THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of May, 1900, was as follows:

1	26,350	17	26,470
2	27,550	18	26,600
3	28,360	19	27,310
4	27,180	20	26,770
5	26,880	21	26,110
6	26,840	22	26,400
7	27,600	23	26,230
8	26,720	24	26,340
9	27,110	25	26,010
10	27,140	26	26,200
11	26,930	27	26,250
12	27,530	28	25,800
13	26,685	29	26,210
14	26,490	30	26,080
15	26,540	31	26,250
16	26,340		

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 1st day of June, 1900.
(Seal.) M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR SUMMER.

Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office, in person or by mail.

The address will be changed as often as desired.

The early bird catches the worm. Get in on The Bee's vacation contest from the start.

The club women will not reorganize. They have not had time enough yet to devote to talking the subject over.

Has the Ice trust artist been prostrated by the heat, or is he only waiting for the great trust-smashing attorney general to get within closer range of the election?

Fusion platforms in Nebraska this year will carefully avoid denouncing government by injunction and punishment for contempt without jury trial. Great is reform.

It is announced that as soon as congress adjourns Nebraska's popocratic congressmen will hie themselves home as fast as lightning trains and free passes will carry them.

Nebraska can be redeemed to republicanism in the year 1900, but it cannot be redeemed by steering the party in the same old rut that led to its downfall and has kept it in minority.

After such an offense, Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage may expect his weekly syndicate sermons to be hereafter promptly consigned to the waste basket by our amiable hyphenated contemporary.

The great article explaining why Bryan cannot turn his back on free silver is printed in the San Francisco Examiner as coming from "the editor of the Omaha Times-Herald." Such is fame.

In counting up the credit marks belonging to President McKinley do not overlook the millions saved to the government by his firm action in securing complete repayment of the Pacific railroad loan.

The harmless and innocent amusement of taming running mates for President McKinley can be continued only another ten days. Those who want to dip into the game should therefore lose no unnecessary time.

When the Kansas City convention comes to reaffirm the Chicago platform it will be in order for one of the Nebraska delegates to move to amend by adding "All but the clause denouncing government by injunction and contempt."

Those High school boys tackled the wrong clock when they used their green paint. It is the stopped clock in the postoffice building that should turn green with envy of the High school timepiece that, like the brook, goes on forever.

That estimable and staid old journal issued under the name of the Congressional Record has been again compelled to suspend publication temporarily. It derives some comfort, however, from the reflection that it has run the page number of its expiring volume up to 7,081.

Edgar Howard seems to be in imminent danger of having a congressional nomination thrust upon him without aid or consent. But then we all remember the wise words of Shakespeare about some being born great, others achieving greatness and still others falling into greatness by accident.

The democratic convention in Idaho endorsed the administration of Governor Steunenberg. As the governor announced before the congressional investigating committee that he accepted the responsibility for everything done in the Coeur d'Alene strike troubles, this endorsement of his party takes all the wind out of the sails of the democratic members of the house committee who sought to place the blame on the national administration.

FREE TRADE THEIR REMEDY.

"In the opinion of the great body of democrats," says the Philadelphia Record, "free trade presents the only effective means which congress can apply for the suppression of industrial monopoly and that is one reason why the democrats have been indifferent to such anti-trust legislation as the bill which passed the house on Saturday last." This is a true statement of the position of the democratic party in regard to the trusts, as shown in the debates in congress. The democratic representatives urged that the protective tariff is responsible for the existence of monopoly and that free trade would remedy the existing evils. This view is persistently presented in the democratic press. Mr. Bryan, who assisted in framing the destructive tariff law of 1894, entertains it. "The high tariff has been a bulwark to the trusts," says the democratic leader and he would strike down protection to American industries and labor and open the American market to the unrestricted competition of foreign products made with cheaper labor than ours.

This is in accord with the traditional policy of the democratic party. It has always fought the principle of protection and it is not less opposed to it now than in the past, in spite of the wonderful development of the country under the operation of that principle. As was said by Mr. Ray, chairman of the house judiciary committee, the stock in trade of the democratic party is opposition to the protective tariff of Blaine, McKinley and Dingley. "If the true remedy," said Mr. Ray, "for the evils of monopoly and combines is to destroy capital, tear down manufactories, deprive labor of employment, cripple the market for agricultural products and impoverish the American people, then let us open wide the door for free trade and the products of foreign labor. Let the factories and workshops in the United States close their doors. Let the tide of exportation of American goods cease to flow and let each incoming wave bring to our shores the ships of Europe richly laden with the finished product of our labor. Let us return to the days of 1895 and 1896, when, under the operations of democracy, in three years' time the deposits in national banks declined $1,000,000,000."

The American people, irrespective of party, desire the overthrow of the trusts. They demand that all monopolistic combinations shall be repressed. But the democratic remedy of free trade will not commend itself to a majority of them. The experience with a democratic tariff is too recent, its disastrous consequences are too well remembered, to permit a majority of the American people to favor a return even to so moderate an anti-protection policy as was embodied in the tariff law of 1894. The trusts can be effectively dealt with without sacrificing American industries and American labor, as would result from the adoption of the democratic policy.

AN UNWISE MOVEMENT.

It is proposed to organize a negro political party, which will place a presidential ticket in the field with negro candidates and also nominate candidates for congress and state offices. If seriously intended it is a most unwise movement, that cannot possibly have results beneficial to the negro, but on the contrary, in intensifying and aggravating the race issue, would prove harmful to that race and perhaps a menace to the peace of a considerable portion of the country.

There is no more justification for a negro party than for a German, or Irish, or Scandinavian party. Political organizations based on race should not exist in this country. Under our constitution and laws there is no discrimination as to American citizenship on race lines and any effort to make political divisions on such lines is essentially hostile to the spirit of American institutions. The negro has just ground of complaint that in a number of the states he is deprived of his political rights and the tendency is to enlarge this unjust treatment. The policy of negro disfranchisement is spreading in the south. But the remedy for this unjustice is not to be found in the organization of a national negro party, that would simply furnish a fresh excuse for the policy of the Tillmans and other champions in the south of the disfranchisement of the negro. There are men in that section who are sincerely seeking a solution of the race problem that will give the colored race just and fair treatment. Their efforts would certainly not be helped by the formation of a national negro party.

The negro race has some very injudicious advisers and none more so than those who counsel it to separate political action. There is nothing to be gained for the negro in such a course and it would be pregnant with danger to that race and to the country.

A COMMENDABLE INNOVATION.

The innovation introduced by the graduating class of the Omaha High school in substituting this year for the usual array of commencement essays, orations and declamations, an address upon an appropriate subject by an educator of recognized standing is we believe a commendable change. Not that there is nothing to be said in favor of the time-honored system of giving the honor members of the class places on the commencement program and stimulating their talents as essayists and orators, but the expansion of the school system seems to have overshadowed it, while other exercises attendant upon the graduation season give ample vent for the scholastic performance.

What the young men and women just going out from the High school most want on the eve of their entrance into practical life is a reminder of the advantages they have enjoyed under our great free public school system, incomparable as measured with the educational facilities at the disposal of their ancestors even a few generations back, and a realization of the responsibilities resting upon them as citizens of a magnificent republic. Advice is cheap, but advice can be invaluable when timely, and the rising graduates can reap as much as attentive listeners as they could as personal participants in the commencement program.

BOERS STILL ACTIVE.

The surrender of Pretoria appears not to have entirely disheartened the Boers and the latest dispatches show them to be still active and apparently determined to go on with the unequal struggle.

The forces under General Botha are understood to be concentrated at Lydenburg, northeast of Pretoria, which the dispatches say is a very strong position for defensive operations. Lydenburg is in a gold field of some importance and had considerable prominence as a center of Transvaal trade. The district in which it is situated is very mountainous and difficult to invade. It affords admirable ground for defense against great numbers and in this natural stronghold the burghers may give the British a great deal of trouble before they can be dislodged or forced to surrender. The fact that they have been collecting supplies there in large quantities indicates that they mean to make a stout defense.

At all events it seems that Lord Roberts still has a good deal to accomplish in order to secure full control of the Transvaal and that a great many more British lives will be lost in carrying out the task.

THE BEE'S VACATION CONTEST.

Announcement is made on another page of The Bee's second vacation contest for working girls. The plan of the contest is substantially the same as was that so successfully conducted a year ago, but with more liberal conditions and additional vacation trips. The Bee offers to provide outings with expenses paid for the young women who are adjudged by vote of its subscribers to be most popular and deserving.

Free vacation trips will be given to the seven girls earning their own living in Omaha proved most popular in the contest. The competition for these honors last year opened up a friendly rivalry that we believe will find repetition with like good results.

A new feature of the contest is to be the award of vacation trips to three popular girls outside of Omaha. The only limit on aspirants for favor is that they reside in the respective districts—one in Nebraska north of the Platte, one in Nebraska south of the Platte and one in western Iowa.

The voting is open without restriction to readers of The Bee subject to the rules of the contest. Let the most deserving girls win.

The session of congress just closed is one of the shortest "long sessions" on record, but in amount and importance of work accomplished it will rank with any of its predecessors. Not since the close of the war and reconstruction days has there been a congress confronted with so many new and complex problems, yet it has left the legislative affairs of the country in good shape. While everything which should have been done was not accomplished, we can hardly hope for a congress which will come nearer this feat.

The Papio statesman would not avail himself of the privilege of naming the delegates from his county to the democratic congressional convention on the ground that such a practice is contrary to democratic doctrine. But the nomination for congress will be made by delegates from Douglas county selected in precisely the manner pronounced so odious. How, then, can any true democrat accept credentials from a convention made up in direct defiance of the democratic principle?

The sacred ratio is being omitted from democratic platforms this year with regularity, only a few of the more radical of the states mentioning any ratio and several failing even specifically to endorse free coinage. Like every other issue it has ever raised, democracy will sooner or later admit that 16 to 1 free coinage was wrong by abandoning it altogether.

Our Boer visitors, in several object lessons in American geography presented to them in their tour of the country, will meet no more striking example of push and enterprise than Omaha itself built up in less than a half century from a wild waste to the present prosperous and promising community.

Cause and Effect.
Philadelphia Times.

The traditional attitude of the Turk is that of sitting. Hence possibly the sultan's not rising to the occasion in this indemnity business.

Trusties to the Fore.
Minneapolis Journal.

The New York democrats showed their enmity to trusts by electing Croker and Mayor Van Wyck of the ice trust delegates-at-large to the Kansas City convention.

Confession of Modesty.
Washington Post.

From the editor of the Omaha World-Herald has been dragged the admission that one of his recent articles on the financial question is the ablest thing ever written on the subject.

A New Campaign Probable.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

When one considers the superlative resisting power of the Dutch, as exemplified by their fighting in the religious and Spanish wars in their native Holland no less than in Africa, it should occasion no surprise if, even after the fall of Pretoria, Roberts has to plan and fight a new campaign.

False Professions Exposed.
Globe-Democrat.

The democrats in congress voted against a proposed anti-trust amendment to the constitution on the ground that it would give congress too much power. This tender solicitude for monopolies is characteristic of the party that organized the Tammany ice trust of New York and consolidated the street railways of St. Louis.

Party Founders Called Back.
Philadelphia Ledger.

So far as known only fourteen of the men who formed the first republican convention, which met in Philadelphia on June 18, 1856, are now living. It was a thoughtful act of Chairman Hanna, on behalf of the republican national committee, to send these veterans a special invitation to attend the convention of their party which meets in Philadelphia on June 19, 1900. These men saw their party's beginning, with a total vote of 1,341,264 popular and 114 electoral votes, and they saw it cast a total of 7,014,779 popular and 271 electoral votes in the last national contest. It is eminently fitting that they should be brought together again on the scene of that great beginning of forty-four years ago.

Mose and Moses Moseying.
New York Sun.

Happy Colonel Bryan! He is going on a vacation with Colonel Mose Wetmore once more and Towne and Jim Jones are to be in the company. Colonel Mose Wetmore has game preserves and aviaries and fish ponds, where are all beasts of the field and fowls of the air and fish of the sea, save the Octopus, and he has country houses to burn. Like Fearless Johnny in the folk-tale, he doesn't know whether fear is furred or feathered, and when he stands up to the trusts they come down.

Swatting the Wicked.
Chicago Chronicle.

One of the characteristics of a great man is his quickness to avail himself of a good thing no matter who originated it. Here, for instance, is Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who, in humble imitation of the gifted Mr. Gates, is tying up his whaleback fleet with a view to squeezing the ore shippers until they descend from the perch with proper celerity and humility. For a gentleman of eminent piety Mr. Rockefeller displays a remarkable aptness in the devices of wicked men.

Troubles of the Trusts.
Springfield Republican.

It is stated that the three independent sugar refining companies which have been consolidated into a New Jersey corporation were capitalized altogether at $5,000,000. In the consolidation they will appear as possessed of a capital value of about $26,000,000. If such a thing exists as an honestly capitalized industrial combination, it has not been generally heard of up to date. But the trusts already in the field are finding out that it is vastly easier to inflate capitalizations than to earn dividends on the same.

ONLY ONE FLAG NOW.

Sons of Confederate Veterans Rebuked by a Southerner.
Atlanta Constitution.

We regret that any difference of sentiment should have sprung up in the ranks of the Sons of Confederate Veterans at Louisville in regard to carrying the stars and stripes along with the stars and bars at the head of the division in Friday's parade. If the veterans themselves who bore the fiery brunt of battle through four long years of sacrifice could so far forget the asperities of former conflicts as to mingle the colors of both flags above them similar feelings ought surely to have characterized the action of the sons. When the war between the states ended some thirty-five years ago the confederate soldier presented the spectacle of gracefully returning to his old allegiance under the stars and stripes. He left the union to fight for what he conceived to be the rightful interpretation of the constitution, and when he failed to establish this contention he accepted the situation in good faith and promptly reaffirmed his devotion to the country's flag, realizing that it meant as much to him as it did to anyone else and that its folds were broad enough to cover north and south alike. If such was the spirit which animated the confederate soldier on returning to the union thirty-five years ago, there is certainly no occasion for the exhibition of any other spirit at this time, when the once divided sections have in recent years been still more closely knit together by common sacrifices and common achievements upon the field of battle. We commend to the Sons of Veterans the conduct of the veterans themselves, and we would further impress upon them this fact, that if the confederate soldier is their ideal in war he should also be their ideal in peace. Let us honor the flag under which our fathers marched to battle in the '60s and let us treasure the memories of heroism which have come down to us from the past, but let us also remember that we live under the stars and stripes, which is henceforth and forevermore the flag of the whole American people.

TWO ADMINISTRATIONS.

Striking Contrasts Between Cleveland's and McKinley's Terms.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire made a statistical speech a few days ago which will be one of the important documents of the campaign. It contrasts, from a business point, the situation under McKinley with that which preceded it under Cleveland, and covers the ground with full data from official sources. The showing on one side is that of high prosperity and effective legislation; on the other a summary of general industrial distress and of laws that, conceived in incompetency, rapidly tended to make bad conditions worse. The success of Cleveland in 1892 led to national adversity, that of McKinley in 1896 to good times and the most favorable business prospects ever known. Senator Gallinger proves the proposition with actual figures. There has been no democratic response to the senator's speech. Its facts are unanswerable. Democratic orators dare not touch it. But the comparisons are of great value to the people and serve to make still clearer their political duty in the present year. The roads by which prosperity was lost and regained are indicated so plainly that to mistake the way again is impossible.

The shadow of an incapable party fell upon the country almost as soon as Cleveland was inaugurated in 1893. Democrats were in full control of all departments of the government. Distrust sprang up on all sides. Before the end of the first year of the democratic term $34,518,091 was withdrawn from the savings banks of New York in excess of deposits. Business failures multiplied, increasing from an average of 1,069 a month in 1893 to 1,504 a month in 1896, liabilities going up 75 per cent. From May 4 to October 3, 1893, the people drew an excess of $378,000,000 from the national banks. At the end of six months of Cleveland's term the volume of business had decreased 47 per cent. The Gorman-Wilson tariff law was passed and in ten months importations of foreign goods, largely in competition with our own products, increased from $85,205,780 to $169,296,731. Factories were closed and tens of thousands of workmen searched in vain for employment. It is a matter of record that under that abortive and chaotic democratic tariff the farmers lost more than $1,000,000,000 and the government was compelled to borrow enormous sums of money in a time of peace in order to meet expenses.

Republican success in 1896 changed all that. In its industrial census of 1899 the American Economist showed, as compared with 1895, an increase of 35.96 per cent in the number of hands employed and 54.09 per cent in wages. The business of the New York clearing house advanced from $2,589,349,832 in January, 1897, to $5,690,747,778 in January, 1899. These figures serve as an example of the many presented and all teaching the same lessons. When the democratic party was in complete authority it muddled everything it touched, changed the laws to the great disadvantage of the people and brought upon the country a period of universal loss and suffering. Little is heard now of "a tariff for revenue only." The one tested made a frightful deficit in the revenue. The threat to debase the currency has run against a solid republican barrier. Prosperity has not been restored by accident, nor can it be preserved except by a repetition of the verdict of 1896.

TROUBLE IN CHINA.

Chicago Journal: If we must civilize in China, let's go in with Russia, who seems to be in the Chinaman's confidence. We don't want anything to do with France, which has always sneaked around China in pickpocket fashion, and Germany talks too much cant about "divine mission" and that sort of thing. But Russia is a good, honest chap, with a comparatively clean record, and a pretty lusty fellow into the bargain.

Baltimore Sun: This country is not called upon to pull British chestnuts out of the Chinese fire and Great Britain ought to be left to settle its own troubles with Russia if there should be complications between the two countries as a result of the rising of "Boxers." With our troubles in the Philippines and our maladministration in Cuba the United States has all that it can attend to without hunting for trouble elsewhere or taking sides in the disputes between rival European land-grabbers in the far east.

Philadelphia Press: The Chinese territory now occupied by the Boxers isolates Pekin from the region to the south. It is inconceivable that this disturbance should exist without the connivance of the mandarins in Pekin, but it is probable that the riot and rapine will slowly subside and leave the imperial authority in full control and the imperial treasury with a heavy indemnity to pay. The loss of life is deplorable, but every one has known that if Europeans scattered themselves over rural China when riots came the central government would be unable to protect them.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: It will not be long before Siberian territory contiguous to China will be occupied by millions of Russians; a "made to order" empire which will furnish an inexhaustible and permanent base for military operations in Asia and practically independent, so far as men and supplies are concerned, of the czar's dominions west of the Ural mountains. When these not remote results are accomplished, if the czar then finds that he needs China in his business it will need more than China to check him. These stories of menacing Russian armies are not likely to materialize for years. Time is Russia's best ally.

Minneapolis Times: The two horns of the dilemma would seem to be the bad feeling between Russia and Japan and the determination of the empress dowager to keep China solely for the Chinese. Bad as either war would be, one which resulted in the partition of China amongst the great powers would seem to be more in the interests of civilization and progress than one which witnessed a clash between Japan and England on one side and Russia on the other. Should the latter come about, it is impossible to foresee what complications might result, how widespread might grow the conflict or what nations might become involved before the war was six months old.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

The boat-rocking season has opened with a fatality. The boat-rocker was drowned.

A movement has been started in Erie to erect a monument to the memory of Captain Gridley, who commanded the Olympia in the battle of Manila.

General Arthur MacArthur, who succeeds General Otis in command in the Philippines, is eight years younger than his predecessor, although he does not look his age.

Walter J. Swingle, the agricultural explorer for the United States Department of Agriculture, is in Algeria buying 200 date palms, which are to be shipped to Arizona.

The first blood of the census enumeration has been shed. A New Yorker resented the questions as impertinent, and knocked down the enumerator. He went to the Tombs.

Vice Admiral Henaime, the new chief of the French naval staff, gained promotion to that place over the heads of eleven rear admirals, a distinction unequaled in French history.

Three Catholic nuns and a Christian brother have been appointed census enumerators in New York, and they will enumerate the inmates of religious institutions to which outsiders are not generally admitted.

Lieutenant John H. Gibbons, whose bravery has been officially praised by Admiral Watson and General Otis, is one of the few survivors of the Vandalia, which was wrecked in the cyclone at Apia, Samoa.

"McKinley and Bryan are men of immense and enduring physical power," says John J. Ingalls. "Their vitality has not been impaired by riot or excess. Both have the stature and temperament that indicate and accompany longevity."

General Theodore Schwan, who recently arrived in San Francisco from the Philippines, is one of the ablest officers in the regular army, which he joined as a private in 1857. During the civil war he earned his lieutenant's straps by personal courage on the field of battle and was afterward promoted for his signal bravery in the Custer campaign.

PESSIMISM AND FACTS.

Facts that Leave Calamity Howlers Without a Leg to Stand Upon.
Philadelphia Times.

Agitators with personal or partisan axes to grind continue in speeches and printed articles to claim that the country is going to the dogs; that the laborer has become a slave, without hope of future emancipation or advancement; that all the wealth of the country is being absorbed by the few and that the poor must grow poorer in all the future. They argue, further, that the present assumption of good times for workingmen and capitalists alike is partly a newspaper fiction and partly the result of a desire on the part of political leaders and money kings to make a good showing until after election.

The steady growth of American exports of the products of mines and factories, the figures of which do not lie and cannot be made to lie, sweeps away this entire tissue of diaphanous pessimism at one stroke and leaves the calamity howlers without a leg to stand upon. Our exports of food products can with some measure of truthfulness be attributed to temporary crop shortages abroad. Our $400,000,000 export trade in the products of American manufactures can be accounted for only in the clear and indisputable fact that old world resources are on the decline, while ours are just beginning to be utilized.

We are selling coal abroad because the European coal deposits are partially exhausted. We are selling iron and steel abroad because, with our inexhaustible stock of iron ore and coal we can produce iron and steel cheaper than they can be produced elsewhere. We are selling our finished fabrics everywhere because American inventiveness and American machinery have outstripped the inventiveness and machinery of other countries. We are increasing our export trade abroad by leaps and bounds because we have raw materials, skillful workmen and labor and time-saving machinery in excess of all other nations and because we are, for the first time in our country's history, beginning to make these facts known to the rest of the world.

With unlimited natural resources to draw upon and the markets of the world being opened to the sale of our products, such a thing as permanent business stagnation is no longer possible. And in the prosperity that comes through the development of the country's rich resources all who are able to contribute by work or the employment of capital must share. The professional pessimist will doubtless continue to create discouragement and dissatisfaction as long as he continues to breathe. But the facts and conditions will continue to disprove his assertions, and facts are stubborn things that cannot be brushed aside by the empty, unfounded assertions of pessimistic calamity-howlers.

ECHOES OF OUR WAR.

Some of the industrious natives around Manila have absorbed the American spirit and do not take kindly to a backward step. They insist on American wages for American work and have rudely disturbed the peaceful slumbers of certain capitalists who dreamed of fat dividends extracted from cheap labor.

Some time ago the military authorities relinquished control of the Manila & Dagupan railroad. Immediately the new management proceeded to cut wages. Under army control engineers received $250 a month, conductors $200, brakemen $150 and section bands 60 cents a day. These princely wages have been mercilessly slashed. Engineers are now rated at $60, conductors at $50, brakemen at $40 and section hands at 30 cents. Naturally such a shaking up irritated the natives. Manila Freedom of May 2 reports that a strike impends and negotiations were opened with a view to prevent a walkout.

As an evidence of the ability of the native to catch on the threatened strike is significant. A little more schooling in American methods will enable the Manila natives to produce some variations of the ragtime at St. Louis.

A writer in Ainslee's Magazine declares that the most amazing thing about a Moro is his trousers. "If he is of any station, or has any money, they are made of silk and the more colors and the brighter they are the better. I have seen red, green, yellow, white and black all in one pair. And the greens and reds are no soft, subdued affairs; they are the most violent and vehement things in the color line. It is the fit of them that is the wonder, though. If they were of the right shade of brown you couldn't tell that there were any trousers. Nothing so tight ever was contrived by any sartorial artist who uses the English language. But for one thing the conclusion would be irresistible that they are made on the wearers, and worn off; that is, that sometimes they are changed. General Bates once waited about two hours for a Datto with whom he had some business to change his trousers, and those two hours were filled with language and strange sounds from within the house of the Datto. But at the end of them there was the demonstration that the trousers could be changed, although the mystery of their construction was increased.

"Moro women wear trousers also, but they go to the other extreme. Each trouser leg is big enough to make sacks for 400 pounds of bran. Each woman dyes the flimsy silk of which she makes her trousers to suit herself. I saw some that were of seven or eight colors, the different dyes running in uneven streaks around the leg. The women wear very tight waists, but the men usually leave their jackets unbuttoned, displaying their brawny chests. If a man is a howling swell his jacket is embroidered all over with prayers and other remarks in the Moro tongue. Sometimes the women twist a bolt or two of gaudy, gaudy stuff into a big loop and throw it over one shoulder. If the woman is young enough that is all she wears."

Lieutenant John H. Gibbons, whose dash and daring were the subjects of special reports from Admiral Watson and General Otis to Washington recently, is attached to the Brooklyn. He was placed in command of the Alvera and was sent to southern Luzon, where he rescued over 600 Spanish prisoners and ten Americans. Lieutenant Gibbons is a native of Grand Rapids, Mich. He is one of the few survivors of the Vandalia, which was wrecked in the fearful cyclone at Apia, Samoa.

TRIUMPHS OF THE WINDMILL.

A Boston Panegyric on a Nebraska Institution.
Boston Globe.

Expedients for irrigation, so essential to the cultivation of some of the most productive countries of the world, have never been thoroughly studied by the American farmer. If land was not good enough to raise crops, he has usually gone to some other place to settle. And when, as in California, the soil by its marvelous richness has invited irrigation, it has usually been through the agency of big corporations, organized to construct great and costly systems of ditches to make available the water of some river, dammed up in distant mountains, and the small farmer has often found that the cost to him of water has made his profits shrink almost to the vanishing point. Sometimes, to be sure, these ditch companies are co-operative affairs, with the farmers as owners; but even then the cost of water has frequently been almost prohibitive.

But the ingenuity of the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska has recently taken a turn that may result in a new phase of the irrigation question in this country. The history of the development of central Kansas and Nebraska is a painful subject to New England investors. Adventurous settlers, attracted by a favorable year, pushed out into the "Great American Desert," raised one good crop, induced eastern people to lend money on mortgages upon what appeared to be very productive land (productive in truth, when there was enough rain) and then a bad season or two would be enough to burst the bubble; foreclosure would leave the mortgage holders in possession of whole counties with no inhabitants and county buildings and school houses as worthless as if they were on a desert island.

It was all a question of water; and no one took notice of the winds that blow almost ceaselessly across the plains. But within the last few years the traveler through this region cannot but have had his interest aroused by the hundreds and even thousands of windmills there, often of uncouth design and nondescript construction, which, beside their almost inestimable utility, help to make the landscape picturesque. These are the home-made wind engines which are making a new conquest of the arid west—a conquest that seems to promise permanence, and one that is all the more impressive since it is being made by the farmers' own exertions, without dependence upon eastern capital.

So important do these home-made windmills seem that the United States agricultural experiment station in Nebraska has sent an observer through the region, who has devoted a good-sized pamphlet to his report. In cost the average mill will not exceed $5, not counting the labor, which is that of rainy days and idle days in winter. The materials include everything that ingenuity can suggest. One mill that is irrigating a five-acre garden cost $4, and has sails made of coffee sacks. Barrel staves, fence wire, parts of old mowing machines and the tin from old roofs have all been used, and gas pipe or a disabled wagon often supplies the axle. From Omaha to Denver and from the Dakotas to Oklahoma these rude mills are pumping water for stock, saving crops in time of drouth and making it possible to cultivate successfully even the very land once given up as worthless to the luckless mortgage holder.

The farmers of Nebraska have set the good example to the nation of not waiting for capital to do something for them until some freak of the seasons makes it impossible for them to hold their farms against the mortgages that so often hang over them. Capital usually charges heavily for its favors, and where it is assisted by the presence of a mortgage a waiting policy is apt to play into its hands. The something over 100 different home-made windmill devices that now lend diversity to the railway traveler's view are an added proof that necessity is the fruitful mother of invention.

EXPOSING CUBAN VILLAINY.

Vigorous Work of the Government in Running Down Rascality.
Washington Post.

While the spokesmen and organs of the republican party are eagerly posh-poshing and bellitting the postoffice scandals Mr. Bristow is busily engaged in showing up that the scandals are real enough for our national shame and sorrow. Clearly the president is giving these feverish courtiers very little encouragement, for he spends Mr. Bristow in his work of vendettaing and leaves Tim Blanche and Sweetheart to work unmolested. Intelligent people are not misled, therefore, by the clamor of these self-seeking orators and newspapers. The whole country now perceives that Mr. McKinley is anxious to have the villainy exposed.

One very significant feature of Mr. Bristow's work thus far is the disclosure of his opinion that these extraordinary salaries and allowances in favor of officials stationed at Havana are not as indispensable as we have been asked to believe. He has not only obliterated a great many offices, but he has reduced in a very marked degree the emoluments attached to those which are retained. Already he has cut down the expense account many thousands of dollars. Before all is done he will have shown to the satisfaction of the entire country not only how much has been stolen, but how much wasted in the wicked and licentious carnival that has held the Cuban boards for the past year or so. We shall know the extent of the outright robberies and the names of the criminals. We shall know also the extent of the profligacy and the identity of the traitors.

Mr. Bristow may be said to represent in Cuba the integrity and high purpose of the American people. He is there to show the Cubans that, while we have robbers and spoliators among us, we make it our business to expose and punish them.

HOT WEATHER CHEER.

Chicago Post: "By man I was thrown here," said the banana skin reflectively, "and here I will throw man."

Indianapolis Journal: "What made Sydney Snizzer's health break down?"

"Well, the doctor said it was because he had been hauled over the coals at home and hauled over the telephone wires downtown."

Chicago Tribune: "You see that old fellow who is standing by the window? He's famous as the father of nineteen children, all of whom are alive and doing well."

"Yes, I see him. He's a very commonlooking clod. Is the mother of the children still living?"

"Yes."

"Point her out to me, please. She'd be worth seeing."

Pittsburg Chronicle: Mr. Dokane—Do you think that Wharton Barker will receive much support at the presidential election?

Mr. Gaswell—I should think a Barker ought to receive the votes of all dog fanciers.

Chicago News: "Captain Cobb seems to be a man of prominence in your country."

"I should say so; he has been defeated for every public office we have."

Detroit Journal: "Every little makes a mickle." This is an old saying, understand.

Once upon a time there was a girl who looked like thirty cents.

But she was very ambitious.

Accordingly she became two-faced, whereupon she looked like sixty cents.

Still she was not content, but became each day more-faced, until at last her face was quite a respectable fortune.

"LEST WE FORGET."

Cleveland Leader.

Before Examination.

Spirit of mem'ry—during exam.,
Mem'ry of elusive dates
Beneath whose weight we cram and cram—
(Uphold us all ye gracious Fates!)
Elusive mem'ry! bide with us yet—
Lest we forget—lest we forget.

During Examination.

The tumult and shouting dies—
(The tumult of recess, I mean)—
Still in our brains those ringing cries
Sound loud as ever on the green.
Composure staid! be with us yet—
Lest we forget—lest we forget.

And now the questions are on the board.
Dread searches of our knowledge's store.
Ah! By that fourth one are we floored—
The fatal fourth—no need for more—
Swift 'scaping mem'ry, linger yet!
For we forget—for we forget.

After Examination.

Far called, our mem'ries swept away,
Deep sunk is Hope in misery's mire;
Gone all our pomp of yesterday—
'Tis one with Nineveh and Tyre.
Ye kindly Fates, share our hard lot;
For we forgot—for we forget.

Hot Weather Receipt

B&K

Take one of our "special" serge suits at $10.00
Or one of those swell flannels at $12.50 and $15.00

Keep wearing our $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 soft shirts
Endeavor to get your light-weight underwear here, 50c, 75c & $1
Every kind of neck scarfs at 50c up to $2.00
Purchase your hosiery of us—25c and 50c

Collars and cuffs in the new shapes—15c and 25c
Our light-weight suspenders at 25c and 50c are the best
Only place in town to get a cool night shirt at 50c
Lose no time in getting one of our straw hats—50c up to $4.00

Any of these articles will cause a cool wave. If possible, do your shopping Friday. Saturdays always a crush here.

Browning, King & Co.,

R. S. Wilcox, Manager.

Omaha's Only Exclusive Clothiers for Men and Boys.