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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George H. Tschack, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

Table with 3 columns: Date, Circulation, and Total. Rows include dates from 1898 to 1899 and cumulative totals.

Net daily average... 24,093. Net total sales... 771,087. Subscribed and sworn before me this 20th day of September, A. D. 1899.

Ak-Sar-Ben makes his royal entry into Omaha next week. Let every one prepare to pay homage at his court.

Should Council Bluffs take up the project for a municipal electric lighting plant it will find Omaha an interested observer.

Remember that the exposition buildings will be dismantled and removed as soon as the Greater America closes its gates. Make the most of them while you can.

The popocratic organ rushes into the forefront to give reasons why Governor Crouse should decline a republican nomination to the supreme bench if tendered. Very kind.

After all the conclusion seems irresistible that Buffalo Bill is the most popular orator Nebraska has produced, although he scarcely utters a dozen words during the whole performance.

The American consul at Bloemfontein has suddenly assumed the importance of an international personage, although up to this time even his fellow citizens in America were not aware he was on the map.

W. J. Bryan is reported in the popocratic organ to have devoted the morning hours while at O'Neill to hunting quail. Mr. Bryan is reminded that shooting quail in Nebraska at this season of the year is unlawful.

The rural free mail delivery experiment is working successfully in Douglas county. It is to be hoped the time is not far distant when every inhabitant of the county will have his mail brought to his door every day in the week.

South American people travel abroad very little for the reason that they do not like to assume the risk of taking their eye off the game for that long a time. Two or three revolutions might occur before they could get back home.

Financial reports say the east must call on the west for money. Fortunately the west has the cash at present and if the east has any good security it can have all it wants.

Candidate Harrington has succumbed to the pressure brought to induce him to withdraw from the congressional race in the Sixth district. He was too busy, however, to go to the O'Neill meeting and help out Neville. He proposes to take his own time and his own way to do it.

The perennial reports of Indian raids into the hunting grounds of Colorado serve to call attention to one of the state's attractions to tourists. Colorado does not overlook many opportunities to remind people with money that it can furnish them every opportunity to spend it.

John R. McLean must have his hands full of business at present. In addition to financing the campaign in Ohio he is called upon by the democratic national committee to raise the funds for next year's national contest. What is the matter with the "now line" and Cohn Harvey's raid on Nebraska dollars?

The judges of the United States circuit court for the district of Nebraska have not yet appointed a clerk of that court, nor have they made any sign that Nebraska applicants for the place are to be given consideration. We rise to inform the honorable court that there ought to be some eligible people in Nebraska.

The census supervisor of this halliwick has not yet been named. We fancy there will be some difficulty in finding the right man for this place, for as a rule men competent to perform the duties are attached to some permanent position. It will be unfortunate if the place must be given to some irresponsible party hack.

DREYFUS PARDONED. The decision of the French ministry to pardon Dreyfus was expected, but the fact that this clemency does not carry with it official avowal of the injustice of the verdict of the Rennes court-martial is somewhat disappointing. However, the world will accept it as in effect an acknowledgment on the part of the ministry that Dreyfus is innocent and it does not close the way to further efforts to establish his innocence.

The action of the ministry is perhaps the best possible solution of the problem under the circumstances. It was received without excitement in Paris and doubtless it will meet with general popular approval, while military circles are probably quite willing that agitation should cease. Dreyfus and his friends can afford to wait for calmer conditions before taking steps for a complete vindication, assured that fair-minded men everywhere are confident of his entire innocence.

How much public opinion throughout the civilized world had to do with influencing the action of the French ministry can only be conjectured, but it is reasonable to assume that it was not without effect. At all events the government has acted commendably and there is reason to expect that in due time Dreyfus will be not only fully vindicated, but given some reparation for the great injustice he has suffered.

BRING BACK THE OLD PRESS AGENT. While we note with pleasure the resuscitation and reorganization of the Bryan literary bureau, with a reporter on the spot wherever the prairies are broken by the appearance of Nebraska's great orator, at the same time it is with feelings of regret that we fail to find in the new word picture painter the same imaginative talent wielded by his predecessor.

It is all very well for the Bryan press agent to describe the outpouring of people by excursion train and horse locomotion, but what has become of the aged grandfather who walks twenty miles without breakfast just to press the hand of Bryan?

What has become of the fond parents who bring round-faced babies to the platform steps in order that in later years they may say that Bryan once pinched their cheeks?

And what has become of the little girls who always sing "Bryan! Bryan! echo his name," amid tumultuous applause? The special press agent seems also to have forgotten to describe the incident where with upraised hand Bryan alone and unaided restores a deathlike silence in an uproarious audience by merely saying, "Save your applause for my opponent and give me my time."

What need to tell us that "the great orator was at his best, utilizing wit and humor, pathos and appeal, convincing argumentation and stern rebuke and all the graces and devices of language," and that "the crowd went wild," the orator's every sentence, almost sometimes his every word, being punctuated with cheers and laughter? That is taken as a matter of course. Bring back the realistic writer, who peoples railway crossings with surging humanity and makes every roundhouse and watering tank on Bryan's route hold more men, women and children than the biggest tenement block in the most thickly populated district of New York City.

THE FRENCH CONSPIRATORS. The trial by the French Senate, constituted as a high court, of more than a score of persons charged with conspiring against the government, is likely to arouse an intense popular feeling in France as did the Dreyfus affair, for there are involved various associations or leagues whose membership is numerous and whose leaders are not without influence. It is claimed that the evidence which the government will present is overwhelming and the abstract of the indictment certainly indicates a very strong case against the alleged conspirators.

It is well understood that for several years the royalists have been plotting with a view to overthrowing the republic and setting up a constitutional monarchy. It has been said that the persecution of Dreyfus was started by the royalist party for the purpose of creating a division among the people that would give the royalists an opportunity to carry out their designs against the republic. Their purpose was defeated in the first conviction of Dreyfus, for the reason that a large majority of the French people at that time actually believed he was guilty and were determined to stand by the government which would punish him.

The royalist party, however, was only temporarily disconcerted and its plotting, as shown in the indictment, was actively renewed. Whether or not the military officers who have so persistently asserted that Dreyfus was guilty were identified with the royalist conspiracy can only be surmised, but it is by no means improbable they were. A diplomat attached to the legations of one of the European governments at Paris has been quoted as saying: "These royalists have their agents and representatives everywhere; their allies are in the army and these same generals and others who are foremost in the prosecution of Dreyfus are but the paid hirelings of the party which seeks the overthrow of the government they assume to represent and which they are supposed to defend."

The same authority stated that the secret agents and spies of the enemies of the government are everywhere, in every department of the government service, in every town and city, in every club and social organization, and they also maintain their own organization. This organization is so compact and disciplined that the leaders are in touch with every movement and readily obtain every bit of information, no matter how secretly the government may guard and attempt to suppress it. Thus it appears that France is literally honeycombed with conspiracy and intrigue, carried on by Orleansists, Bonapartists and other reactionary factions each in its own way, but all directed to the one purpose of bringing about a change of government. The action of the government in prosecuting the alleged conspirators may produce serious trouble. It is impossible to foresee what it may develop. But as Premier Waldeck-Rousseau is reported to have said, the cabinet would have been guilty of treason if it failed to proceed against the plotters upon the evidence before it. The course of the trial will be regarded with great interest throughout Europe. Meanwhile there undoubtedly will be murmurings of threatened revolution and in the opinion of some intelligent observers of the situation in France revolution is a political necessity.

CHINA'S PROTEST. The order of the military authorities at Manila excluding Chinese, agreeably to the exclusion laws of the United States, has elicited a protest from the imperial government of China. It appears that the action of General Otis was taken without any instruction or authority from Washington, on the ground of military necessity. The Chinese government takes the position that no such necessity exists and that moreover the decree is in contravention of international law. Besides, it is asserted to be a violation of existing treaties and a departure from the assurance of the president that the status in the Philippines would not be changed pending legislation by congress.

It appears probable that it will be found China has a good case and that she is fully justified in her protest. At all events it would seem desirable on the score of expediency to at least modify the order of General Otis, since there is room for doubt whether the military authorities in the Philippines can put in effect the Chinese exclusion laws of the United States without action by congress extending the operation of the laws to those islands, unless, indeed, there is imperative military necessity for doing so. The matter is really of very considerable importance, particularly in its bearing upon the maintenance of friendly relations with the Chinese empire, the good will of which we have stronger reasons than ever before for cultivating.

Why hold an expensive election in Nebraska the coming November? Jim Dahlman has said it over his own autograph that Nebraska will endorse Bryan this year by a greater majority than ever before. What Jim says should go. What difference whether Holcomb, the candidate for supreme judge, has a record as governor that shows him untrustworthy and undeserving of further honors? What difference whether popocratic pledges to the people have been shamelessly betrayed? What difference whether the sham reformers who imposed upon the farmers and wage workers with promises of relief from corporate aggression have turned out worse corporation cappers and more subservient railroad tools than ever their predecessors dreamed? Jim says Nebraska must endorse Bryan even though to do so it has to endorse stolen horse rent, free pass bribes, do-nothing railroad commissioners, fraudulent railway tax assessments, cigar box settlements with Bartley and all the long list of popocratic abuses perpetrated under the state house machine.

AMERICANS ABROAD. Crop that Rarely Falls to Yield Handsome Returns. An occasional failure of the harvests in Great Britain, France and Switzerland is now made good by the appearance of a new harvest, which is as steady as the traditional ice crop and granite crop in Maine, and which differs from them only in its steady growth.

It is the crop of American tourists, which this year has again broken the record. The leading London tourist agency estimates the European crop this year at about 70,000,000. American tourists yielded an average return of \$300, or \$1,500 per tourist to the European harvesters. In round numbers we may call the total \$100,000,000 or a little bit more than the value of Nebraska's 300,000,000-bushel corn crop at 30 cents a bushel.

In other words, this country contributes to Europe every year—and chiefly to Great Britain—nearly enough to pay the charges on the British national debt or the cost of the British army, and an apparent diminution of our prosperity. What is more remarkable is that exposure to European influences does not seem to exercise any detrimental effect on the American tourist, who generally returns home as loyal and patriotic as when he went.

SHALL THE WHITE MINORITY RULE THE BLACK MAJORITY? Buffalo Express. White men, negroes and mulattoes were four-fifths of the Cuban army of liberation. Men of color rose to high command therein. It was the boast of the Cuban patriots that the color line did not exist in the island. But with success seems to have come that hateful question. Strangely enough, liberty appears to have brought intolerance.

La Lucho of Havana, after asserting that a great majority of the Cubans want independence, says that, in the event of independence being granted, the negroes will be the gravest of all. White supremacy, it adds, is unavoidable, and the negroes must bear this in mind. There never can be social equality between the two races, and political equality will not come to the negroes for a considerable time. The latter, however, want recognition. La Lucho says, and will insist upon it until some practical method of conciliation is put into effect. They are in the majority numerically, and they are not content with barely what many bespangled men who are now strutting about Havana in uniforms were lying about their political beliefs, or were in safety in the United States or Mexico.

The negroes justly feel that they are entitled to some consideration, and they do not undertake to say what will be done, but merely give warning of the clash which he says will come with independence. The conditions are about the same as in the United States, the negroes are in the majority, but they are declared to be unfit to rule themselves or to help govern others. The minority proudly proclaims itself the superior race, with a divine right to rule. The blacks were good enough to fight for Cuban freedom. They are not good enough to enjoy it. They, at least, must wonder what they gained by a change of masters. Their rights are likely to be better secured by the island remaining an American possession, under the direct government of congress than under a native government composed solely of the white natives.

The Cuban negroes know their strength and they have learned how to fight for their rights. They are actually in the majority, but they are declared to be unfit to rule themselves or to help govern others. The minority proudly proclaims itself the superior race, with a divine right to rule. The blacks were good enough to fight for Cuban freedom. They are not good enough to enjoy it. They, at least, must wonder what they gained by a change of masters. Their rights are likely to be better secured by the island remaining an American possession, under the direct government of congress than under a native government composed solely of the white natives.

One of the Omaha-Denver roads is again shortening its time between the two cities, but the shortening is, as usual, all on the trip from west to east. It helps other cities coming into Omaha, but does not help Omaha into other cities. When the railroads take up the work of shortening train schedules they should give Omaha the benefit once in a while.

Nearly 250 teachers of the public schools have been put upon the permanent list, which means they will not have to be re-elected every year, but it does not mean that they cannot be dismissed for incompetency. A few teachers who formerly had been dropped for incompetency were placed on the list because they had taught the required number of years. Herein the board made a grave mistake, for if this precedent be followed the civil service regulations will simply resolve the board into a fence for incompetents who have influential friends. It is for the board to make the new regulations a success.

THE DEFECTIVE ELECTRIC WIRE. The defective electric wire is being blamed for nearly every fire in the business district. While the electric wire is doubtless bearing some burdens that do not belong to it, too great care cannot be exercised to maintain its insulation. At all events extra precautions should be taken during the coming week of street illuminations, when every wire will be carrying full current and the danger of fires correspondingly enhanced.

Should the supreme court decide the creation of the various state boards to be illegal there would be an immediate demand for Labor Commissioner Kent's employment bureau, but unfortunately this would be swept away along with the other offices. The holders of numerous sinecure positions with fat salaries attached would be face to face with the prospect of being compelled to earn a living.

A Trainee in the Camp. The octopus is cranking an all too lovely victim. The Hon. Jerry Simpson is a member of a combination of live-stock shippers of Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. In the teaching works of the Jefferson of Nebraska, the Sockless Socrates of Medicine Lodge "puts money above the man."

Talk of an Extra Session. Philadelphia Record. Renewed reports of an extra session of congress, to be assembled in November, fret the air in the federal capital. There is a demand for the people's representatives under the policy of expansion, and they cannot begin too early.

Sixty Tribes to be Conquered. St. Louis Post-Dispatch. If we are at war with only one tribe of Philippines, as Prof. Schurman asserts, and the other fifty-nine tribes are friendly to us, what a wonderful thing that one must be able to do with the people's representatives and have even baffled the heretofore invincible legions of the United States. It has made a better fight than did all Spain in the recent war with this country. "Merely a tribe!" But what a tribe!

Rivalry of Trust Makers. Chicago Chronicle. With truly commendable spirit and business enterprise the Delaware delegates to the trust conference took occasion now and then to point out the advantages of Delaware over New Jersey in the matter of licensing trusts. The competition between the states has become keen and, though New Jersey has managed to win the contest, the Delaware delegates in every way possible, Delaware has offered certain inducements not to be overlooked. It is pointed out, for example, that a trust organized in Delaware may sell everything in eight or no liability will attach to the stockholders. This is undoubtedly a weighty consideration and should bring business to the Delaware establishment. The New Jersey shop, however, has the advantage of age and experience. The competition of the Delaware concern will naturally tend to extremes in the transaction is inaugurated, in which case the scepter—and the license fees—may pass from Trenton to Dover.

THE LATTER GREATLY OUTNUMBER THE FORMER IN SOUTH AFRICA. San Francisco Call. Most people who have paid little attention to the controversy between the British and the Boers, which threatens to culminate in a war, wonder why the latter should have the temerity to resist the encroachments of a nation as powerful as England. An English reviewer in recent times furnished information which may explain the attitude of the Boers. Apart from the fact that they have the reputation of being a people exceedingly tenacious of their rights and willing to make any sacrifice necessary to maintain them, it appears, according to the statements of H. A. Bryden, in the Fortnightly Review for August, that they greatly outnumber the British in South Africa and that there is reasonable ground for the belief that they will all stand together if matters come to extremities in the Transvaal. Should this assumption prove sound it will readily be conceded that Great Britain will not have a "walkover" when she commences the work of downing the Boers.

According to the writer referred to the available fighting men of South Africa are distributed among the two races in about the following proportions:

Table comparing British and Dutch military strength in South Africa. Columns include race, number of men, and other statistics.

But it is not only in the point of numbers that the Dutch have the advantage in South Africa. According to Mr. Bryden a great proportion of them is composed of better fighting material than the British, who mostly lack the well-known Boer experience with the rifle and also that familiarity with veld life which has made the South African of Dutch extraction an incomparable guerrilla. The explanation of the difference is that most of the available British in South Africa are engaged in commerce and mining and the few who have taken to farming or pastoral pursuits have never shown any particular delight in those occupations, while the Dutch are born sons of the soil.

The failure of the British in South Africa to take kindly to ranching, in the judgment of Mr. Bryden, will have an important influence in the future. He says: "When gold has been exhausted in these regions the Dutch who live upon the land will remain, while a large proportion of the British and foreign element, who maintain their only to the mining centers to make money and come away, will have retired to other and more congenial spheres. It is one of the unfortunate characteristics of modern life in South Africa that the British settler will rarely engage in agriculture, but will content himself with a pastoral or agricultural existence." This stagnation of the British will, he predicts, increase the already large disparity in the numbers of British and Dutch, and even though the latter may be for the moment covered into submission, they will be sure to continually foment insurrections when they realize their numerical superiority.

COLLAPSE OF THE TRUST. Buffalo Express. The American Woodworking Machine company, which has gone into the hands of a receiver with a view to reorganization, controls the greater part of the business in the United States and is one of the consolidated enterprises which now go by the name of trusts. The difficulties of the company go to show that such combinations are more easy to form than to conduct to the satisfaction of all interests. The real test of the trusts, however, will come when business begins to falter.

BEGINNING OF THE MOVEMENT. Boston Traveller. We believe that this turning of the searchlight into the dark corners of monopoly is only the beginning of a great and salutary movement in this country. That such an initial step has been taken at all is a marvelous thing, considering the power and influence of the trusts themselves. To find any such course of action actually in effect before the close of the nineteenth century is a happy omen for the future. From its conclusions must come the desire to investigate further.

CHOICES OF THE WAR. Two cities claim the dubious distinction of having been the habitation of F. W. Sylvester, a former American who is said to be extremely active and useful as a member of the Philippine junta at Hong Kong. Early last spring a Philadelphian identified him as a former bank cashier in that city who disappeared between two days in 1895. Several thousand dollars of the bank's money went with him. He finally turned up in China as a promoter of great schemes calculated to improve his condition and that of the Celestials. A Nebraska correspondent of the New York World now says up the claim that the Hong Kong boomer of Arguilla is none other than Sylvester Franklin Wilson, formerly of Humboldt, Neb. The writer asserts that Wilson is under 50 years of age, was formerly editor of the Humboldt Sentinel and became conspicuous and fluent as a lobbyist at Lincoln during sessions of the legislature. He disappeared from Humboldt in 1875, much to the astonishment of residents who had dealings with him. The Nebraska description fits the Hong Kong adventurer as to age, but Philadelphia's claims are not admitted. The writer says he has seen him in the Quaker City and shook him for the drinks in Canton a year before the Philippine difficulty.

The most unique reception tendered a returning volunteer was that which Mulvane, Kap, put up on the 11th inst. at Philadelphia, Pa. He had written home from the Philippines that he would give a month's salary for a piece of mother pie. He said all the other boys in his regiment were in the same fix. Just before the Philadelphia women of the town joined together and cooked a pie six feet in length and four feet wide. It was placed on a table in the center of the opera house and all the people in town gathered round to eat the whole pie that night. On threatening to re-enlist if the conditions of the contest were insisted upon, the town returned and volunteered to help him out.

Admiral Dewey is to be presented when he reaches New York with a handsome year book containing newspaper clippings of what has been said about him in connection with the Spanish war. The book contains 400 pages, weighing 250 pounds and when opened is five feet two inches wide and when closed five and one-half inches thick. The total number of clippings is 1,200. The binding is seal leather, the largest single hide of that has ever come into the country being used for the purpose.

Brigadier General John C. Bates, who successfully performed the difficult task of persuading the Sultan of Siam to submit to the sovereignty of the United States, has served continuously as a soldier since May 14, 1861. He entered the army during the civil war as a first lieutenant and was a captain at its close, becoming major in 1882, lieutenant colonel in 1883 and colonel in 1892. For thirty years he was stationed west of the Mississippi river, chiefly in Indian country, and by reason of his dealings as a negotiator with the troublesome redskins he acquired an experience that fitted him for his work with the sultan. Colonel Bates was made a brigadier general of volunteers at the outbreak of the Spanish war and served in Cuba before his assignment to the Philippines.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. An Indiana man has raised a new kind of wheat which he sells for a dollar a pound. Somebody has started a drowsy suggestion that the Indiana may come over to lecture in the county. W. R. Smith, the superintendent of the Government botanical gardens, has given to the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh his valuable collection of Bursera. The will of Mrs. Hester N. Wetherell, widow of Colonel John W. Wetherell of Worcester, Mass., makes bequests to religious and charitable institutions of Worcester aggregating \$100,000.

The announced reason of the great love of the sultan of Turkey for Switzerland is, after all, a good one and practical rather than sentimental. "It is because," says the sultan, "it sends no ambassador to Constantinople to worry me with its grievances." Mr. Vanderbilt's caution is revealed in giving his autograph for a charitable object. He first wrote his name on a piece of paper, then carefully trimmed off the words close down to the ink, and then drew three red lines through the name.

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Michael Draper, who has just returned from Europe to his home in Perth Amboy, brought with him an Irish hat bought in Ireland for presentation to the Irishman who is his friend and neighbor. After the presentation the recipient turned down the sweatband and found that the hat had been manufactured in Newark, N. J.

Edward Savory, the messenger of the first assistant secretary of state, owns two valises, one of which ordinarily he holds the passport sent by Secretary Bayard to the British minister, Sir Lionel Sackville-West, when the return of that diplomat was summarily demanded; the other covered President McKinley's ultimatum to the Spanish government.

The Count of Fontalba, the new Portuguese ambassador to the Austrian court, has made his whole journey from Lisbon to Vienna in a handsome carriage, drawn by four gorgeously caparisoned mules and attended by two funkeys in brilliant liveries. He left Lisbon in April and drove through Spain, France, northern Italy, through the St. Bernard pass to Switzerland and thence by way of Munich through Styria to Vienna.

The current issue of the American Hebrew contains this word of caution to the reader: "There will be a number of proposals—some have already been mooted—to raise money for the purpose of providing funds for carrying on a new campaign for retrial in the Dreyfus case. Such proposals are unnecessary, inadvisable and injudicious. The Dreyfus family need no help of that nature. The proposal open a tempting field for exploitation by men who are certainly not in the position of Cæsar's wife."

Readers who closely follow telegraphic reviews of the Dreyfus trial from day to day will remember the graphic descriptions of incidents and the gory color of comment. They cause of it is thus explained by Martin Dooley, the philosopher of Arbery road: "The scene was threesomely exciting. The little city of Rennes was thronged with doleful journeymen and their wives who, in their sacred honor, many of them their watches to be printed on 'protect the public again' the 'degradin' facts. Never since the war in Cuba has so many of these brave fellows been gathered together at one place, however, as they were 'crowing' th' resurraiter. No man has ever sufficiently described th' terrors in a correspondent's life except th' correspondents themselves. G'n'rale an' other lads is rewarded. Th' correspondent gets no credit. No man will give him credit. Still he sticks to his post, an' on this perilous day he was at Rennes fightin' th' other correspondent, or, if he was an English journalist, defendin' th' honor of Fr-rance again' herself. This a good thing for Fr-rance that there are any couriers in the world who understand lan'guage to treat her vicious nature to th' English an' American public. Otherwise, Hinnessay, she might think she was as good as th' rest of us."

CATTLE RAISING IN THE EAST. Urgent Call for Relief from the Domination of the West. Buffalo Express. It will be remembered that an almost immediate effect of the increase in prices of beef was a movement by the retail butchers of New York to form co-operative associations under whose direction a large abattoir independent of the beef trust should be built near that city. It was reported that a considerable sum of money had been subscribed. It is certain that the plan has received the good faith endorsement of a part of which has come from western interests. Whether it succeeds or not, it is a suggestion that derives material support from a number of facts.

The business of preparing meat for the market took a firm hold on the west by reason of the existence of great tracts of land suitable for raising herds. The business was conducted on a large scale and by its very size put the small farmers and the slaughter houses of the east out of the competition. Up to the present time the western enterprises have swept all before them. But it is worth asking whether the time has come, or at least is near at hand, when the east can reassert itself and claim the business of preparing meat for the market from the west. The west is filling up with an agricultural population and ranching on its former dimensions is a thing of the past. The cattle that now go to the abattoirs are raised more and more by the small farmers of the east, and a large part of their attention is devoted to the soil. To a very considerable extent, therefore, conditions in the west are becoming like those of the east before the former practically monopolized cattle raising. Let it be admitted that the west will retain supremacy in this particular and in packing. Nevertheless, it would seem that there ought to be a growing opportunity for the development of both these industries in the east.

This section furnishes the greater portion of the market and transportation from the west is no small expense. There are thousands of acres of land in the eastern states which could be devoted to raising cattle much more extensively than in past years. Small farmers also probably would resume the business of preparing meat for the market. It is reported that this has been the tendency in eastern Pennsylvania for a few years. It is probable that the presence of a large abattoir near New York or some other large eastern city would greatly accelerate the movement. This is at least the opinion of the editor of the national organ of the Retail Butchers' association, who points out that at present many of the cattle raised in the east are shipped to Chicago, slaughtered there and then shipped east for consumption.

Some of the farms of New England have been a theme of frequent discussion in recent years. Less has been said about the farms of depreciating value in New York and other states of the east outside New England, but it is well known that the tillers of the soil in this part of the country have found the competition of the west a very stubborn fact. Would not a revival of cattle-raising be a boon to many eastern farmers? It certainly would ameliorate their condition to a considerable degree. The present time offers a fine opportunity for some effort along this line, for whatever the part of the packers may be in the higher prices that now prevail, it is well established that the supply of cattle has fallen off. Consequently, it will be some years before superabundance will appear again.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. An Indiana man has raised a new kind of wheat which he sells for a dollar a pound. Somebody has started a drowsy suggestion that the Indiana may come over to lecture in the county. W. R. Smith, the superintendent of the Government botanical gardens, has given to the Carnegie library of Pittsburgh his valuable collection of Bursera. The will of Mrs. Hester N. Wetherell, widow of Colonel John W. Wetherell of Worcester, Mass., makes bequests to religious and charitable institutions of Worcester aggregating \$100,000.

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The Count of Fontalba, the new Portuguese ambassador to the Austrian court, has made his whole journey from Lisbon to Vienna in a handsome carriage, drawn by four gorgeously caparisoned mules and attended by two funkeys in brilliant liveries. He left Lisbon in April and drove through Spain, France, northern Italy, through the St. Bernard pass to Switzerland and thence by way of Munich through Styria to Vienna.

The current issue of the American Hebrew contains this word of caution to the reader: "There will be a number of proposals—some have already been mooted—to raise money for the purpose of providing funds for carrying on a new campaign for retrial in the Dreyfus case. Such proposals are unnecessary, inadvisable and injudicious. The Dreyfus family need no help of that nature. The proposal open a tempting field for exploitation by men who are certainly not in the position of Cæsar's wife."

Readers who closely follow telegraphic reviews of the Dreyfus trial from day to day will remember the graphic descriptions of incidents and the gory color of comment. They cause of it is thus explained by Martin Dooley, the philosopher of Arbery road: "The scene was threesomely exciting. The little city of Rennes was thronged with doleful journeymen and their wives who, in their sacred honor, many of them their watches to be printed on 'protect the public again' the 'degradin' facts. Never since the war in Cuba has so many of these brave fellows been gathered together at one place, however, as they were 'crowing' th' resurraiter. No man has ever sufficiently described th' terrors in a correspondent's life except th' correspondents themselves. G'n'rale an' other lads is rewarded. Th' correspondent gets no credit. No man will give him credit. Still he sticks to his post, an' on this perilous day he was at Rennes fightin' th' other correspondent, or, if he was an English journalist, defendin' th' honor of Fr-rance again' herself. This a good thing for Fr-rance that there are any couriers in the world who understand lan'guage to treat her vicious nature to th' English an' American public. Otherwise, Hinnessay, she might think she was as good as th' rest of us."

HOME RULE FOR PORTO RICO. Cabinet Considering a System of Self-government. Philadelphia Times. Porto Rico is now an integral part of the United States, and it is proper that a system of government be devised for the island. This fact the president realizes, and both he and the members of his cabinet have applied themselves to the question. The conditions that obtain on the island are much different from those prevailing in any state of the union, and while the general laws of the United States must regulate its general administration, local laws should be framed, and, for the greater part, administered by the Porto Ricans themselves. In other words, Porto Rico should and will be given the largest possible measure of autonomy.

Ireland has long and vainly pleaded for home rule—for the inalienable right of making laws on purely domestic matters, leaving to the imperial Parliament the determination of imperial questions. The United States, unlike England, will not only refuse it to the Porto Ricans or the Philippines, but will give it with a willing hand. Uncle Sam has not taken the West Indian island or the Oriental archipelago as an investment. He receded them from the blighting domination of Spain to give them liberty and all the blessings and benefits that the world implies. He stands ready to fulfill all his promises, and the system of self-government that President McKinley will devise for Porto Rico within a short time will convince the islanders and the world alike that the war with Spain was not a war of conquest, and that our idea of imperialism is not the old-world greed of land or lust of power, but the earnest wish to give freedom and peace and prosperity to the countries that, by the force of circumstances, are now ours.

POINTED REMARKS. Somerville Journal: No man praises the industry of a bee when the bee is stinging him. Detroit Journal: "He was in excellent health, seemingly," wanted the social student. "Perhaps he was in liquor." "Not if he got the liquor here." Brooklyn Life: In Boston—"Have you a new fire?" "Yes, we had to let our last one go. She was a good cook, and baked bread beautifully, but she would split her infinitives."

Indiansoup Journal: "Is there no cure for pertussis?" wanted the social student, who he it known, was still in the gloomful days of youth. "In my day," said his father, "they most always used blue mass and quinine." Chicago Tribune: "Yes, I want a salesman," said the manager of the store. "But you are too old. If you were twenty-five years younger I would give you the place in a minute." "How come," asked the gray-haired applicant, with the irony, "when I am in my second childhood?"

Washington Star: "Some folks," said Uncle Sam, "is so sketched for fear dey's gwinter hit de dah riches under a bushel dat dey lets 'em get blowed clean out in de dust strong wind dat comes along." Detroit Journal: Drama turned fiercely upon Journalism. "With me, she sneered, 'It is still quality before quantity.'" "Particularly in costumes!" retorted Journalism, with quiet, illustrated humor. "But if such as you quareered, what was to become of Art?"

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "The idea that this infernal boiler can corrupt our voter with his vile money is simply outrageous!" "That's right; so it is. But what hotel did you say he was stopping?" Chicago Tribune: "Oh, George!" wailed the maiden, as she met him in the darkened hallway. "We can't be married tomorrow. I'll have to postpone it." "What is the matter, darling?" said George, his knees trembling under him. "It's my money! It's my money! You've Hiram failed in business?" "Yes," she sobbed. "It's gone! It's gone!" "What's a-bobbin' coming on the end of my nose?"

AT THE COUNTY FAIR. Chicago Record. Settlin' in the gran' stand At the county fair. Seemed as if the whole world 'All at their kin was there.

Way up on the top seat Me an' Jennie set— Wish I had the candy When I thought I'd see you there. "Where she's goin' so fast, Warn't no use to follow, So I let 'em go. Funny how things sometimes All go wrong like so."

Lost a pile on Jake's case; Couldn't ring a hose; Followed swain my goldine watch, Then it poured down rain. Tell ye 'tain't all sunshine 'Tis a-blowin' in the gran' stand At the county fair.

Let on not to see me; Went right on a-past. 'S'posin' she thought I'd see you there. Where she's goin' so fast, Warn't no use to follow, So I let 'em go. Funny how things sometimes All go wrong like so."

Lost a pile on Jake's case; Couldn't ring a hose; Followed swain my goldine watch, Then it poured down rain. Tell ye 'tain't all sunshine 'Tis a-blowin' in the gran' stand At the county fair.

"Hats Off" Straw and Crash Hats have been "called." These cool mornings and evenings they look sadly out of place and lonesome like. All the new shapes are here, in either stiff or soft, and all