

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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PARTIES LEAVING FOR SUMMER. Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee taken to them by notifying The Bee Business Office, in person or by mail. The address will be changed as often as desired.

The war correspondents have not yet concluded their careers of usefulness in the Orient.

Governor Poynter's Labor day proclamation is finally out seven days before the event—probably on the theory that it is never too late.

If desertions continue at the present rate the popercatic ranks in Nebraska must be contracted or the line will be too thin to hold by election day.

The first week in October is the date finally selected for Roosevelt's tour of Nebraska. This gives the popercats who are not already provided ample time to construct storm cellars.

How natural for the local Bryan organ to extend the aid of its columns to dissensionists in the republican party. The Bryanite organ has always been the refuge of this class of republicans.

Ex-Candidate Towne has started in to answer Roosevelt. Mr. Towne will have plenty to do if he persists in his purpose and has no time to worry over the disappointment of being yanked off the presidential ticket.

No popercatic organ will be properly equipped for the fray that does not receive the Des Moines Globule every time it is issued. And the popercatic newspapers will form the principal part of its shadowy circulation.

A visit to the railroad stations at the hour for the departure and arrival of the principal trains will convince any one that prosperity is the basis of the increased passenger travel. Those who ride nowadays travel on first-class tickets.

Johnson county populists when asked to contribute \$24 to the state campaign fund sent \$12.50. As this was in good republican money they doubtless figured that it would amount to a little more than the sum asked would be worth in popercatic currency.

Chairman Butler of the fusion populist committee wanted to leave the place of vice president on the ticket blank in view of Mr. Towne's resignation. That was a good idea. It might as well have remained blank as to be filled with the name of Stevenson.

Present occupants of the state house are putting in full time this season fishing and hunting in the mountains of the west. They evidently realize that with the passing of the year they will be forced to stay at home or take these trips entirely at their own expense.

Governor Poynter's expert declares the ex-superintendent at the Beatrice asylum is irregular in his accounts to the extent of \$4,000. This is the same superintendent who was whitewashed by Governor Poynter after a personal investigation of affairs at the institution.

The local popercatic organ now admits that its line and cry about that terrible outrage upon the fraternal insurance societies is nothing but a tempest in a teapot. There has never been any decision requiring them to pay the tax imposed on regular insurance policies. Thus another bugaboo was sprung too early.

In refusing to adopt stringent measures to prevent Liu Hung Chang from communicating with his government, Admiral Remy has followed the wise precedent set by Admiral Kempff. In this he is sustained by his government. The United States is by word and act showing the powers it will not be a party to any unreasonable demands upon China and that its mission in that country is solely to protect Americans and preserve order.

BYRANISM THE REAL ISSUE.

The New York Evening Post takes the same view as to the real issue of the campaign that Captain English of Indiana expressed. It is Bryanism. That paper, which is "anti-imperialist," says: "It is already clear that Bryan's speech accepting the populist nomination must result in convincing the country that the real issue of his campaign is Bryanism as a whole, and not any one question, new or old, which he may seek to make prominent." It goes on to say that a man with a reputation for sturdy convictions and unfettered by any record on other issues might have entered the field this year as an opponent of the administration on the sole question of imperialism and forced a division of the voters between himself and McKinley on those lines, "but this is impossible to one whose record is that of a shifty politician in the past and whose attitude at the present time is that of a man anxious to show himself enough of a populist to prevent the desertion of his allies in that party, and yet trying to make sound money men believe that he really does not take so much stock in financial quackery as he pretends to do. It is the composite now so well recognized as Bryanism which is the real issue of the democratic-populist-republican campaign."

This is a view that is certain to grow among intelligent voters as the campaign progresses. The mask of "imperialism" will not be permitted to hide from public attention those things which are fundamental in Bryanism—the free coinage of silver, free trade, hostility to the courts, opposition to the merit system in the civil service, war upon established institutions and the fostering of class prejudice. Gradually but surely the intelligent thought of the country will be directed to the consideration of Bryanism as a whole—its menace to financial and business security, its teaching of disrespect for law, its socialistic tendencies and its mischievous pandering to popular passions and prejudices. Even among the "anti-imperialists," outside the democratic ranks, there are many who regard Bryanism as a much greater danger to the country than so-called imperialism, while the declared policy of Mr. Bryan in regard to the Philippines is pronounced by one prominent anti-imperialist to be the longest stride, the most reckless plunge that we were ever invited to take in the direction of foreign complications.

The efforts of the Bryanite party to keep public attention from its true character and purposes by the false cry of imperialism will not be successful. Indeed, they have already failed. Intelligent and open-minded voters are now giving consideration to Bryanism as a whole and carefully weighing its dangers against those which the Bryanite party urge are involved in "imperialism." They are asking themselves whether the interests and welfare of the American people will be more imperiled by putting down insurrection in the Philippines and establishing good government there under American authority than they would be by debasing our currency, destroying the public credit, now higher than that of any other nation, and putting a check upon our industrial and commercial progress and prosperity. The dangers involved in Bryanism it is hardly possible to overestimate.

WOULD DESTROY VALUES. The able financial writer of the New York Sun, "Matthew Marshall," has an article in a late issue of that paper showing the effect that the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar would have upon values. He points out that the government bonds alone which would be payable in silver amount to \$700,000,000; the bonds of railroad companies to \$3,000,000,000; the bonds secured by mortgages on real estate to \$4,000,000,000; the notes held by banks to \$5,000,000,000—besides hook debts and things of that kind to an unknown extent. Above all, the \$2,500,000,000 of deposits in savings banks due to 5,000,000 depositors would be reduced more than one-half, sweeping away the savings of years and causing immeasurable privation and suffering.

The unlimited coinage of the silver dollar would, therefore, says this writer, "benefit no one but those who happened to owe money when it began and even these, as soon as their debts were paid, would be in the same condition as the rest of the community. Creditors and wage earners would, on the other hand, be robbed of millions and never get them back. While the change, too, from gold to silver was going on business would be in confusion, there would be no end of quarrels between debtors and creditors, and we might even have a financial panic worse than any which the country has heretofore experienced."

Such is the condition of affairs which the success of the Bryanite party would threaten the country with and which a Bryan administration would do everything possible to produce. There cannot be a reasonable doubt, at least with those who believe in the sincerity of Mr. Bryan, that as president he would direct in silver whatever obligations of the government are payable in that coin, as far as it should be available. It is true that the amount of silver dollars now in the treasury that could be thus used is not very large, but what over the sum the fact of the national treasury adopting the policy of paying government obligations in silver, at the option of a demoralizing effect. It would create distrust, unsettle financial affairs and be most damaging to business. Everybody would see in it the assurance of legislation overthrowing the gold standard and providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 in the event of both branches of congress being in political accord with the administration.

But, say some, Mr. Bryan would faithfully carry out the gold standard law, while the fact that the senate is in republican control affords abundant security for at least two years and perhaps four against free silver legislation. Mr. Bryan would carry out the

gold standard law as far as compelled to and no further and there can be no certainty, in the event of his election, that there would not be a silver congress in both branches during his term. In any event, the success of the Bryanite party would undoubtedly produce a serious financial and business disturbance and give a most decided check to prosperity. That is a proposition which we think few men of practical affairs will question.

STRAWS.

Certain Bryanite organs have been amusing themselves by printing what they call "straws" intended to give encouragement to the waning hopes of democrats. They parade the names of a few people who supported McKinley four years ago and who for one reason or another have been persuaded to join the opposition. Of course one reading the Bryanite organs would never know that any of the former supporters of Bryan had become convinced of their error and lined up for McKinley and prosperity, because such information can hardly conform to the plan of deception on which the Bryan campaign is laid out. From all over the country, however, come straws pointing the wind blowing toward the triumphant re-election of President McKinley through an unprecedented endorsement at the polls in November.

The Chicago Tribune of Sunday printed a list of sixty-three names representing men of more than ordinary prominence who had withdrawn their support from Mr. Bryan and regard his success as a menace to the country's progress. This list includes gold democrats and silver democrats, populists and silver republicans, all of whom have become disgusted with the Kansas City platform and the attitude of Bryan on the issues of the day.

Among the silver republicans who have announced themselves back in the republican ranks are: United States Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada, ex-United States Senator Lee Mantle of Montana, A. M. Stevenson of Colorado, until lately chairman of the state committee for that state; W. S. Stratton of Colorado, one of Bryan's largest campaign contributors in 1896.

Among the prominent populists are: Ex-United States Senator W. A. Peffer of Kansas, Emory Wyman, populist member of the Nebraska legislature; Rev. E. P. Jones, a prominent Kansas minister; John Rehrig, formerly populist member of the Kansas legislature; C. W. Mayne, a former judge in Kansas; P. J. Hamble, chairman of the local populist committee in Kansas, and a number of others.

Among the prominent democrats are: Ex-Congressman Conn of Indiana, Lloyd Jackson, one of the Bryan managers in Baltimore; James Donovan, chairman of the local democratic committee in Kansas; General Rosser of Utah, ex-Congressman English of Indiana, Edward Abend, one of the Bryan electors of 1896 in Indiana, and so on down the list.

The Tribune also prints a list of eighteen newspapers of influence which supported Bryan in 1896, but which are supporting McKinley in 1900.

In every community there are numbers of men, particularly in the states that went for Bryan four years ago, who voted the democratic ticket secretly because of the stress of hard times, without announcing their intentions, but see their mistake and will not repeat it. Others who privately admit that prosperity is here in spite of the dire predictions of Bryan and that the only way to keep it here is by continuing republican ascendancy do not want themselves advertised as changing their political views simply in order to avoid the pulling and hauling of former political associates who would try to dissuade them from their purpose.

The straws that point the political wind point to four more years for McKinley in the White House.

Colonel Bryan's letter declining to attend the Grand Army encampment at Chicago because press of public business keeps President McKinley away is another grandstand play for the galleries. Mr. Bryan has figured it out that he can gain more by posing as the political gallant, refusing to take advantage of the accidental detention of his competitor, than by making his appearance among the old soldiers, on whom he would exercise a doubtful influence at best. Because one guest has been compelled to disappoint the reunion is no reason why another should stay away except for the purpose of manufacturing political capital.

Nebraska populists have a chance to see "where they are at." Mr. Towne's withdrawal under the provisions of the third contingency of the Sioux Falls instructions has given the place to a democrat. The fusion leaders in the populist party have traded the birthright for a mess of pottage which will be so badly scorching on election day as to be valueless.

The discrepancy in the accounts of the popercatic superintendent of the state institution at Beatrice is of course only a debt which he still owes to the state, but similar discrepancies on the part of republican officials at the time the fusionists came into power were heralded as shortages in the nature of embezzlements.

Possibly M. C. Harrington did not know what he was talking about last year when he wrote "There will be only one more year of fusion" and then again possibly he did. With no national ticket in the field except that of the middle-of-the-roads, the fusion politicians are left without a home.

Omaha must not stand still or go backward in the matter of public improvements. If it is necessary to vote now paying bonds this year the proposition should be formulated and presented to the taxpayers at the coming election and, if reasonable, will have the popular endorsement.

The fusion populist national committee, as was to have been expected, has substituted the name of Adlai Stevenson

for that of Charles A. Towne, who was nominated by the Sioux Falls convention. Had Stevenson's name been presented at Sioux Falls it would have been turned down with a thud. But by this scheme of shuffle card the democratic nominees have been landed on the populist slate. The destruction of the party as a national organization could not be better promoted.

King Ak-Sar-Ben has been introduced to the game of golf and invested it with all the splendor of royalty. When Ak-Sar-Ben appears on the streets during carnival week we may expect to see him clad in half hose and knee pants, with a golf stick over his shoulder and a caddy at his heels.

WREST TIME TO DO.

Regarding that open door in China, about as wise a thing as the United States could do now is to make a bolt for it.

BEAR AND DRAGON MIX-UP.

The Russian bear, it appears, is trying to play a quiet engagement with the Chinese dragon. The international messengers, which is being exhibited in China, ought to view the incident with that satisfaction which one always has when he doesn't care who is whipped.

READY FOR TROUBLE.

The proposition of Mr. Wu Ting Fang that the allied powers should "treat directly with her imperial majesty the empress for satisfactory conditions" is, of course, well meant. The trouble is that it involves the necessary prerequisite, first catch your empress. Pending that desirable consummation the foreign devils are likely to insure satisfactory conditions by assimilating more or less benevolently any "boxer" gentlemen who start out hunting trouble.

OUR POLICY IN CHINA.

One thing certain is that this government will not permit itself to be involved in any struggle for the subjugation of China or the destruction of the territorial entity of the Chinese empire. The president has defined his position clearly on that point and he may be trusted to hold it. It has been conspicuously identified with the American troops, as is indicated by General Chaffee, such action will be taken. If it is felt to be advisable to leave the troops there they will remain.

CHUNK OF TEXAS SARCASM.

"Wouldn't that jar you?" There has been a public meeting in Texas—Texas, mind you, to protest against the unbecoming conduct of "our sister state of Ohio," and to admonish her citizens in Akron of "the pernicious example thus displayed in setting the laws of the land at defiance in this age of civilization and land of Christianity." One thing is sure, if Ohio feels that she has the right to start such a seiche on Lake Erie that shall dash the white foam over the wharves of the City of the Straits. If, in the not very distant past, citizens of Ohio had undertaken to hold public meetings and condemn every citizen of Texas who had ever identified himself with the Ohioans would have had left little time for ordinary affairs. But it is sometimes sweet to say "You're another!" particularly if it can be said in the name of morality and regardless of past records.

BYRAN'S FORTUNE HOPE.

In 1896 Bryan secured one of the electoral votes from California, and would have had all nine if about 500 men who cast ballots for McKinley had gone the other way; he secured the four from Washington by about 12,500 plurality; he won Wyoming's three by about 600 plurality; he carried Nevada's three by more than four to one. If about 500 men of the small states in that part of the union. No Bryanite of any sense thinks his candidate will get even one electoral vote this year from California, which went republican in 1898 by over 19,000 plurality; from Texas, which went republican in 1898 by over 7,500 plurality two years ago. The chances are also against Bryan in Wyoming, which went republican by a fair plurality in 1892. If Stewart can "swing" the silver republican vote in Nevada, that is all that is needed to give the regular republicans having doubled their vote between 1896 and 1898, while the silver republicans polled 3,570 of the 10,111 in all. The certain loss of one electoral vote in California and four in Wyoming, and the possibility that Nevada's three may also go for McKinley, will require the gain by Bryan of more states east of the Rockies than are generally thought necessary by those who take his total electoral vote in 1896 and figure how many more will be needed in order to have a majority this year.

FORMALDEHYDE IN MILK.

A Preservative That Imperils the Lives of Children.

Medical and Surgical Monitor. It seems to be an established fact that the adulteration of milk by formaldehyde has in many known instances proved injurious to the consumer. In one instance, untoward consequences have been produced and the true cause has not been known. Milk contaminated with formaldehyde has been given to animals in order to ascertain what would be the result, and in such cases the children have died. Physicians have frequently been at a loss to understand why a given course of treatment was unsuccessful among children that subsisted on cow's milk. In given cases an analysis has shown that it contained formaldehyde. It has been shown that formaldehyde, when added to milk, and the case responded to treatment. Has there not been sufficient evidence thus far that formaldehyde makes milk a dangerous food? Is there not some way to stop dealers from using this, or any other adulterant that is injurious to the public health?

An Indianapolis physician recently reported three cases which threatened a fatal termination, and he could not assign a satisfactory cause until he found that the milk which had been used contained formaldehyde. A pure quality of milk was obtained and recovery was the result in each instance. The physician in charge of one of the orphan asylums of Indianapolis reported three deaths in one day and stated that he had analyzed the milk given to the children in the milk was the cause. An analysis of the milk that the institution had been using showed it to contain this adulterant. It was further intimated that other deaths during the year at the same institution might perhaps be attributed to the same cause.

These are only a few instances, but are they not enough? It is time to call a halt. A penalty severe in its nature should be applied. A dealer may have some milk, if it is not kept in a low temperature, and he may meet with a loss, but if he has not the facilities for keeping his product in a condition that it is fit for food, he is not worthy of confidence. Milk may be kept sweet for reasonable length of time by the adoption of proper methods. A few paltry dollars may be lost, but less lives will be sacrificed, and paltry dollars will not replace the joyous, prattling infant whose death from an adulterant has darkened a family circle.

PROMOTING MISSOURI'S INTERESTS.

Bryan wants to give the Filipinos a stable form of government. This ought to give him the solid vote of the Missouri male voters.

RIGHT MEN FOR EMERGENCIES.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The United States never had a better president than McKinley to handle unexpected emergencies.

Business Comparisons

New York Tribune. Commenting upon the presidential outlook the Nation makes comparisons with business conditions during the preceding campaign and among other absurdities this statement appears: "Yet this summer is duller than the corresponding period of 1896." As the actual facts have some bearing upon the political situation, it may be of interest to glance over a few figures comparing the present mid-summer dullness with that of four years ago.

There is no better way of measuring the volume of business than by the bank exchange of the various clearing houses. Aside from the extent to which speculation sometimes swells these figures, they reflect conditions accurately and while there was much activity at the New York Stock exchange in 1896, the daily average clearings at the thirteen principal cities during that year were only \$13,758,000 against \$23,432,000 this year and in August to date \$130,500,000, against \$200,758,000 in 1900. Not a small or uncertain increase by any means and far from indicating decreased sales of goods.

Railway earnings in July were \$50,282,124, against \$39,593,515 for the same month in 1896 and partial returns for August show a still heavier gain. Iron is often held up as the thermometer of business. Vigorous health in this industry is considered a sign of general prosperity. The production of pig iron on August 1 was at the rate of 24,126 tons weekly and this was after a severe decrease from 28,413 tons on July 1. Yet on August 1, 1896, the output was only 19,768 tons, after a decrease from 19,332 tons on July 1. Turning to the wool market, which has been considered particularly dull of late, we find sales at the three chief eastern cities during the last three weeks 15,995,554 pounds, against 17,670,100 pounds in the same part of 1896, a gain of nearly 100 per cent. The comparison in July was equally remarkable.

In foreign trade the same enormous increase appears. Exports in July were valued at \$100,413,501, against \$57,717,785 in 1896, while imports were \$65,558,235, against \$33,714,400 four years ago. During the first half of August exports at New York alone were \$2,438,489, against \$1,508,884 and imports \$1,061,859, against \$1,075,317 in 1896. Strikes are insignificant now compared with the numerous wage disputes going on in all branches of manufacturing in this country. The workmen of the world have been so prosperous during the last few years that there is little suffering among those who are now laid off temporarily. Throughout the whole range of legitimate business it is almost impossible to find the least support for the statements quoted, though in speculative operations at the New York stock exchange there has actually been less activity, which is no injury to business men or working people. The great improvement in feeling, however, is noticed in Wall Street, for the average sixty day rate of way securities declined from 47.17 on July 1, 1896, to 45.75 on August 22, while this year the average advanced from 36.18 to 37.26 during the same "dull period."

SENATOR DOLLIVER.

HERE AND THERE IN CHINA. Men, Methods and Incidents in the Land of the Dragon.

Not the least of the troubles which western civilization is up against in China is the confusion of tongues. The empire is a modern Babel of dialects. A different language for every day in the year is the philological situation there is summed up by an Oriental traveler. There are not, as a matter of fact, 365 languages spoken in the empire. Dialects would be the more plausible manner of phrasing. Still dialect, as we usually understand the term, is indicative of the manner of speech of the inferior class and not of the people of any given locality as a whole.

Philadelphian Ledger: The consensus of opinion is that the office which found Dolliver was looking for a good man.

Portland Oregonian: Dolliver has his reputation for withdrawing from the vice presidential race. And he is better off. A senator is a prince among vice presidents. The new senator, moreover, will strengthen the senate where it is weakest. He can say something.

Philadelphian Press: The appointment of Senator Dolliver to the United States senate from Iowa seems to be legitimately the next step in his career. He is a favorite with the people of his congressional district, as is shown by six successive elections, with ever increasing majorities; he is so popular with the people of his state that he is strongly mentioned as their choice for vice president, and he has filled important positions in the lower house of congress. In his new position he bids fair to be a national leader.

Kansas City Journal: Mr. Dolliver has not only achieved distinction in the house, but he has been conspicuously identified with big national questions. At this time he is prominent in the national campaign, not only as an orator, but as an adviser. His endorsement for the vice presidency by the republicans of his state was an evidence of the high regard in which he is held by the republicans in making this selection. Mr. Dolliver will probably be a fixture in the senate for some time to come, for while his appointment is only until March 4, 1901, he will no doubt be reappointed, and his record in the house will be a full term by the legislature, which will not meet in regular session until 1902, nor is there any present reason to doubt that the legislature will elect him for the new term.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Women in a prominent Atlanta hotel signed a petition to allow the shirt waist men to eat in comfort in the public dining room and secured the desired relief for the starving masses.

Connecticut's secretary of the State Board of Health reports that nearly all the 469 infants who died in that state in July were the victims of wholesome milk and other unsuitable food.

Christian Dewet, the famous leader of the boers, according to the St. James' Gazette, was a son of a country calls: "Who is he? Friend! Allee! The Chinese tell me that they could get all the Chinese recruits they want at Wei-hai-Wei and that they rejected nine out of ten applicants. Out of the tenth 'Sergeant What-a-his-name' has made a wonderful transformation. The great is in the little. A regulation British blue jacket's hat, with the brim turned up all round. He has khaki skirt and khaki breeches with puttee leggings of the British type. Apparently the British had more confidence in their 'old' Tommies than the Germans in their 'new' recruits who have brought up none of the native companies which have been drilling at Kiao-chou. Scipicism is wasted, if the British-Chinese are any test; for in the little action which they saw in the relief of Tien Tsin they seemed to enjoy fighting their countrymen.

The reason why dates in dispatches from China are confusing is because the Chinese calendar differs from the Gregorian. A wise monarch named Yao some time about 2306 B. C. revised the calendar in use before that date to the form in which it is found at present. The reform would be needed to explain all its peculiarities, but now that dispatches are mentioning Chinese dates it is as well to have some idea as to wherein the Celestial calendar differs from the Gregorian. The Chinese year is lunar and therefore consists of 354 days. Before the time of Yao tradition has it that the year consisted of 360 days and that confusion had resulted. That ruler decreed that time should be measured by the moon and that every nineteen years should contain seven additional months—almost one extra month every three years. This reckoning is excellent, it varies only about an hour every nineteen years from the true time.

The Chinese year is lunar its beginning is regulated by the sun. The new year comes between January 2 and February 6, unlike the Mohammedan new year, which is regulated entirely by the moon and comes at any time, winter or summer. The Chinese year is divided into twelve months, called by numbers, as first, second, and so on. The extra month that comes about every three years is not added at the end, as one would suppose, but is inserted anywhere, probably according to the signs of the moon and the stars. The months are subdivided into three parts which are not again subdivided, so that a Chinese man may speak of an event without mentioning the exact time within ten days. The days are also numbered, so that exactness may be secured if a Chinese man should ever happen to want such a thing. There is no week, but foreigners are gradually reaching the meaning of such a division. The Chinese hour is 120 minutes long, but in this instance again the foreigner is making some impression on the ancient custom and the Chinese in time of treaty ports are familiar with the western method. It may be added, incidentally, that Pekin is just about twelve hours ahead of New York at point of time.

some extraordinary reason the cycle consists of 60 years. This cycle is very ancient and probably has something to do with old astrological superstitions. Another method of numbering years is by the reigns of the emperors. The present year is the thirty-sixth year of the present reign cycle, or the year 4338 since the adoption of the present chronology.

CORN AT THE PARIS SHOW.

The Royal Corn steadily growing in Favor Abroad. Detroit Free Press.

Perhaps the most important of Uncle Sam's exhibits at the Paris exposition takes the humble form of a corn kitchen. The corn is served in something like ordinary stoves, from the humble "pop" made by a genuine southern "mammy." It is not easy to realize the wide-reaching consequences that may follow this and similar endeavors. At present, outside of Italy, where it is eaten to a very slight extent, the laboring classes in the form of mush or "polenta," corn is almost an unknown article of diet in Europe.

When we consider that the production in this country averages about 2,000,000,000 bushels it is easy to see what vast consequences may follow from the opening up of a new market of hundreds of millions of civilized people. If the market price were raised but 1 cent, say from 49 to 50 cents, it would mean an increase of \$20,000,000 to the corn producers of the country. It would take only a very slight increase of demand for some kind of corn product of Europe to send up the price 5 cents a bushel, involving an increase of \$100,000,000 in the receipts of farmers and grain dealers.

But the matter goes much farther than that. Statistics show that we are approaching the limit of cultivable wheat lands, while the consumption of wheat increases by leaps and bounds.

Something can be done by increasing the output of the present area by better cultivation, but comparatively little. A distinct increase of some kind must be created if the present rice in the standard of living is to be maintained.

Corn seems to be the very thing to satisfy the demand if only a taste for it can be created. It has about the same food value as wheat and is sold at about two-thirds the price. To a great extent it can take the place of wheat and rye as a breadstuff, more, perhaps, than we ourselves realize, and besides that it can be used in a great variety of ways as a vegetable, both green and mature, for which wheat is not adapted. The cultivation of a taste of corn among the nations of Europe may be of vast benefit, not only to us, but to them. To bring the joys of green corn, succotash and fried shad, to 10,000,000 millions is no small feat, but by no means an impossible thing to do, but the exposition authorities are going at it in the right way. They are not pushing it as the poor man's food—that would "damn" it at once—but they are trying to show its palatableness and the variety of its adaptation to people of all classes. People may be trusted to find out its cheapness afterward.

The introduction of Indian corn into Europe may yet rival the introduction of the potato in importance and with still greater consequences for this country. The corn production for this year is being carried on here.

LIGHT AND LIVELY.

Indianapolis Journal: "How do you like the look of the new neighbors, Clara?" "Oh, Clarence, they take twice as big a piece of ice as we."

Chicago Record: "How do you feel on the subject of the new neighbors?" "I don't think women ought to be allowed to boss men around the way they do."

Philadelphian Press: "She's determined the young men shall consider her the sweetest girl they ever kissed," said the first summer girl.

Really? queried the other. "Yes," she said powdered sugar instead of talcum.

Chicago Post: "Marriage," said the old bachelor, "is too good for a lottery. When I make a bargain I like to see what I'm getting."

Why not your courting at the seashore, then? asked the sweet young thing.

Detroit Journal: Now at last they were man and wife. As they swept down the aisle from the altar, he whispered softly to her: "You are all the world to me!" he said. "Oh, I'm the whole world to you today," she answered. "But tomorrow?" There was a touch of sadness in all this.

Washington Star: "Aren't you afraid people will laugh at your mode of dress?" "No, indeed," she answered. "I'm wearing the vacation my wife is taking in the country."

Chicago Post: "The old gentleman thought it was time to find out the young man's intentions."

Mr. Towne is to follow close on Teddy's trail." "Yes."

Why wouldn't it be uproariously funny if Teddy should unexpectedly retrace his footsteps?"

Philadelphian Press: Ascum—Why aren't you enjoying a vacation in the country these hot days? Hennepek—I am.

Ascum—You seem to be here all the time. I'm enjoying here, the vacation my wife is taking in the country.

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Why wouldn't it be uproariously funny if Teddy should unexpectedly retrace his footsteps?"

Philadelphian Press: Ascum—Why aren't you enjoying a vacation in the country these hot days? Hennepek—I am.

Ascum—You seem to be here all the time. I'm enjoying here, the vacation my wife is taking in the country.

Chicago Post: The old gentleman thought it was time to find out the young man's intentions.