E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION Daily Bee (without sunday), One Year \$6.00 Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year \$6.00 Illustrated Bee, One Year \$2.00 Bunday Bee, One Year \$2.00 Saturday Bee, One Year \$1.00 Twentieth Century Farmer, One Year \$1.00

Omaha: The Bee Building.
South Omaha: City Hall Building, Twenty-hith and M streets.
Council Bluffs: Is Pearl Street,
Chicago: Issu Unity Building.
New York: Temple Court.
Washington: Street. CORRESPONDENCE.

Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department. BUSINESS LETTERS.

Business letters and remittances should addressed: The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

REMITTANCES. Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The see Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps accepted in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on the payment of mail accounts. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

4	10
226,460	
325,860	1826,16
4	19
625,080	20
625,880	21
725,750	2225,91
820,170	2326,07
926,400	24
1025,850	25
1125,760	26
1225,540	27
1325,600	2825,51
1425,400	2925,30
1525,410	20
Total Less unsold and retu	rned copies 776.04
Net total sales	260,17
Net daily average	25,97
Control of the contro	EO. B. TZSCHUCK.
Commercial	A REST. C. S. C. S

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, A. D. 1901

M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public. Next to the sure thing shell game the

Fire Chief Salter is in great luck. He has been able to celebrate the glorious Fourth without drawing a big draft on the fire insurance companies,

Congressman Mercer will not forego the tempting opportunity to circumnavigate the globe at Uncle Sam's expense before his term fades out of sight.

The Omaha police were lenient on the their wives, however.

eyes filled with sand while sure thing gamblers and professional crooks are plying their vocation in broad daylight in South Omaha.

scouts and Indian fighters has been held free trade will exist between Porto Rico ing miners who have taken possession of What a wealth of ma- and this country, terial for lurid publications could have come about sooner than was expected, it been collected from the tales they told being generally thought when the Forfor the benefit of the tenderfoot visitor.

ness of things that Minister Wu Tingfang, the most distinguished Chinaman that these duties can now be removed in America, should deliver a Fourth of July oration in front of the Philadelphia mint without the aid or consent of any other nation on earth.

Grain speculators who were frightened some days ago for fear the corn would be burned up by the heat are beginning to recover their nerve. The Nebraska farmer has never been worried to any island realize and appreciate. extent, for he could see the corn still doing business at the old stand.

Kansas has just had a celebration over grace of sovereignty.

Germany denies that it has any del turn is subject to direction from Washsigns upon Brazil. As long as the ington. United States continues to hold the sentiments it does on that subject there is no probability that any European country will attempt to obtain control of a South American nation. They may growl at the logic and justice of the American claim, but the game of denying it forcibly is not worth the candle.

Senator Clark and E. H. Harriman are engaged in a quiet game of Sancho ing the Filipinos representation in the Pedro: A Salt Lake dispatch to a Den- administration of affairs as soon as the ver paper announces that while Harriman is trying to buy off or scare the ment are organized, the heads of which Montana multi-millionaire from carrying | will be Americans. Governor Taft also out his railroad project, the latter not only proposes to build the San Pedro & government and expressed the hope Los Angeles line to the Mormon capital, that congress will provide a tariff suitbut threatens to extend it to the Missouri river by way of Denver.

Spain has definitely come to the concountry that under no conditions would it pay any of the bonds issued by Spain or allow them to become a lien upon Cuba. Failure to comprehend that the

One of the incidents of the Fourth of a Spaniard, standing upon the battered wreck of one of his country's battlecan see these things, but the popocratic benefits therefrom. We think there is politician refuses to be reconciled.

THE GROWTH OF BANKING.

national banks, an increase of authorized capital by more than \$31,000,000 as was said by Governor Taft, be grateand an increase of circulation secured ful for the American Philippine victories. by bonds of more than \$107,000,000-a remarkable growth of banking in a period of fifteen months. Besides there are still pending in the office of the comptroller of the carrency 160 applications for new banks which will probably receive charters within the next few months.

The law of March, 1900, has been taken advantage of largely by the states of the middle west. Under it forty-nine national banks have been organized in Iowa, seventeen in Nebraska, twenty in ter conditions in our municipal affairs they Kansas, fifteen in North and South Dakota, the greater number of these with a capital less than \$50,000, showing there was a demand for banks with a smaller capital than had been hitherto allowed. The south has also taken advantage of the law, though generally not to the extent that was expected. Texas is an wrong, but stand back of them and see that exception, eighty-three national banks the lawyers of corporations do not builhaving been organized in that state since the law went into effect-more than half the number organized in all the southern states, the total of which is 152, twothirds of which have a capital of less to remonstrate. This old humbug of voting 40 than \$50,000.

These statistics conclusively demonstrate the wisdom of the provision for banks with small capital, the establish-90 ment of which where banks of larger capital could not be profitably carried usual, carry their point and the public may on has made a most valuable addition to banking facilities and materially increased the national bank circulation, necessarily to the benefit of business generally. Another provision of that law, allowing the issue of circulation to the par value of bonds deposited, has burdens unless they organize for mutual also proved to be beneficial.

FREE TRADE FOR PORTO RICO.

what is known as the Foraker bill, the game of bunco has booked the largest adopted a resolution, approved by Gov- excessive taxes and prosecute dishonest number of suckers in the South Omaha ernor Allen, notifying President McKinley that a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of insular govern- Omaha some years ago, but, unfortument has been put into operation in the island and asking that a proclamation notorious tax shirkers and men identified be issued establishing free trade between Porto Rico and the United States, July 25 being named as the date on which such proclamation be made. Governor Allen rend a message to the aslonger depend for revenue upon the recelpts from customs duties, as the pronational holiday and the public was al- visions for internal taxation will supply make the organization effective. lowed to do much as it pleased. They all the revenue required. A special sesdrew the line on allowing men to beat sion of the assembly was convened to consider this matter and the reports sub- payers' league in the month of Septemmitted convinced all the members that Deputy sheriffs and policemen keep it is now safe to depend wholly upon ment. their ears stuffed with cotton and their internal taxation for the support of the insular government.

President McKinley will undoubtedly issue the proclamation at the time desired by the Porto Ricans-which is the anniversary of the raising of the Amer-A reunion of the old-time government | ican flag in the island-and thereafter This condition has aker bill was passed that it would be necessary to collect the duties it pro-It was in accord with the eternal fit- vided for until the date fixed by the measure for their removal. The fact and that sufficient revenue can be had from internal taxation to meet the requirements of government in Porto Rico is very substantial evidence that conditions in the island are much better than represented. It need hardly be said that the legislation of congress regarding Porto Rico has been fully justified by events, a fact which the people of the

NEW CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES. Civil government has been established over all the Philippine archipelago where the spot where the Spanish flag was insurrection does not exist and which hauled down and the American put up. has been organized and is ready for civil Recent events have made such places government. In five provinces of Luzon exceedingly common. There is one sat- insurrection still exists, while sixteen isfaction the people of this country have provinces have not been organized and and that is no other country has a place four are not ready for civil government. which was once American territory and The military authority will continue to over which any other flag floats by be exercised where there is insurrection, but elsewhere it will be subordinate to the civil authority, which in

The installation of Judge Taft as civil governor was a memorable event, from which will date the beginning of new conditions in the Philippines that there is every reason to hope will give lasting peace to the islands and a measure of prosperity to the people greater than they have ever known. The governor announced that three natives will be added to the civil commission, thus givseveral departments of the civil governannounced certain plans of the new able to the islands and which will as sist in their development. The insular treasury has a considerable unexpended balance and the annual income is stated clusion that the United States meant to be \$10,000,000, which under a judiwhat it said when it informed that clous tariff policy will undoubtedly be largely increased.

General Chaffee is now the military against Cuban and Philippine revenues commander in the Philippines, but outside of the districts where opposition to American authority still exists he will United States meant what it said cost be subordinate to the civil power. In the Spanish nation dearly, but it has those five districts or provinces it is not evidently learned the lesson thoroughly, likely that insurrection will long be maintained and it is safe to predict that from the consent of the governed." The thought. within the next two or three months July was the delivery of an address by pacification will be complete. The Filipinos are coming to understand that American rule means improvement and ships off Santiago. He lamented the progress, that we are not there to opdestruction of the splendid ships and press but to uplift them, to give them the humiliation of his country, but more of liberty than they have ever stated that candor compelled the admis- had, to educate them and to improve sion that the events which followed and their condition in all respects. This will the direction of Cuban affairs by the be more strongly impressed upon them United States had been a good thing for as the policies of the civil government the island and its people. The Spaniards are put into effect and they realize the

the Filipinos are now well satisfied with Since the passage of the gold standard | American rule and that within a short law. March 14, 1900, there has been a time there will be none among themnet increase of 561 in the number of except, perhaps, a few men who were ambitious to secure power-that will not,

> WANTED .- A TAXPAYERS LEAGUE. "OMAHA, July 5 .- To the Editor of The Bee: I do not blame you for withholding your support from the newly organized Municipal league. The whole thing appears to be designed for the benefit of politicians and will come to nothing. The leading citizens of Omaha, with their energy and capacity, have proven they can accomplish great things, including a great exposition. The great need of Omaha today is an organization of taxpayers. If our influential and leading citizens see any need for betought to work to this effect. If I had any thing to say concerning an hopest and economical city administration, I should issue an appeal to the citizens of Omaha for their support of an organization that has but one object: Just and equitable taxation. With this end in view and intelligent citizens ought to be chosen. We should not curse them when things go doze them into failing in their duty, to the injury of the community. I hardly think our county commissioners would have dared to act as they have done if a delegation of taxpayers had been at the court house men out of office and voting in other mer who will do just the same thing is without effect. A disorganized body forgets everything when election time arrives and the next officer may promise to do better, but the lawyers for the corporations will, as then wait for another election and do the same thing over and be fooled again.

The Bee fully concurs with the views here expressed. The taxpayers of Omaha can never hope to get relief from the unjust and unfair distribution of tax

protection. A taxpayers' league has been a longfelt want, but such a league must be Acting under authority conferred by kept alive year in and year out. It will necessarily have to employ competent Porto Rican assembly has unanimously lawyers to prevent the imposition of

A taxpayers' league was organized in nately, a number of its members were with franchised corporations that made

the evasion of taxes a study and an art. The present hot season, however, is unfavorable to activity, and, however much the taxpayers may be wrought up sembly showing that Porto Rico need no over the injustice perpetrated by favoritism and discrimination, they are not likely to rally in sufficient numbers to

> A preliminary movement with a view to the permanent organization of a taxber would meet with popular encourage-

The miners at Telluride, Colo., are diswhen he gets the office. Governor Orman of that state is clearly doing what is right in insisting that the strikthe mines must give them up. The property belongs to its owners and they have a right to undisputed possession. The trouble with men of Orman's stamp is that they make incendiary speeches during a campaign and lead the labor element to believe it is abused and that the barracks and are not allowed out after if the speaker is only elected they will he at liberty to wipe the hated rich man has been drunk. off the earth. Such men not only deceive labor and by their talk lead it into untenable positions, but are its worst enemy instead of a friend. The man who respects the rights of every man, rich or poor, and teaches others to respect them, is the best friend of labor and the community.

The Porto Ricans have indicated their willingness to raise the necessary revenue for governmental purposes by local taxation and ask to have free trade with the United States. With the American markets open to the island there is no reason why, when matters have adjusted themselves to the new conditions, these people should not be prosperous beyond anything they have ever known. Spain bled the island, like all its other colonies. Services of Graduates Secured by and this, with corrupt administration, had reduced one of the most productive spots on the globe to a condition of impoverishment. If American rule can change this, and there is no reason to doubt it, the change of flags will be a

happy event for them. The Filipinos now have civil government with promises of enlargement of its functions and larger participation of natives as rapidly as they demonstrate their capability and trustworthiness. Conditions are such that if the native population wills it the islands can have prosperity such as they have never enjoyed. If they are as bright as they have been credited with being in some quarters, they will avail themselves to the utmost of the opportunities offered academic year.

The returns of Fourth of July fatalities and accidents indicate that Young America is growing more wise. There were some who could not resist the temptation to look into the end of roman candles to see how they worked or carelessly handled firearms. This class is simply saved the trouble some time in the future of blowing in the muzzle of a loaded gun.

Bryan's regrets to Tammany should be framed. Tammany always has been the most conspicuous body of men to exemplify the immortal declaration that "all governments derive their just powers Tammanyite patriot is always ready to consent when he is ordered.

office Seeking the Man.

Philadelphia Ledger. The most conspicuous instance of office seeking the man that we have had re-

Settling the Tramp Problem

San Francisco Call. The big harvests in Nebraska and Kan-

much work to be done that all the tramp have left that section of the country and the farmers cannot find one on the roads.

Apprehensions Alinyed.

Indianapoiss Journal. The people who were fearing two or three months ago lest we might not have any real warm weather this summer have had their apprehensions allayed. All things come to hose who wait, and by the same token the remark applies to those who are praying for a "cool spell."

Republican Financiering.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A democratic paper says that but for the Philippines this country might be entirely free from debt. The striking point in this remark is the compliment to republican financiering. Nothing but war has prevented the McKinley administration from paying off the entire public debt!

With no acceptable substitute yet in sight the democratic managers who are freaming of reorganization should be very chary about proclaiming a vacancy in party leadership. Certainly the sign 'Leader Wanted" will not be hung out so long as the Nebraska orator has a voice to of the contest. protest against the "expediency" of his

On the Center of the Stage.

New York Tribune.

Not Difficult to Please.

own ejection.

Kansas City Star. Congressman Hull does not have much faith in the provincial governments established in the Philippines. Yet the Iowa statesman is not so difficult to please as might be supposed. For instance, if he were given all the franchises and land grants that he hoped to lay his hands on when he went to the Philippines, he might have a great deal more confidence in the general order of things.

A Credit to the Administration. New York Sun

After four years of admirable service Commissioner Evans is well prepared to withstand the attacks of the professional old soldiers and the claim attorneys behind them. He was never stronger in the confidence and esteem of the public generally. He has been and is a credit to the present administration and it is likely that he was never appreciated more highly than now by the secretary of the interior and the president.

Checking Pace of Land Grabbers. Kansas City Star.

The warning of the Interior departmen against those who have expressed an intention to defy the provisions of the president's proclamation for the opening of the Indian lands should have a cooling effect upon the hot-headed objectors. The department may not be able to satisfy the wishes of all who are interested in the settlement of these reservations, but the government is abundantly able to carry out its plane whatever they may be

Wolf Accuses the Lamb Philadelphia North American.

"invasion by neighbors actuated by greed of territory" is Lord Salisbury's latest description of the Boer war and he has the magnificent nerve to call upon Englishmen to repel the invader and "defend the sanctity of their frontier." British hypocrisy has achieved some notable feats of cant in efforts to justify British piracy and sordid brutality, but all previous excovering that a man may say one thing ploits in that line are commonplace in comwhen he wants votes and do another parison with Salisbury's masterpiece of solemn humbug.

The Mystery of a Barrel. Minneapells Journal.

Guam seems to have a boodoo. Com sway in Guam's metropolis, where Leary once ruled, has stirred up a decided rumpuamong the enlisted men on the island by issuing a severe order because of the theft of one barrel of whisky from the naval hospital on the island. Men are kept in taps. There is general fear expressed in the foreign offices of Europe that the rum

Exports and Imports.

Philadelphia Record. The Treasury department statistics show that whereas agricultural and manufac tures during the government year 1900 furnished respectively 55.11 per cent and 36.36 per cent of our total exports, the percentage figures for 1901 are respectively 61.59 per cent and 31.09 per cent. The decline in manufactured exports, it should be observed, is largely in copper ingots, petroleum and special machinery-such as picycles-no longer in vogue in foreign lands. In the particular lines of mechanical production which American manufacturers affect there has been, indeed, a elight increase rather than a decrease of exported products.

DEMAND FOR COLLEGE MEN.

Business Men. New York Tribune.

"Graduated, but not present" was the suggestive announcement made concerning the class of 1901 at a well known institution of higher learning. A majority of the class did not appear at commencement though their names were called and their degrees were conferred. The case was extraordinary, but the explanation was simple and satisfactory. The services of the young men had been sought and engaged by business men so urgently that the president of the institution had given the students permission to leave school and go to work in advance of actual graduation. Their courses of study were satisfactorily completed and their examinations passed, and it was thought to be not worth while to keep them away from the industries which needed them for so long as even the few days yet remaining before the formal close of the

The case was decidedly exceptional. Yet it indicated a state of affairs which is common enough. Men are seldom absent from commencement for such reasons. But many of them are, before commencement, engaged for business or industrial enterprises. Year by year the "captains of industry" and more seek recruits for their staffs from among college men. Such is oftenest the case, of course, in the great technical schools, or in universities having important schools of applied science. Chemists, electricians, civil and mining engineers and others trained in the so-called "practical sciences" are passing from college immediately into the ranks of industry and trade. But the practice is by no means confined to such departments. Young men are being similarly drafted from the schools of pure of action puts a premium upon men of

There is in this a fine rebuke, of the mest practical and convincing kind, to the pretence that a college education is a handleap to a young man in business. It is not a handicap, but it is an incalculable advantage-provided, of course, that it be a proper education, in which the first aim their wealth to endow colleges and seek the trained body is the efficient body. That no doubt that a very great majority of problem for a while, for there is now so gaining universal recognition.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Coin Harvey, having settled in Arkansas, proposes to break into congress by the free silver route The Philadelphia Press figures that it ook \$1,000,000 to effectively grease the

wheels of the Pennsylvania legislature and those who furnished the lubricant doubled their money. It was a great session for last year the markets of New York

paid as revenue into the city treasury \$258 .-60 from rents, exclusive of \$48,000 collected from stalls and privileges in Waliabout market, Brooklyn and \$3,000 from market cellar rents, a total of more than \$300,000. The contest on the democratic side for the nomination for governor in New Jersey is progressing as actively as if a democratic nomination in that republican state was as certain to be followed by success at the polis as at the period when New Jersey was strongly democratic.

Philadelphia is putting up a great outburst of indignation against the rotten municipal machine four months in advance of the election. Meanwhile the municipal machine lets the other fellows do the talking while improving its plan for counting the votes, which is the most important feature

The terms of thirty United States senators expire on March 4, 1903, and of this number eight are democrats, five are populists or silverites and seventeen are republicans. Vacancies will occur in that year in the senatorial representation of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, California, Indiana and Missouri-the chief states.

The four states in which there was no prohibition vote cast at last year's general election were South Carolina, in which the dispensary system of liquor selling by the state exists; Wyoming, the pioneer American constituency to adopt woman suffrage; Nevada, the only state which is losing in population, and Mississippi, in which the proportion of voters is less to the population than in any other state.

The Connecticut legislature before its adjournment passed a bill providing for a constitutional convention in that state to revise the present basis of representation, which was established in the early part of the present century, and made provision for representation from a number of towns that are of no present importance, though they have the same voice in shaping legislation as large, thriving and important Connecticut cities.

In addition to municipal officers-mayor comptroller, president of the board of aldermen and borough president-four supreme court justices, a district attorney, sheriff, county clerk, register, six coroners, thirty-five assemblymen and thirtyeight aldermen are to be voted for in New York county this autumn. In Brooklyn there will be elected ten city magistrates, all the county officials, including a surrogate, and twenty-one assemblymen and twenty-three aldermen

SHIRTWAISTS FOR MEN

Baltimore American: The shirtwaist has the courage of its convictions. New York lately had a shirtwaist wedding, all the parties concerned wearing that cool and comfortable garment. The only real obection against it is that it is unconventional, but so, once upon a time, were knives and forks. New York Tribune: Now, here is the

germ of a great thought. "Give us the blouse, a man's garment." A blouse, according to the dictionary, is a loose upper garment worn by men in place of a coat Certainly give us the blouse, or, in other words, call it a blouse and don't, for pity's sake, call it a shirtwaist. The garment will be just the same and the resultant coolness will be just as delightful, but the stigma of aping the women will be forever removed. Sometimes there is a good deal in name. By all means give us the blouse.

Philadelphia Inquirer: A new twist has een given to the intermittent question of the shirtwaist for men by the judge of Waterbury, Conn., who sent a mail carrier out of court for a coat. An inquiry naturally arises as to who was really in contempt in this instance. Evidently the judge thinks the carrier was the guilty party. But for the latter there is the plea that, as an accredited servant of the national government, he was wearing a summer livery which has been officially considered and recognized. In rebuking the man of letters, was not the man on the bench presuming to question the judgment of the government to which, even as a citizen of

Connecticut, he owes allegiance? New York Sun: What a pity it is that the masculine shirtwaist, unlike the feminine shirtwaist, refuses in so many intances to hold up its head and be graceful. Why so frequently does it seem protest and revolt at the task laid out for t? Is it because it is timid or because it hasn't yet been properly schooled? Perhaps, after all, it is no more obstinate than the bathing suit, but, admitting that o be the fact, it appears very often to lack the courage of its convictions. With so many virtues boasted of it the shirtwaist should rise in its might and conquer the universe, or at least that part of it comprised in the north Atlantic states, and particularly the metropolitan district, coniguous hereto. If it has got any spunk it will make hay, or rather friends, while the sun shines.

A SURPLUS OF \$75,000,000.

Generous Reserve in Sight at Close of the Fiscal Year.

Philadelphia Press. The United States treasury closes its fiscal year with a surplus which will reach

This surplus is not quite as large as

about \$75,000,000.

be one a year ago by about \$5,000,000 but it is big enough. It is bigger than the surplus of all the other civilized nations of the world put together. England has no surplus now for obvious reasons, France, which yearly spends \$180, 000,000 more than the United States, has run behind the last twenty years an aver age of about \$100,000,000 a year. Germany has to borrow this year. Russia claims small surplus, but its accounts are no open to a vigilant scrutiny. Most countries have yearly deficits. The world's debts grew in the last decade about \$7,000,000,-000, or at the rate of some \$700,000,000 From 1870 to 1882 they grew about \$500,000,000 annually. England paid off its debt for awhite. It has stopped. The United States, with a surplus of \$75,000,000 this year now closing and more last, is again reducing its debt.

This is the republican surplus. It is a McKinley surplus. It fulfills the pledge of the republican party and is the pledge science and of arts and letters. The world and result of McKinley prosperity. A surplus is easier to handle than a deficit, which was the Cleveland plan, and pleasanter to have around. It permits the reduction of taxation, already begun, to the amount of \$40,000,000. As the army will be 30,000 or so smaller in the next fiscal year than it was the last-the last volunteer regiment having been landed to be mustered out-the arm: will cost \$30,000,000 less next year than to has been to train the mind, to stock it the the last fiscal year. With the increase of cently is the visit of General Gomez to second. The hardest headed business men revenue the surplus therefore a year hence this country to find a president for the send their own sons to college and give may still be from \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000 But whether the surplus be the large college men for their lieutenants. The figure or the less, it will be big enough to trained and disciplined mind is recognized meet the obligations of the sinking fund. to be the efficient mind, just as much as make the legal annual reduction of the debt and prove once again what sound sas are said to have settled the tramp is the fact, and it is a fact which is now republican finance and McKinley prosperity bring to the finances of the nation.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Until a comparatively recent date the deamong statisticians. The contrast with France was so marked as to make the falling off appear to be insignificant. Now, however, a comparison with the conditions of a century ago inspires the far-sceing Englishman with melancholy forebodings. In France the birthrate and the deathrate are virtually the same. The number of births barely balances the number of With this example before them deaths. Englishmen foresee a decline of British importance among the nations. A striking fact is that there has been no falling off of marriages. Indeed, there were more marriages to England last year than ever before, in spite of the sending of a great army into South Africa. The English journals agree that the chief cause of the phenomenon is the growing disposition of the Anglo-Saxon woman in England, America and Australia "to rebel against maternity."

Joseph to Bohemia was the occasion of a significant declaration, published in a Prague newspaper from the veteran statesman, Dr. Rieger, who, before his election to the upper house, was for many years the leader of the old Czech party in the Reichsrath. He said that the emperor's visit had no significance, except as a demonstration of the fact, which nobody disputed, that Bohemia was a part of the Austrian empire. With regard to the Pan-German movement, he said that he had never had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the late Prince Bismarck, but the latter, not long before his death, had sent him a message, only recently delivered, through a Russian diplomatist. 'Tell Dr. Rieger," he said, "that he has no occasion to be anxious on our account We have not yet digested the Poles and the assimilation of the Czechs would be still more difficult." Dr. Rieger characterized Pan-Slavism as pure nonsense. It was true, he said, that the Czechs sympathized with the other Slav peoples, but they could never forget that they were western Europeans, penetrated with occidental culture, like the Germans themselves. Their traditions, arts and social order rested upon a Roman basis, while those of the eastern Slavs had a Byzantine foundation entirely foreign to the Czechs. He concluded with a reference to the question of the national colors and to the circumstance that the Hapsburg black and yellow flag decorated his own home. It was pre cisely because the Czechs were Europeans. he remarked, that they wished to remain Austrian subjects.

month ago the progress of Russification of Finland was brought to an abrupt halt through the refusal of the Council of the Russian empire to sanction the promulgation of the Finnish army reorganization According to the terms of this measure Finnish conscripts were to be mixed with Russian levies and distributed over the empire, while the Grand Duchy itself. was to be garrisoned by regular Russian troops. M. de Witte, the minister of finance, spoke strongly against the measure, declaring that the expense of its enforcement would be more than the government could conveniently sustain. Thereupon many of the members of the Council withdrew their approval of the bill, for it was considered that the remarks of M. de Witte had been inspired by the czar himself, who sought this means to intimate his disapproval of the extent to which the Russification of the Grand Duchy had been carried. According to recent advices from St. Petersburg the Council has finally agreed upon a substitute measure, which, it the limit, for some time to sian imperial reforms in Finland. Now, instead of the Finnish army being fused with that of the rest of the Russian empire, the Council has decided that it shall continue to be quartered in Finnish territory and shall be maintained, as heretofore, at the expense of the Grand Duchy, which will have to supply an annual contingent of 4,000 conscripts. These will serve in what will be essentially a Finnish army. There is some interesting information in

It may be recalled that a little over a

recently published Parliamentary report. containing the replies to a dispatch which Lord Salisbury sent to the British representatives in Bulgaria, France and Germany, asking for information concerning the facilities for locomotion and the special fares accorded to workingmen in the neighborhood of the large cities. It appears that on the Belgian state rallways a singlejourney ticket, good for six working days, for any distance within three miles, or a little more, costs a trifle over 10 cents. Beyoud that the prices increase in a slightly decreasing proportion. For instance, the charge for a seven-and-a-half-mile journey is not quite 3 cents per trip, or about 17 cents for six. For return tickets the corresponding prices are rather less than dou-Seven-day tickets can be obtained, but Sunday traveling is slightly discouraged by a rather higher rate. There is a special tariff for greater distances, the maximum being about sixty-two miles. A workingman, however, can travel twentyfive miles daily, from Monday to Saturday. for about 40 cents a week. To claim these advantages he must be engaged on manual -not artistic work, under the orders of

main Bapst, who, in a long article in the Pigaro, argues that it is the urgent duty of the government to make ready against an line of the birthrate in England was so attack from their neighbor across the chan small as to excite no serious interest even nel. The French fleet, he admits, is much weaker than the British-in spite of the superfority of the French ships as individual units-but he does not think that the Eng lish men-of-war could do much miscalef by a bombardment of the naval works at Mar seilles, Havre or Dunkirk, as the land defenses are too strong, but they could easily, of course, if they chose, destroy such resorts as Nice or Cannes. It is not likely, says M. Bapst, that the English would at tempt to land either in France or Algeria but the South African war had proved that they could transport to and maintain in any part of the world an army of 250,000 men, and this was a threat to all French col onies. Great Britain already has 60,000 co. lonial troops in the Transvant, and this force could be augmented indefinitely if necessary. Now Parliament has passed bill creating three army corps ready for immediate embarkation, and it is France's bounden duty, says M. Bapst, to be prepared for all eventualities. England's weak point is her commerce, and the true Prench The recent visit of Emperor Francis policy, he believes, is to build large numbers of swift cruisers to play upon it. He would crase the construction of battleships on the ground that his countrymen have always been worsted by the British in great naval battles.

LAUGHING GAS.

Philadelphia Press: "L just dropped in to see if you wanted any of your wise saws sharpened," said the funny man. "No, we use our own files for that," re-plied the editor.

Detroit Journal: First Critic-His picture is not great.
Second Critic-Far from it. He has handled the indefinable something quite wretchedly. He might better have left it out altogether.

Washington Star: "When a weak-natured man tries to brace up an' be firm." said Uncle Eben, "he usually doesn' com-plish nuffin', 'cepin' to git low down ob-

Yonkers Statesman: Church-Did you ever ride in one of those electric cabs?
Gotham-Once.
"How'd you like it?"
"Got a terrible shock when I got out."
"Heavily charged, was it?"
"Yes; I was."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "There is one thing that King Edward tolerates that should be put down at once and for good and all."
"Eh! What's that?"
"His 1829 sherry."

Baltimore American: Visitor—I understand that your lost local millionaire had been given a great many degrees from different colleges.

Native—Yep. He's got so many degrees now that we call him the human thermometer.

Puck: First Gourmand-I suppose we all Second Gourmand-No doubt of it. If we'd cat less we'd have better appetites. Yonkers Statesman: Bill-His automo-bile seems to have almost human intelli-

Jil-How so?
Why, it broke down in front of a sa-

Detroit Free Press: "Papa." asked Dicky Tredway, "what is a non-suit?" "I think," replied Mr. Tredway, "it was the kind that Adam and Eve wore the sum-mer before the fall."

Brooklyn Eagle: O'Hoolahan-Which is the most delicate—the since av touch or the since av shmell?
O'Callahan (thoughtfully)—Ol don't know. Yez moight ask Killy, who lost his nose in a foight last week an hod the surgeons at the horspital subshitute it wid the ind av the first finger av his roight hand.

Chicago Tribune: "Rivers, do you notice that the health authorities advise the people to est meat sparingly during this hot weather?" agreed upon a substitute measure, which, it believed in political circles, establishes This is nothing but a ham sandwich."

Detroit Free Press: "I wonder how so many forest fires catch," said Mrs. Mc-Bride. "Perhaps they catch accidentally from the mountain ranges," suggested Mr. Mc-

Smart Set: Old Gentleman—So you think my daughter loves you, sir, and you wish to marry her?
Dudeleigh—That's what I called to see you about. Is there any insanity in your family?
"No, sir! and there's not going to be

DISCONTENT.

J. J. Montague in Portland Oregonian Oh! benign and mellow sunbeam, you may shine upon the earth. Filling all mankind with gladness and the singing birds with mirth; You may kiss the dewy petals of the rare singing birds with mirth;
You may kiss the dewy petals of the rare and fragrant rose,
And scatter wide its perfume on each passing breeze that blows;
You may bring to fair fruition every spreading orchard tree,
And fill the blooming flowers with sweet honey for the bee.
But there's folks around about us who will view you with disdain,
And, withdrawing to their closets, will put up a prayer for rain.

Oh! thou tinkling crystal raindrop, falling softly from on high.

Bringing earth a special blessing from the gray and kindly sky.

You may set the brooks a-purling and may paint the grasses green:

You may store your priceless treasures in some deep hid reservoir.

For the use of summer fountains when the skies are gray no governments.

skies are gray no more.
But in vain is your enchantment for a
certain kind of men.
Who will pray whene'er they see you for
the sun to shine again. advantages he must be engaged on manual on the strict work, under the orders of others. Similar reductions are made by most of the private railway companies, and the fares on light railways and tramways are also lowered—at any rate, before and after certain hours of the day.

There is always an alarmist, on one side or the other, to foresee an imminent conflict between France and Engiand, and to compare the respective forces of the two countries. The most recent of them is M. Gertiles with your golden grain fields with your spotless snow; Spring, with flowers; mellow autumn, with your ruddy sunset glow. You may look your best and brightest, clothe the earth with gold or white. Fill your moons with softest radiance to emparadise the night. Burnish up the gleaming rivers, frost with sliver hill and plain. But you'll find that all your efforts have been made, nias' in vain.

For some men are so unwilling to accept their earthly lot.

That you'll always find them howling for the things they haven't got.



Jaunty Juveniles

There is a certain conventionality in Men's Suits, and Boys' Suits are cut on similar lines. But when it comes to clothes for the Little Fellows, there is more latitude for tasteful expres-

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