations. In five years we have increased our exports to Japan nearly sevenfold, while England has ncreased hers threefold and Germany less han fourfold. Flattering as is this showing for American enterprise and ingenuity, the larger congratulation must be upon the mense growth of Japan as a consumer of the world's goods following her adoption of Occidental methods and institutions. Her showing for the past five years merely suggests the stupendous possibilities of the Orient as a whole, not only as a source of supply for the world, but as a customer of the advanced nations as a result of this internal development.

# FACTS FOR PESSIMISTS.

of Trade Accomplish Fusionists Yelled For.

Minneapolis Journal, Bradstreet's prices report shows the index number for staples, August 1, to be 82,353, s compared with July 1, when it was 80, \$18, the highest figures since April 1, 1893, before the panic, and 25 per cent above the ow price level on July 1, 1896, which was 65,952. During July, live stock, fruits, raw and manufactured textiles, metals, coke and coal, oils, naval stores, building material and miscellaneous items figured in the advance, while breadstuffs and provisions and groceries fell off a little, and hides and leather and chemicals and drugs were unfive advanced in July, thirty-nine remained unchanged and twenty-one items showed lecreases. Of the 105 articles, sixty-five have advanced since a year ago, eleven are unchanged and only twenty-nine are lower

Chicago Chronicle: The situation is the most serious that has yet been confronted. proved himself the foremost French states-

Philadelphia Times: It is something terrible to contemplate the passions unchained lowed with several grains of salt even by this cruel persecution of an innocent passions deluged France in the blood of her children, and if the enemies of Dreyfus could have their way now another reign of terror would supply ample food for the torch and the guillotine.

Philadelphia North American: Drevfus himself, it is now manifest, is in deadly peril. The spirit which aimed the pistol at his attorney is not likely to spare him. The more evident it becomes that the court, no matter how reluctant it may be, must to guard Drevius against assassination. The villains who have persecuted him will not Baltimore American: It is safe to wager

that the anti-Drevfusites will be found at the bottom of the affair. These men have involved France in a seemingly endless scandal and have now tried murder to help make good their contentions. In the light of yesterday morning's tragic happening it lican national ticket next year. The is doubtful if many in France would critienemies of the administration are doing cise the court-martial if it would acquit their best to out Governor Roosevelt Dreyfus on the evidence already adduced, provided the government would then proceed to effectually exterminate the band of

Chicago News; The assassin with his cowardly bullet now stands forth as the vershadowing figure of the Dreyfus case. Labori, Dreyfus' attorney and steadfast defender, has been shot down, while Mercier, chief enemy of the man on trial, is reported to be in danger of death at any moment. Any Frenchman who expresses even an opinion on either side of this strange trial the principals involved in the grim tragedy walk daily on the edge of the abyss with instead of being a dead-weight on his tottering steps. Murderous hysteria seems to hold sway in France, and the world, astounded, can but stand waiting, wondering what the end will be.

## PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

A St. Louis tailor has eloped with two vomen at the same time. Ex-Governor L. Bradford Prince of New Mexico has a collection of over 1,000 stone idols once worshiped by the Pueblo Indians. What's in a name? William Pine-Coffin is soon expected at his home in Hempstead, L. I. He has epent two seasons in the

Judge Ferris of Cincinnati has ruled that the costs incurred in contesting a will cannot be ordered paid out of the inheritance. This is likely to make some of the Cincinnati lawyers weary and wary.

William A. Piper, the eccentric millionaire and ex-congressman, who died in San Francisco last week, owned the best library of books on California's history in the world. These will probably go to Stanford university. Dr. Richard Kandt, the German traveler, whose recent journey to the sources of the Nile has attracted much attention, is to be paid an annual salary of 7,000 marks by the German foreign office to enable him to continue his explorations.

Liliuokalani, former queen of Hawaii, is keeping house in Washington, just as thousands of other widows with small incomes She now calls herself an American. She recently said to a caller: "I am a thorough American. I love the history of the country. It is the heir apparent of all that former nations have had to fight and perish

"Joe" Leiter, the young Chicago millionaire, has just demonstrated his ability as a wing shot. Last year he proved himself Jones has long done what he could on a a dangerous manipulator of the wheat marsmall scale in the co-operative and social- ket. Last month he showed himself to be science lines and the public will watch his a courageous fire fighter when flames threatened to destroy the summer hotel at Brighmissed only one bird in a team shoot at Long Branch. It isn't every man who can be so clever in many ways.

Captain E. Ross Smith of the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana volunteers. who, it is said, had the distinction of being the youngest captain in the United States service during the Spanish-American war, has again been honored with a captaincy in the United States service. He was only 19 years old when he took his company to the field. He is the only son of Captain 6. M. Smith, a veteran of the civil war, and his home is in Washington, Ind.

"Tom" Reed, who has just returned from Europe, spent much of his time on the other side riding a blcycle, and as a result there is a remarkable reduction in his girth. When he landed from the steamer his cheeks were flabby and there was a generally tired feeling apparent about him. Although he brought six big trunks back with him, the customs officials could not discover anything dutiable in them. "I know a little about tariff matters myself," he said, "and I guess I have not made any mistakes.'

# CORN CROP AND PRICES.

Factors to Be Considered in Calculating the Returns. Kansas City Star. Kansas and Nebraska bave produced such

extraordinary crops of corn this year that the people of the west are able to overlook dly developing commerce of Japan, no other the important fact that other sections of the country are not similarly blessed. The latest official crop reports indicate that these two states will have 650,000,000 bushels of corn this year, compared with only 292,000,000 bushels produced last year, an increase of 358,000,000 bushels. But the aggregate crop of the entire country, as at present estimated, is only 214,000,000 bushels larger than last year, so that outside of Kansas and Nebraska the country's corn crop this year is 144,000,000 bushels less than it was in 1898. Almost all of the states in the east and south have less corn this year than last. The deficiency in those sections amounts to over 100,000,000 bushels and as the east and south, even in their best years, find it necessary to buy great quantities of grain in the west it is evident that this 100,000,000 bushel shortage this year will result in unusually large purchases from the states which produce a surplus above home needs. Not only are the east and the south short, but even such important states as Ohio, Indiana and Iowa have less corn this year than last It is also worth while to bear in mind that

the aurplus of old corn, carried over from preceding crops, is much less now than it

Another important fact to remember is that Europe is certain to take more corn this year than it has imported in the last twelve months. The foreign demand for corn is growing every year, though the quantity which Europe takes is dependent largely on prices. When corn is as low as at present a foreign demand for about 200,000,000 bushels a year may be counted on with reasonable In view of all the facts and conditions here

enumerated farmers and merchants will do well not to get their ideas about prices too than a year ago, and, compared with July. low. Big crops necessarily must cause low 1897 and 1896, four-fifths of all staples are prices, but there is no good reason for expecting the value of corn this year to drop This showing ought to be accepted with as low as it has in two or three former years This showing ought to be accepted with as low as it has in two or three former years dential nomination. To charge such a man joy by the free silver advocates, who, in of extraordinary crops. New corn for De- with being prejudiced against the worthy 1896, screamed for high prices along the cember delivery is selling now around 24 veteran is obviously a calumny. President whole line, which they said was only possible through the abolition of the gold when the greatest crop on record was prosible through the abolition of the gold when the greatest crop on record was produced corn sold as low as 17 cents a bushel Commissioner Evans and entrust the Pensilver standard. They perceive now that, in Kansas City and under 20 cents in Chijurisdictions such legislation as will organ, the news of Senator Hayward's for two years past, there has been a cago. No such low prices are to be anticithe attorneys to raid the United States prevent the execution of all schemes to illness had scarcely been reported when change, although they do not admit it; that pated this year, for the reasons that have treasury in the interest of deserters and the higher prices of the large measure of been stated, even though it is true that Kan-

## GOLDEN DAYS IN THE WEST.

High Tide of Prosperity Conspicuous

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Great news is coming from the corn-growing states these days. Not only has the wheat crop in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and other states of this neighborhood been above the average, but the corn yield is going far ahead of all previous figures. The Kansas corn crep will, according to the estimates, be a long way in excess of 300,-000,000 bushels. Nebraska's corn yield is placed at from 275,000,000 to 290,000,000 bushels, and the latest reports seem to indicate that it may go up to the 300,000,000 mark. Iowa and Missouri are in equally good

the highest degree. This immense increase in the crops is causing some curious things. The demadds in the west were never so great in the past as they are now, and the agencies are powerless to meet them. Wages higher than any given in many years are offered, but to earn a support by manual labor. mand. Women are working in the harvest where women are in the habit of working out of doors with men. It is altogether new in the United States, however. Women are drawn upon to help in the harvesting because the supply of men is inadequate. The crops are the largest ever known, and the labor of the women is necessary to prevent loss through delay in harvesting.

The west, like the rest of the country, is at the high tide of prosperity. Everybody is cheerful. The outlook is brighter than it has been in the agricultural regions in many years. The populist and the Bryanite politicians are becoming so rare in the corn belt that they would be curiosities. There is no time for croaking even if there were any excuse for it. Everybody is busy and enthusiastic. Not only do all the corn and wheat raisers believe that this is the best country in the world, but they are convinced that these are the brightest days which the country has seen in many years. Prosperity and happiness are encountered on every hand. There is as dense a silence among the croakers of calamity as there is in a frogpond in the arctic regions in January. The populist and democratic leaders are still, and their dupes of a year or two ago are denying that they ever belonged" to the combine of whiners. An easy ex-Bryan has to go to the south or the east to find audiences these days. Nobody can be found in his own regions any longer to listen to his litany of woe.

Philadelphia North American:: "Isn't it pretty tough to give a man a year for stealing a few cigarettes?" asked the culprit. "The sentence, said the court, "is not for stealing, but for smoking them." planation is here given to the fact that

### listen to his litany of woe. EXPORTS OF BUTTER.

Foreign Demand Injured by Shipments of Inferior Quality.

Louisville Courier-Journal. Louisville Courier-Journal.

One of the most eccentric of our articles of export is butter. Nearly twenty years ago, namely, in the fiscal year 1880, we sent abroad 39,000,000 pounds of butter. In 1895 abroad 39,000,000 pounds of butter. In 1895 our exports were 5,500,000 pounds. The next year our sales abroad were nearly four times as much, while in 1897 they exceeded 31,000 as much, while in 1897 they exceeded 31,000,-000 pounds. In the fiscal year 1899, which

ject, but while it has collected some valuable information it does not, so far as reported.

States furnished only 154,196. The impression prevails in England that American butter is not only inferior to the best hom butter, but also to that of Denmark and other Scandinavian countries, France and the colonies. That this is largely a matter of prejudice has been shown by the readiness with which American creamery sells when offered as English or Danish. "Selected creamery from the United States." when offered as such, can only be sold at a reduction of 2 cents a pound below similar butter made in England.

It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that this prejudice against American butter is altogether unfounded. Unquestionably indifferent butter has been exported in considerable quantities at times. The English makers are prompt to take ad vantage of such mistakes, and an impres sion once created is hard to combat. The conscientious makers of a good article suffer more or less from the efforts of the less scrupulous to sell their product for what it is not. Nevertheless, this is not the only, perhaps not the chief, difficulty. American butter is wanted, but there is a demand for a steady supply of an article that is found satisfactory. Many inquiries have been sent to America for the address of an establishment that can furnish a large amount of creamery butter at regular in tervals. It is desired that this be brought to a regular standard and maintained there. It would seem that it ought not to be difficult to accomplish this, yet so far it appears not to have been done on a scale to equal the demand.

### CRUSADE OF PENSION ATTORNEYS. Malicious Assaults on the Pension Commissioner Fall Flat. Philadelphia Public Ledger.

An examination of the policy and conduct of the Pension bureau under Commis ioner Evans shows that it is essentially s 'Soldiers' bureau." Of the 1.741 employes 566 are ex-union soldiers or sailors, and 455 are drawing pensions. The commissioner the two deputy commissioners, the medica referee and ten of the fourteen chiefs of divisions are union veterans. Twenty-six of the forty-three medical examiner were union soldiers or sailors. Of the 110 reviewers seventy are union veterans. Thus it will be perceived that, for the greater part, applications for pensions are passed upon by men who were themselves union soldiers or eallors during the civil war, and who are, therefore, in complete sympathy with their worthy comrades Excepting Corporal Tanner, every pen sion commissioner of recent years, whether

republican or democrat, has been denounced by disreputable attorneys and others in torested in fraudulent or invalid claims. One critic at Syracuse, N. Y. was brazen snough to charge that the bureau was dominated by southern sympathizers, and that Commissioner Evans, who was born in Pennsylvania and volunteered from Wisconin, was at the head of a conspiracy against union soldiers. Mr. Evans is and has always been a staunch republican. He was nominated for governor of Tennessee by his party, and it is believed that he was defrauded of the election. At the last national convention he polled the next highsion bureau to somebody who will permit others without a legitimate their supplies or by unjust rates for the sembled in the state house and waited transportation of their products to mart. These enemies of Commissioner gold effque" manipulation and temporary to keep the railroads busy for two years will wote for Bryan and free silver in order

to be revenged upon the president for continuing an honest man in the office. the meantime, the president shows no sign of surrendering to the clamor of an indecent mob. He knows and appreciates Mr. Evans' worth, and realizes that the great body of the Grand Army of the Republic ask only justice for veterans, and are thoroughly satisfied with the commissioner in his determined efforts to make the pension

list a roll of honor. While there is no excuse for the malicious aspersion of the Pension bureau by a professional attorney, some otherwise wellmeaning veterans may be led into association with the crusade by reason of their ignorance of pension laws. By this time It ought to be well known to every veteran fortune. The news from Colorado, Minnesota that, in the main, there are two classes and the Dakotas is likewise encouraging in of pensions. The basis of pension under the general law is disability by reason of wound, injury or disease contracted in service and line of duty. Under the act of on the labor bureaus in the farming regions 1890 the basis of pension is incapacity, due to any permanent mental or physical disabillity, not the result of victous habits, to such a degree as renders the claimant unable the supply of workers is far below the de- commissioner of pensions in adjudicating claims is obliged to conform to the rulings fields in Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas of the secretary of the interior, who is his and all the neighboring states. This is a superior officer. Applicants whose claims sight familiar enough in the old world, have been rejected cannot see, or will not see, that the pensionable status must first be established; that disabilities incurred after the war are of a different class from those originating during the war, and that the applicant for one class must be incapacitated to earn his support by manual labor. Thus the commissioner of pensions is often denounced because he will not glaringly violate the acts of congress.

#### TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR.

Chicago Post: "My long-lost sister!" he exclaimed.

Naturally she looked surprised, but she soon recalled that two seasons before she had promised to be one to him.

Puck: O'Keefe (hotly)—Me ancistors wor ixiled frum Erin years ago. Thot's more than yes kin boast av! Casey—Well, yez don't blame St. Patrick fer phwat he done, do yez?

Chicago Tribune: Rivers—Where are you roing to spend your vacation?

Brooks—I'm going back to God's country or a month.
Rivers—You'll feel awfully lonesome.

Indianapolis Journal-What is the best way for a woman to preserve her youthful bloom? asked the youngish lady "Quit using it," growled the Savage Bachelor.

Chicago Times-Herald: "Why do you want your vacation extended?"
"Well, it took me two weeks to get used to loafing and now I want two weeks more to get used to working again."

call sissy.

ended June 30 last, they were but little more than 20,000,000 pounds.

Violent fluctuations of this sort are not common with respect to other important export producis. The Department of Agriculture has directed its attention to the sub-

#### Rain and the Rancher. Denver Post.

information it does not, so far as reported, fully account for the extreme fluctuation in exports. It is suggested, however, that the indifference of the American producer stands in the way of foreign trade. Little attention is paid to the export demand except when there is everproduction in the United States. Naturally the surplus which goes abroad under such conditions is not specially adapted to the foreign demand.

The department gives the figures for the imports of butter into Great Britain and Ireland for the year 1897. The total was 3,-217,801 hundredweights, of which the United

# "WALLS OF CORN."

Ellen P. Allerton. What do they ho i, these walls of corn, Whose banners toss in the breeze of mor He who questions may well be told A great state's wealth these walls enfold. No sentinels guard these walls of corn, Never a sound there of warder's horn. Meat for the healthy and balm for him Who moans and tosses in chamber dim; Shoes for the barefooted, pearls to twine In the scented tresses of women fine; Luxuries rare for the mansion grand, Gifts of a rare and fertile land. All these things and so many more, It would fill a book to name them o'er,

And Dress Straw hats for ladies and missis,

Are hid and held in these walls of corn, Whose banners toss in the breeze of morn,

25c

Regular price has been one to three dollars-This is a rare chance to purchase one of the best straws made for almost nothing-Buy one for next season, if you have enough for this.

Boys' Crash Suits.

14 to 19 years,

\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50

Browning King & Ca