

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$6.00...

OFFICES: Omaha: The Bee Building, South Omaha: City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and N Streets...

COMMUNICATIONS: Communications relating to news and editorial correspondence, The Omaha Bee, BUSINESS LETTERS.

REMITTANCES: Remit by draft, express or postal order payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps accepted in payment of mail accounts...

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows include weekly circulation for various dates from July 1899 to August 1899.

Net daily average, 25,013. Subscribed and unpaid before the 31st day of July, 1899, 1,200.

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.

Wageworkers of Omaha should make the Labor day celebration a record-breaker. No man should aspire to a place on the republican county ticket whose record in public office is vulnerable.

Nobody has yet ventured to explain why the county is paying more than twice as much as the city for feeding prisoners.

The colored people of Omaha are not likely to be deceived into the popocratic camp by the grandstand play of County Attorney Shields.

The declination of Judge Dickinson to stand for the nomination to the supreme bench opens the way for a Douglas county candidate.

California is not bothered about transportation funds for its returned volunteers. The advantage of its Pacific coast location was never before appreciated.

Show your enthusiasm for the homecoming volunteers by decorating your houses and store buildings. Omaha should be a mass of fluttering flags when the boys come marching home.

In the race for second place in the United States as a hog market Omaha is steadily gaining, and at the same relative pace it will overtake Kansas City within the next twelve months.

Says the mayor of South Omaha to the ex-mayor of South Omaha—let us emulate the patriotic example of the governor of North Carolina and the governor of South Carolina. It's a long time between drinks.

Douglas county republicans have it in their power to carry Nebraska over the line into republicanism this fall. They should wake up to the responsibility by ruling out of the race for nominations every man who would put the ticket on the defensive.

"The republican county convention met today and placed a strong ticket in nomination" is the way the reports are coming in from nearly every county in Nebraska. Let the republicans of each county put up the strongest ticket possible and the complete redemption of the state from populism will be assured.

J. Sterling Morton pronounces the recent anti-trust movement of Attorney General Smyth a strategic assault upon the Standard Oil company as full of blubber. The ex-secretary declares that Smyth's harpoon is thrown at ballots, not trusts, and will return greaseless into the hands of the political whaler.

Governor Poynter still hesitates to accept the invitation to participate in Omaha's reception to the First Nebraska. Why should the governor hesitate? Is there any good reason why the governor should not participate in a public demonstration to the returning volunteers at the metropolis of Nebraska?

Are we to have a revival of alibi plaster currency? It is given out that the Treasury department proposes to issue 10,000,000 of paper currency in denominations of 25 and 50 cents to meet the demand said to be coming principally from the west. If this be true nobody in these parts has heard of the demand.

FIGHTING THE TRUSTS.

We noted a short time ago a movement among the jobbers in groceries in the south in opposition to the exactions of the various combinations dealing in grocers' specialties, the jobbers who joined in the movement agreeing to purchase entirely from independent corporations.

At Milwaukee, on Saturday last, there was a conference of independent dealers in sugar, which resolved to fight the Sugar trust. It was announced to be the purpose of sugar refiners not controlled by the trust to make prices, if necessary to secure trade, which will mean losses to all refiners. The trust has recently reduced the price of sugar and the cut was promptly met by the independent refiners, so that there seems to be a contest on which will materially benefit the consumers of sugar.

In New York City the Retail Butchers' association is endeavoring to create a corporation with a view to making the New York retailers and wholesalers, principally the former, absolutely independent of the corporations or firms which are thought to control the meat supply of the country. This undertaking, it is said, is wholly for self-protection and there is understood to be abundant capital behind it.

These movements in opposition to the trusts are interesting as indicating a tendency which may become widespread and have very important results. We are not informed as to whether the association of southern grocers is adhering to the purpose it proclaimed several weeks ago, but the earnestness with which it entered upon its crusade warrants the assumption that it is making the fight as agreed. As to the independent sugar refiners they have shown in meeting the trust prices that they mean business, but how long they will hold together in a fight that may mean a heavy loss to them it is impossible to say.

In such movements, of course, success will largely depend upon the good faith of those engaged in them. If the independent sugar refiners shall firmly maintain the position they have taken and are able to sustain the possible loss it will involve, they may win. Certainly they can count upon the public sympathy and support. But they have a powerful combination, with almost unlimited capital, to fight and there is danger that they will not hold together.

At all events, these efforts to combat the exactions of the combinations present an interesting phase of the trust situation and should receive all possible encouragement from the public.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN SITUATION.

The latest advices regarding the South African situation do not indicate that it has improved. The report of proposals said to have been submitted by the Transvaal government to the British ministry, which include a proposition that the British government shall relinquish all its suzerainty rights, has not been confirmed, but assuming the correctness of the report it can be confidently predicted that the proposal to relinquish suzerainty will be rejected. There is no doubt that the Boers are extremely anxious to be absolutely independent of Great Britain and it is not difficult to sympathize with this desire, but it is equally certain that the British government will surrender no rights it now has by treaty in the Transvaal, whatever concessions the Boer government may offer in return.

The warlike preparations on both sides continue, but it is still possible that war will be averted, though it would seem that this can only be accomplished by the Transvaal republic receding entirely from the position it has taken and accepting the British terms. Meanwhile it is interesting to note what an Englishman, having a personal knowledge of South Africa extending over nearly a quarter of a century, says in regard to a war between Great Britain and the Transvaal. He declares that such a war would not only be unjustifiable, but that it would inevitably mean ruin and disaster for the territories south of the Zambesi and would leave a legacy of undying hatred and distrust between the two white races. He believes that if England should push her intervention to the point of war the entire Dutch population of South Africa would participate in the conflict as allies of the Transvaal Boers, which is by no means improbable, since all of them are united by ties of blood, nationality, sentiment and mutual affection, besides having in common a distrust of Great Britain. In that event the military problem for the British government would embrace more than the 30,000 armed Boers of the Transvaal. It might have to send there an army capable of coping with a force of nearly 100,000 Dutch.

This English authority believes that the British would conquer the Dutch, but not until after a struggle such as Great Britain has not experienced since the Crimean war or the Indian mutiny, while after the Boers were beaten there would be no certainty of permanent peace. The danger of insurrection would be always present. Doubtless Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain are duly weighing these possible conditions, which make the problem a very serious one.

A DEATH OF INFORMATION.

The Washington authorities, it appears, have very little information in regard to civil and commercial conditions in Cuba and Porto Rico, particularly the former, notwithstanding the fact that five months ago an order was issued by the assistant secretary of war to the department commanders in those islands directing them to report upon the civil conditions in their respective departments. It was expressly stated in the order that these reports should be forwarded with the least practicable delay. It is stated that only one report has been received at the War department, this one being from General Fitzhugh Lee covering points along which the government is seeking information. A report of General Wilson, in charge of the Matanzas province, is said to be in

the hands of General Brooke. This delay in sending to Washington the information desired and called for months ago is presumed to be due to the fact that the army officers on duty in Cuba and Porto Rico have been so busy with the details of their offices that they have not had time to make the reports asked for, but this explanation will hardly be satisfactory if there is much further delay.

The information desired is needed for the enlightenment of congress and also for the instruction of the commercial interests of this country that will be affected by the opening up of the productive resources of the islands. These interests desire to know, from official sources, what are the industrial conditions in the islands and what the promise is of future development. It seems that so far as the War department is concerned its efforts have been well directed and if the department commanders had forwarded the information called for the department would now be in possession of facts of particular value to the commercial and industrial interests of this country.

Much of the information asked for in the order of the War department will be comprehended in the census to be taken of the islands, for which arrangements are about completed, but it will be several months, perhaps a year, before this census is taken and compiled. It is expected that it will be ready for the use of congress by January, but this is scarcely probable, though the work in the islands may be accomplished before that time. Doubtless the duties of the department commanders in Cuba and Porto Rico keep them well employed, but the public demand for better and fuller information concerning conditions in those islands should be met without much further delay.

WHAT IS A NORMAL SUPPLY OF MONEY?

In every lecture delivered by "Coin" Harvey for the benefit of the popocratic campaign fund the apostle of free silver repeats his delusive assertion that "money being the blood of commerce and life-giving fluid of civilization a normal quantity of money is a necessity." But nowhere has the apostle taken the people into his confidence so far as to reveal the secret how much money it would take to make the supply of that life-giving fluid normal.

In this evasion Harvey exhibits the same reckless disregard of stubborn facts that characterized his campaign harangues of 1896, when he asserted that there was not enough money in the country to do its business.

The best proof that there is money enough to do the business of a country is when all its business is done with money. Whenever a people do not have a sufficient quantity of money to carry on business they always improvise a medium of exchange to take the place of money. In other words, they either resort to barter by exchanging one class of commodities for another class or duplicate money by issuing credit tokens redeemable in merchandise, farm products, etc.

There were periods in the history of the United States when there was not money enough to do the business of the country. As a consequence farmers could not sell their products for money, but were obliged to barter their grain, hogs, chickens, butter and garden products for store goods. In those days mechanics, laborers and wageworkers generally were compelled to take store orders as their pay and thus pay their labor at less than one price.

During the civil war when there was a scarcity of small change storekeepers issued brass and cardboard checks redeemable in goods in lieu of quarters, dimes and half-dimes. Had there been a normal supply of money such exchange mediums could not have been kept in circulation.

The best proof that the supply of money is abundant at this time is that all ordinary business in the United States is transacted with money. The farmer can exchange his products and the mechanic and wageworker their brain, skill and muscle for money, and all the vast transactions of commerce are carried on with money. The fact that money is superabundant in all channels of trade conclusively disposes of the assumption that there is not a normal supply of the life fluid of commerce and Harvey's fictitious fabric goes down like a card house.

In Judge Neville's certified statement of money paid out by him to procure the popocratic nomination for congress in the Sixth district is an item of 50 cents as a tip to a sleeping car porter. What do the horny-handed farmers of the Sixth district think of this? Imagine a calamity candidate for congress doubling the customary rate for porters' tips. How can they expect to receive due attention when they travel if the porters are demoralized by such reckless and extravagant distribution of cash favors?

Lincoln papers are again saying mean things about Omaha because its invitation to the First Nebraska to be its guests at the exposition has been accepted. Why should Lincoln be doubled up with sour grapes every time Omaha accomplishes something that adds to its prestige? Omaha is prepared to treat the Lincoln members of the regiment just as cordially as its own volunteers.

Candidate Holcomb has taken time by the forelock and mounted the stump in his own behalf even before his certificate of nomination has been filed. If his opening campaign speech is correctly quoted by his black flag organ, he concentrated all his fire on national issues and discreetly avoided reference to bogus reform as practiced in Nebraska by himself and his popocratic associates.

The colored troops fought nobly in Cuba and there is no good reason why they would not be equally efficient in the Philippines. It goes without saying that colored troops recruited in the south could stand the tropical climate

better than the white soldiers recruited in the west and north. They would, moreover, furnish good material for colonization if the islands are to remain permanently annexed to the United States.

Attorney General Smyth has no trouble finding time to write lengthy epistles to the deputy insurance commissioner trying to explain why he does not co-operate in enforcing the insurance laws of the state, but when it comes to enforcing other laws regulating corporations whose validity is not questioned, he is altogether too busy.

The black flag organ has opened its batteries upon Judge Norval. But Judge Norval is not a candidate before the people and nothing he may have done or may not have done can have any bearing upon the candidacy of Silas A. Holcomb. Every tub must stand on its own bottom and Holcomb must stand or fall by his own record.

Keen of Scent and Appetite.

The Nebraska populists are so keen for office that they cannot wait for the death of an officeholder. A death rumor is sufficient to start their appetite.

Can't Shut Out the Ham.

Philadelphia Times. Unfortunately for the calamitists, should any remain, the year's 12,000,000 bales of cotton is too much for them to stop their noses from heaving the hum of industry in other fields of labor.

Watch the Returns.

Buffalo Post. Nebraska was half persuaded last year to be republican, and it can no longer claim to be in doubt about the party of prosperity. It is time for Nebraska to resume its normal place in the political affairs of the country.

How Will Exclusion Promote Trade?

Kansas City Star. General Otis has seen fit to bar from the Philippines the Chinese, who are, by all odds, the best of all the races for the world. This can scarcely be intended as a scheme for promoting the commercial relations between China and the United States.

Cheaper to Buy Than Bleed.

Chicago Chronicle. Our great and good friend Womolol Kiram and so forth of Sula has acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States and drawn his first money's pay in advance. A person named Bates fixed it. This is well. It is cheaper to buy Womolol than to butcher him.

There Are Others.

Philadelphia Record. General Otis declares that the newspaper correspondents are in the Philippines "only on sufferance." Judging from the censorship exercised over their reports they doubtless are. At the same time it is a great pity that General Otis does not take into account the fact that he is in command at Manila not on sufferance, so far as the American people are concerned. His retention is merely a personal matter between himself and the president.

Drawing the Color Line in School.

Buffalo Express. A decision of Justice Smith of the supreme court at Patuxent, Md., is to the effect that negro pupils may be excluded from schools which white children attend. The case involved the town of Jamaica, which has a school especially for negro children. Justice Smith does not pretend to take a new position, for he asserts that he is merely following the course of appeals, which decided that under the school act of 1884 local authorities have the right to provide separate buildings for the two races and that negroes can be excluded from the schools for white children. The legislature has power to change the law on these questions and has based a truly democratic school system would make no race distinction.

A Public Misfortune.

Philadelphia Times (item.) The two potent reasons for Mr. Reed's undoubted supremacy in the house were, first, his pre-eminence and unchallenged ability, and second, his sterling honesty. In debate without a peer, in knowledge of party law the best equipped man in the house floor, he served the public for his salary and the consciousness of public duty well performed. No taint of jobbery or corruption has ever sullied his long and honorable public career, and he retires with the respect of the people of his country, coupled with sincere regret at the loss of his services at a time when real statesmanship is in great demand and in smaller supply than at any period in the country's history. There should be a dozen men of the forceful, brainy type of Reed in the house of representatives. It is certainly a great misfortune that the one and only Thomas B. Reed, who has served his country so long and so well, should retire of his own accord.

"HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY."

Insidious Effect of Exporting Imitations of Butter. Philadelphia Press. A marked increase in the exports of butter this season may, in some measure, be due to the efforts of Secretary Wilson of the department to improve the quality. But the principal reason probably the decrease in the available supply from Denmark and other countries in northern Europe. During July 20,807 packages of butter were exported, as compared with 20,000 packages in July of last year. But in the corresponding month of 1897 there were 36,042 packages exported. For the week ending last Saturday 35,125 packages were exported from Montreal, more in one week than the United States exports in a month. This is due to the fact that the United States butter obtained in Europe by reason of the large exports of oleomargarine and other imitations as "real creamery butter."

There never was a better illustration of the wisdom of the old saying that "honesty is the best policy" than in the experience of the United States in the export trade in butter and cheese. Formerly we did a large export trade in these goods—many times greater than that of Canada. Now Canada greatly exceeds the United States in the exports of cheese and sends abroad nearly as much butter, which sells for a higher price than butter from the United States. The United Kingdom imports 350,000,000 pounds of butter, of which not 5 per cent comes from the United States. This country permitted imitation cheese and imitation butter to be exported as the genuine articles. European consumers soon found that they were refused to buy either cheese or butter from this country. As a result our export trade in these articles fell off to insignificant figures.

Canada would neither permit the manufacture or export of imitation butter or cheese. Hence our loss was Canada's gain. Her exports in cheese and butter increased in proportion as those of the United States declined. This result was not because she could produce better or cheaper butter and cheese, but for the reason that European consumers could be sure of getting the real articles when purchasing cheese and butter that came from Canada.

Congress legislates to some extent on the question when it is too late. Our exports of butter and cheese are only about one-half what they were last year. It looks as though more stringent legislation was needed so far as the export trade is concerned.

WITHIN THE REPUBLICAN FOLD.

Alasworth Star-Journal: Frank Beeman has withdrawn from the congressional race. The resignation of Judge M. F. Kinkaid by acclamation. Nothing could have recommended the good judgment of Mr. Beeman better.

Kimball Observer: Frank Beeman of Kearney has withdrawn from the race as a congressional candidate, which leaves the field clear for Judge Moses Kinkaid. The latter will doubtless be nominated by the republicans by acclamation and will go into the campaign with bright prospects of winning.

Bradshaw Republican: The republican would be very much pleased to support Judge Sedgwick for the supreme bench, but with this, as with all nominations, we are willing to trust the wisdom of the party in bringing out the best and strongest man, let it be Sedgwick, Ryan, Dickinson or some other good man. The republicans, we feel confident, will make no mistake, and we feel equally confident of victory.

Sidney Telegraph: The withdrawal of Frank Beeman of Kearney leaves Judge Kinkaid the only candidate in the field for the republican nomination for congress. The judge will receive the unanimous nomination at Lexington. He is a very able man and will win the election in Lincoln, Washington. The fight may be a hard one, but Judge Kinkaid has a happy faculty of being a vote getter and will have a few to spare at the wind-up.

Kearney Hub: By the action of Mr. Frank E. Beeman in the Buffalo county republican convention Saturday afternoon, the defeat of the republican congressional convention, the field has been left entirely clear for Judge Kinkaid. It was practically clear before, but there is now no reason why there should be any other candidate seeking so much as a complimentary ballot as Judge Kinkaid. He is supported by the nomination unanimously and by acclamation. His nomination will be received with great enthusiasm and the outlook indicates that he will be elected by a handsome majority.

Kearney Hub: Buffalo county has honored Hon. E. C. Calkins with the delegation to the republican convention. He is one of the best of the best working republicans of the county and will go to the convention for the purpose of pressing his claims for the supreme judgeship nomination. This will not be a difficult task, because Mr. Calkins is known by nearly every republican in the state, and is recognized as one of the leaders of the Nebraska bar. The party cannot make a better nomination and the Hub bespeaks for his candidacy—which has been brought about entirely by his friends—a cordial vote in the coming convention.

Auburn Post: The friends of E. W. Lawson of Stella are urging his candidacy for regent of the State university. The Post has enjoyed a personal acquaintance with Mr. Lawson for the past twelve years and knows him to be a man capable of filling the position to which he aspires. For a number of years he was one of the leading school teachers of Richardson county, both in the country and the graded schools, and now he is a member of the school board of his town, so that he has kept in touch with educational interests since he retired from the teaching room work a few years ago. The nomination of Mr. Lawson for regent of the university will be no mistake.

Wahoo Wasp.

It would be very gratifying to the people of Saunders county to have Judge Sedgwick nominated for supreme judge. It is the unanimous opinion that he would make an able and impartial judge, but the motives of some of our people differ in regard to this matter. The republicans would like to see him nominated because they think he would be elected and do him credit. The democrats, on the other hand, would like to see an entirely different incentive. They are of the opinion, and some of them confess it, that if he is nominated district judge he will be elected, and thus one of their idols will have to be defeated.

Teuneseu Journal: Some weeks ago the Chief Justice mentioned Judge S. P. Davidson of this city as a desirable candidate for judge of the supreme court, but at that time we got out that the gentleman would long his name to go before the convention. We are now assured that the judge is desirous of the nomination and that he will make a dignified effort to secure it. It is safe to say that he will receive practical and united support of the delegations from the southeastern part of the state, and it is reasonable to assume from present indications that more remote counties will add materially to the strength of his column. He has a long and honorable public acquaintance and his personality is such that he makes many strong friendships. This element of personal popularity is greatly in his favor and is sure to make his candidacy a conspicuous one.

UNNECESSARY CITY NOISES.

Chicago Chronicle. There is no nuisance of the city as outrageous as the unnecessary noises. In the daytime they are bad enough. At night they are almost unendurable. To the sick the terrible disturbances created for no reasonable object and in mere wantonness every hour series of torture, recovery is delayed; often it is not impossible at the crisis of disease the racket in the streets causes an unfavorable or fatal change. To tired muscles and brains seeking need rest, shouts, rattle, banging and clanging bring a succession of cause it to be a revel in pandemonium—a picnic of nightmares.

One of the greatest noise nuisances is the early Sunday morning cry of the newsboys, beginning at daylight, an hour before anybody who would buy a newspaper is awake. The noise continues throughout the time the morning naps and dozes otherwise would be so pleasant and healthful. The early milk wagon, with every joint in the structure rattling a devil's tattoo that can be heard blocks away—driven at the full speed of a four-wheeled horse clatter along the pavement and churning the milk into premature butter—is another outrageous nuisance too exasperating for description. But space is lacking to name even a part of the disagreeable noises, entirely unnecessary, which produce discomfort during the day and make the night horrid for all but those of cast-iron nerves or the deaf.

A few days since a well known physician visited the high authorities of two railroad companies whose trains are switched near a certain residence portion of the city. The night noises of the trains, with the hulla-balloo of the trainmen while at their work, woke all the echoes of earth and sky, making the neighborhood almost uninhabitable. By argument, illustration and persuasion he convinced the railroad officials that the work on their tracks could be conducted with comparatively little noise and orders were given to that effect. The orders were obeyed better than similar police orders and the residents of the neighborhood in question now know of sound sleep, to which they had been strangers for years. This case is cited to show with how little effort rightly directed a reasonable reform may be effected.

A New York inventor has devised a plan to mitigate the night rattle and roar of the elevated railroad trains. He has taken out a patent on the device. He only asks that a small section of the elevated track may be placed under his control, so as to use his appliances and make a test of their efficacy. He proposes that the time for the cars to pass against the unnecessary noise nuisance and outrage. Every man and woman should be considered a crusader in the cause of this reform.

Abilities of City Life that Ought to Be Abated.

Chicago Chronicle. There is no nuisance of the city as outrageous as the unnecessary noises. In the daytime they are bad enough. At night they are almost unendurable. To the sick the terrible disturbances created for no reasonable object and in mere wantonness every hour series of torture, recovery is delayed; often it is not impossible at the crisis of disease the racket in the streets causes an unfavorable or fatal change. To tired muscles and brains seeking need rest, shouts, rattle, banging and clanging bring a succession of cause it to be a revel in pandemonium—a picnic of nightmares.

DEMOCRATS DISLIKE THEIR CROW.

Papillon Times: By a practically unanimous vote the three conventions of the popocratic party nominated for supreme judge a man who was not the first choice of the Times. This paper and its editor used all honorable means to prevent that nomination. But what is our duty now? Simply this: Bryan expects of every friend this year his duty.

Columbus Times: The populist state convention at Omaha Tuesday nominated Governor Silas A. Holcomb for supreme judge by a practically unanimous vote, the democratic and free silver conventions promptly endorsing the same. This leaves about fifty democratic editors and Charles Wooster of Silver Creek—with a big dose of crow to masticate at their leisure during the campaign.

Beatrice Democrat: At the fusion state convention in Omaha Tuesday, ex-Governor Holcomb was nominated for supreme judge. This was simply a ratification of the vote made some time ago, whereby the pops are to take the offices and the democrats are to look pleasant. In return for votes the populists are to support Bryan next year. Politics in Nebraska is framed two years in advance. All the offices are promised and the holding of conventions is a useless expense of time and money.

Columbus Telegram: The nomination of Silas A. Holcomb by the democratic, populist and silver republican conventions at Omaha last Tuesday was a surprise to no one and a source of satisfaction, we believe, to a large majority of those voters who go to make up what is known as the reform forces of Nebraska. While it is doubtless true that every democrat in the state would have preferred to honor one of their own party with the nomination for the position, the greater and more far-reaching interests demanded that perfect harmony prevail and personal preferences were cast aside with this object in view. The Telegram believes that the same is not far distant when the forbearance and generous spirit which has characterized the action of Nebraska's democracy during the past few years will meet with the reward it justly merits. If it were not for this hope, the future would indeed lose much of the interest it now possesses.

Springfield Monitor: Silas A. Holcomb was the choice of the fusionists for their general pop-wo-wa in Omaha Tuesday for supreme judge. While there was some opposition in parts of the state to Holcomb's candidacy, yet it did not prove strong enough to be felt in any considerable extent at the conventions, and he was elected enough to settle the question. While the Monitor does not question in the least Holcomb's ability to fill the position to which he is nominated, yet it looks to us as if he had been honored enough by saying as a governor, without seeking further favors from the people of Nebraska. There are plenty of good and capable men in the populist and democratic ranks who are entitled to recognition and who would fill the position with equal honor to themselves and constituents who should have been given a chance. We believe in passing the good things around and giving the greatest possible number of the boys a taste. But, then, the powers that be said otherwise, and the boys will have to walk and take their medicine.

Plattsmouth Journal: A good democrat or populist believes in the principle that majorities should rule and support the nominees of his party conventions. No man is better than his party and no man or paper has the right to set his or its judgment up in opposition to the crystallized judgment of the majority of his or its partisans. The Journal, in its anxiety for the success of the fusion cause, had recommended the nomination of some other candidate than Governor Holcomb for supreme judge, but it is now done in the best of faith and because the publishers thought that some stronger man might be named for the place. A majority of the fusionists of the state viewed the matter in a different light, however, and Mr. Holcomb has been nominated of the allied parties by an overwhelming majority. The Journal is democratic and will be found henceforth battling loyally and unflinchingly for the success of the fusion candidate, knowing that his election is for the interest not only of Nebraska, but of the entire country will be turned upon this state this fall and the result will unquestionably have a great effect upon national politics next year.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

Brigadier General Irving Hale, who went to the Philippines as colonel of the First Colorado regiment, arrived in St. Francisco last week. The first thing he did on landing was to deny emphatically the published story of his having quarreled with General Otis. Like all returning army officers he declined to discuss the military or political features of the Philippine question, but on the subject of the climate and its effect on white men he expressed some vigorous opinions. "White men begin to suffer from the enervating climate soon after their arrival here," he said, "and it seems to me that never has it been so common as it is now. Americans are hardly Americans there. They lose their dash and spirit under the heat and enervating influences. The health of many of the men became permanently impaired. Even those whites who have lived in the city for many years have become acclimated. Their systems are permeated with malaria. For this reason the valor of the American troops stands out prominently. They have been through a campaign in a torrid climate, where the military atmosphere was not to be armed than the bullets of the enemy. Notwithstanding the effects of the climate, they have always been ready for the order to charge. In fact, they have been overzealous to be on the firing line. The most general complaint among the men is that they have not been given sufficient opportunity for fighting. The persistent and undaunted pluck of American soldiers has been well illustrated during the fighting with the insurgents."

One of the unique tokens of appreciation to be presented to Admiral Dewey on his arrival in New York is a decorative tablet, three by four feet in size. The design is burned into prepared and polished white basswood by the application of heated iron, producing an effect of rich brown tones, combined with a slightly modeled surface that suggests wood carving. The design represents the admiral seated in his familiar wicker chair, with his hand resting on the hilt of a sword, while beneath the sword the admiral's name is inscribed in the following words: "Manila, May the First, 1898." are portions of an architectural border surrounding the whole.

Colonel J. H. Dorst, who has been appointed to the command of the new Forty-fifth regiment of infantry, took an important part in the opening and closing of the war in Cuba. Early in the campaign he made a trip to Cuba in the Leyden, a government steamer, to observe the progress of the arms and ammunition for the insurgents. The Leyden was riddled with Spanish bullets during the expedition and after an unsuccessful attempt to accomplish its mission drew off and secured the Wilmington as a crew, then returned and completed the task. It was Colonel Dorst who carried General Shafter's demand for the surrender of Santiago to the Spanish lines.

The return to Salt Lake of the Utah volunteers revealed a legitimate grievance of the men of the line for the command of the Richard W. Young. As reported in the Salt Lake Tribune, Major Young became extremely unpopular because he neglected to look after the welfare of his command and

"played into the hands of General Otis to get something good for himself." Some of the privates allege that the major would not make complaint of insufficient supplies, as other officers did, fearing it would injure his standing at headquarters. It required personal appeals to prevent the men showing openly their resentment when the volunteers marched into Salt Lake City.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Maine's apruce gum crop this year beats the record, having a market value of \$63,000. Oom Paul evidently thinks that if he can enlist the Lord in his side he can dispense with the good will of the other powers.

William H. Risked, the noted Hawaiian revolutionist, who died a short time ago, was one of the martyrs to Hawaii's lost cause. He was a Cornishman by birth.

Captain Edward J. Hardy of Company M, Twentieth Kansas regiment, is said to be the youngest commissioned officer in the Philippines. He is only 23 years old, and has won his way from the ranks to a captaincy in a year.

The Hon. Daniel J. Ryan, who has been chosen director of the Ohio Centennial exposition, to be held in Toledo in 1902, had charge of the Ohio interests at the World's fair. Mr. Ryan was born in Cincinnati and is 44 years old. By profession he is a lawyer.

A great national movement has been started for the observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington on December 14. The Sons of the Revolution and other similar organizations have the matter in hand and are arranging details of the plan.

If the story from Pekin that the emperor of China is developing symptoms of insanity is a straight one, and if the madness takes a violent turn, it may be that his majesty will always be assured of a jacket of his own, no matter how many yellow jackets he confers upon others.

In the midst of a sermon he was delivering at Perth Amboy last Tuesday the Rev. Stephen Synowalnik looked through an open window of the church and saw some boys raiding one of his apple trees in the rectory yard. He stopped the sermon to the congregation and delivered one to the boys in the tree. Not sure, however, of his effect he secured next day a warrant for the arrest of the marauders.

LINES TO A LAUGH.

Philadelphia Record: Because a man's barber, that doesn't give him any license to lather his wife. Chicago Tribune: "Uncle Rufus, I am told you made a pretty fat thing of it by holding on to the minister's house." "Well, yes, I did. I raised a hog that weighed mighty near 'loven hundred." Indianapolis Journal: "I see there is a coast trust, now." "Yes, the octopus will soon have its grasp everywhere most dear to man." Chicago Journal: Examiner—What is the chief qualification for a soldier? "Enthusiasm—A thorough knowledge of penmanship." Chicago Post: "I believe," he said thoughtfully, "that Miss Jenkins intends to marry me." "What makes you think so?" "I asked her to go to church with me and she wanted to know if we couldn't just as well go to the minister's house." Washington Star: "Can't the democrats of this town get together?" "Inquired the political exhorter in Kentucky." "Get together," answered the man with countenance of a soldier. "Why? It takes eleven deputy sheriffs to keep 'em apart!"

Chicago Tribune: Presiding Officer (at French court-martial)—"You hear what the witness testified to? What have you got to say to that?" "You cannot answer it!" "Ha!" "The Accused—He lies! He lies!" "Why?—Mon colonel, could you repeat this if I were not telling the truth?" Indianapolis Journal: "Have you ever had any experience?" asked the theatrical manager. "I have had a good many experiences," replied the beautiful lady who faint would adorn the stage.

DETROIT JOURNAL: "Hoot!" cried the Owl, ever and anon.

"The fowls of the air and the beasts of the field stirred unaridly in their sleep and muttered maledictions." "Why are they so angry?" asked the Owl, at last. "They are envious, my child," replied the Owl, "of my Scottish dialect. Hoot! Hoot!"