

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily (without Sunday) One Year \$6.00. Daily (with Sunday) One Year \$7.00. Semi-Weekly One Year \$3.50. Single Copies 5 Cents.

Advertisements. Single Lines 10 Cents per Line. Classified Advertising 5 Cents per Line. Long Copying 1 Cent per Line.

Business Letters. Business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

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

Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, George H. Rosewater, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose that the circulation of the said newspaper for the month of July, 1901, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation. Rows 1 through 31 showing daily circulation figures.

Net total sales \$75,013. Net daily average \$25,000. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 27th day of July, A. D. 1901. M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

FARTIES LEAVING FOR SUMMER.

Farties 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.

Once more we propound the question: How much did it cost Bartley to get the World-Herald to justify his liberation from prison?

Dogs are to be carried as baggage in the future by western railroads. It will be superfluous to attach "Handle with care" cards to fully developed bull pups.

The only way left for the Jacksonians to outshine the County Democracy is to get higher percentages from the fraternity for the "privileges" of the plene.

Conditions are that the police court will be in the month of August will take up the case as compared with the case of the other. Has Judge Gordon suffered another relapse?

From Douglas County Democracy sold 1318 copies of its Sunday paper without remittance from either Power or County Attorney Blaha or the bogus reform organ.

No wonder army surgeons object to the proposal to employ chiropractors in the army. Up to the present time their owners have been able to whittle their sword corns and have made no complaint.

The republican state convention Wednesday will have the largest membership in the history of the party in the state. But then there are more republicans in Nebraska today than ever before in the state's history.

Buffalo's exposition has passed the million mark at the gate register. It will have to pass the 975 per cent dividend mark, however, to pass Omaha's Transmississippi exposition as a business proposition.

Whenever the czar of Russia goes visiting to either France or Germany it is as ticklish a task as making a present to twine. Unless exact equality be maintained, the delicate balance of European politics will be disturbed.

The United States promptly supplied the demand for school teachers in the Philippines, but it will take considerable time to furnish all the school houses necessary. In Spanish countries each hilltop is not adorned with educational institutions.

The steel combine has given notice that the price of pipes will be increased on account of the strike. Popercatic pipe dreams, however, will be furnished in the future as in the past with all the highest art in coloring, without money and without price.

George Westinghouse finds much prejudice in London against the construction by Americans of the new rapid transit system. Englishmen should not complain if others do for them what the record shows they have been unable to do for themselves.

The makers of shirtwaists in New York threaten to go on a strike. With the season of cool weather approaching the wearers of these garments can look on with composure, but a shirtwaist strike a couple of months ago would have been the last straw on suffering humanity.

The revolution in Colombia has been progressing for two years. The factions have worn out the typewriters, exhausted the supply of white paper and for lack of other methods of pursuing hostilities have commenced a fight. Unless new supplies arrive to enable them to renew the proclamation stage there are hopes the trouble may soon be ended.

MUST PICK THE BEST MAN.

Although this is what is politically called an off year in Nebraska politics, the republicans who are about to meet in state convention must not underestimate the importance of presenting a ticket made up of candidates who will command the full confidence of the voters without as well as within the party.

The position of supreme judge is one in which all the people are vitally concerned. The supreme court is the final arbiter of the multitudinous litigation with which our lower courts have to do and our constant aim should be to elevate the standard of our judiciary and maintain it on the highest plane of ability and capacity, because the people may be relied on to keep jealous guard over the bench. The position of supreme judge in Nebraska carries with it a term of six years, the longest accorded any elective officer by our constitution, the object being to give the court a degree of independence without inviting it to become arbitrary or tyrannical. The judge who is elected this year will sit on the bench until 1908, irrespective of re-election usually accorded faithful service.

Fortunately the convention charged with selecting the republican candidate will have for its choice an ample number of aspirants who come well up to the severe tests that should be applied. Yet among them, its first consideration should be to determine which is best qualified by legal training, judicial experience and general reputation for conscientious devotion to public duty to bear the honor an election will bring.

The character of the candidate will have much to do with determining the character of the campaign. Nebraska is once more in the republican column. The people of Nebraska prefer to adhere to republican rule, which has entrenched them behind prosperity, and the party in convention should encourage this manifest disposition.

THE AMERICAN TRADE MENACE.

A good deal of attention has been given to a recent declaration by the eminent Austrian economist, Prof. Suess, in favor of a movement for the common defense of the central European states against the American trusts, which he says "are moving to conquer the foreign markets more surely than they could by battleships." Prof. Suess concludes that the industrial and commercial revolution through which the world is passing is due to a revolution in the material conditions, to the annihilation of time and space by steam and electricity and to the opening of the whole world as the market for all its products. He points out that the United States possesses an infinite variety of resources, being in that respect utterly unlike any or all of the states of central Europe, that this country is capable of almost boundless development, and that unless the European countries adopt some policy to protect themselves against the increasing American competition, which promises greater aggressiveness through industrial combinations with vast capital, it is but a question of time when the industries of those countries must give way before overwhelming American competition. In the judgment of the Austrian economist, the adoption by the United States of a policy of commercial expansion makes this country the power for Europe to dread and to combine against at this time.

No doubt Prof. Suess voices a quite general European sentiment—certainly it largely prevails in his own country—but his advice would perhaps have more weight if he had shown how an alliance of the states of central Europe could be perfected and how it could be controlled. We have heretofore noted the opinions of intelligent Americans, who have carefully studied conditions abroad, on this subject and they concur in saying that there is no practical way of organizing and maintaining a defensive alliance against the United States. They also state that the ablest opinion in central Europe is that an alliance of that kind, even if it could be perfected, would ultimately do greater damage to the commercial business of Europe than any that American aggression could possibly do. The leading French economist, M. Beaudieu, who was one of the first to suggest an alliance, now regards it as impracticable and urges that American competition be combated by each country through such tariff action as it shall deem best. Of course he would have practically prohibitive duties on American products, or such of them as are not absolutely necessary to Europe.

We think it may be confidently assumed that such an alliance as Prof. Suess urges is utterly impracticable but separate tariffs directed against American competition are not impossible. What should this country do to avert that danger, if it can be averted? That is a question which American statesmen are called upon to very carefully and earnestly consider. We not only want to hold the foreign trade we have, but to increase it. The policy that shall accomplish this will assure to the United States domination of the world's markets and many more years of prosperity.

EDUCATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The work of establishing American schools in the Philippines is making progress, as shown by the report of Prof. Atkinson, superintendent of instruction for the islands, and there is reason to expect that from now on the advance will be comparatively rapid. No difficulty has been found in securing teachers, either from the United States or at Manila, the home supply being very largely in excess of the present requirements. There is a lack of school buildings, however, which retards the progress of educational work, though this drawback it should not be very difficult to remedy. A gratifying fact noted in the report is the ready acceptance of the new conditions by the Filipino teachers and the zeal they manifest in the work. The requirement that they shall learn the English language, with the understanding that Spanish as a medium of instruction will soon be abandoned, has been generally accepted by the native teachers and they are eagerly devoting themselves to the study of English. The report says that "almost without exception our teachers are becoming appreciably more loyal to their work and more conscientious in its discharge."

It thus appears that the Philippine educational problem is being worked out in a most satisfactory way, so far as the island of Luzon is concerned, but this is not the most difficult part of the problem. The Manila correspondent of the New York Evening Post says: "To realize the peculiar difficulties in educating the little Filipinos it is necessary to sweep from the mind every American idea of schools, of conveyance, of communication and of language. Then imagine an area as long as from Boston to Chicago, as broad as from Maine to Florida. Over this expanse are scattered 150 inhabited islands, with over a thousand smaller ones. There is but one railroad in the whole archipelago and that a poor third-rate line from Manila to Daguapan, a distance as far as from Washington to Philadelphia. The remainder of the islands have no railroad, no public conveyance like stage coaches, no express companies and very few wagon roads. The great majority of travel is over trails, which lead here and there from village to village, often over steep mountains and through large streams."

Necessarily such conditions are unfavorable to educational growth and until they are removed, which will be a matter of years, the work of education in the archipelago, outside of a portion of Luzon, must be slow. Another drawback pointed out by the Post's correspondent is the fact that the schools, under Spanish rule, had been conducted as branches of the church, the whole idea being to prevent the natives, except a selected few, from gaining an adequate education. Consequently there was no basis on which to build, no organization, no uniformity in anything. Other difficulties and disadvantages are pointed out, showing that the task of establishing an American educational system in the Philippines is herculean and calls for the exercise of the highest judgment and knowledge in work of this kind and also of the greatest care and patience.

There is much encouragement in the fact that the natives thus far dealt with show an eager desire to learn and a good degree of aptitude. These, however, constitute the better element of the population. There are other millions, "half devil and half child," who are likely to be found far less tractable. That we shall ultimately succeed, however, in extending an American educational system throughout the archipelago is not to be doubted.

The Fremont Tribune goes out of its way to advise its readers not to attend the Ak-Sar-Ben festivities at Omaha on the pretense that Fremont never gets any reciprocity from the metropolis. Its insincerity is shown by the fact that it utters not a word of warning, however, against Fremont people going to the state fair at Lincoln, although the reciprocity from the capital is still less. This "knocking" arises simply from the long-harbored habit of antagonizing every enterprise promoted by Omaha, but happily it does not extend beyond the small bore newspaper writers. The people of Fremont, as well as those of other Nebraska towns, appreciate the spectacle brought within their reach by Ak-Sar-Ben and will be glad to avail themselves of opportunities which otherwise they would have to make long journeys to distant cities to find. We believe, too, that the disposition to antagonize Omaha, often noticeable among the smaller cities and towns, is becoming less manifest except in a few places where it is fanned by persons who imagine they have a grievance.

J. Sterling Morton finds fault with present methods of nominating candidates for supreme judge and calls upon the lawyers to make a choice to be presented to the people for their support. As if the lawyers were the only ones interested in having able judges on the bench. But, then, it is notorious that Mr. Morton does not believe in letting the people have anything to say about who shall wear the judicial ermine. If he had his way all the judges would have life tenures by appointment. Happily the people of Nebraska still insist upon an elective judiciary that can be held responsible periodically.

Over three-fourths of the iron and steel products imported into Cuba during the past year came from the United States, an increase of 54 per cent. Other lines of trade make almost as good a showing and it is evident that with a friendly government in the island this country will supply practically all its wants. What has been done in Cuba can be done in a large measure with all the countries of this continent if proper steps are taken to promote the trade and good relations are maintained with the people of those countries.

The price of two square meals in the county jail is still 45 cents, while the price of two square meals in the city jail is only 15 cents. Sheriff Power claims that the spread set out to the county prisoners is more elaborate and appetizing than that furnished city prisoners, but notwithstanding this fact we have not heard of any city prisoner who has made application for a transfer to the county bastille.

Chicago bakers have raised the price of pies to correspond with the increased cost of flour, fruit, lard and other ingredients. This will only have the effect of whetting the appetites of the men who hover around the political pie counters.

The industrial revolution has manifested itself most strikingly in the great establishments originally designed for the storage of live stock products. The enormous increase in cold storage facilities has made it profitable to store perishable commodities of every description, such as eggs, fruit, potatoes and other products of the farm, orchard and dairy, and at no distant day they will not only control and equalize the market price of live stock, but also that of all other perishable products.

HYSTERIC AT OLD ORCHARD.

Excitement at Religious Revival and Its Local Outcome. Brooklyn Eagle. Old Orchard beach is undergoing its regular summer excitement, for the exhortation known as the Christian alliance is exhorting the populace to give—give—and the populace, wrought to hysterics, peels off its pockets and shivers chains and empties its pockets and shivers hallooing and then, when it reaches the boarding house and cools off, it utters long whistles of introspection and retrospection and wonders how it is to pay its bill and get back to the city. The Sunday offerings, which are partly anonymous and partly called, are alleged to have been worth \$40,000. No receipts are given for this money, no public accounting is made, no boards or committees are under obligation to tell the givers of the ways of expenditure, but enough, according to report, is given at every meeting to build a church or to stock a Chinese town with trouble and missionaries.

But is there so much money in the hat after Mr. Simpson has exhorted and begged and demanded and worked his listeners into hysteric? Who is to find out? As nobody looks into the hat we are to accept mere report. Of course one sees the rings and jewelry and greenbacks and checks fall in. Are the rings all gold? Are the diamonds of the first second water? Are the bills all centuries? Are the checks all for \$1,000? If so, how does it happen that we are not falling over Christian alliance missionaries at every corner? That missionaries are not filling the cabins of every steamer, and that for Pago Pago, of Erromanga, and King of the Islands, St. Petersburg? That Christian alliance literature is not choking the mails? That a vast increase in the sect of Christian alliances has not occurred? Is it possible that the eye of faith sees double and that collectors of two dime look like 40 cents?

Professional reformers well know the value of ostensible support. It encourages practical support. There was once a clergyman who fulminated against the theater. He was gloriously, triumphantly, and with a flourish, and he made so many kinds of spectacles of himself that his audiences fell away after the first sermon. He saw that by the time he had reached the last in the series he would be preaching only to reporters. So he altered the fourth of his sermons and in a little moral school. He bought a quantity of theater tickets, did not use them—unless he gave them to tramps, but tore off the coupons and scattered them about the seats of his church. Then, with the help of his confederates he caused these coupons to be found placed on the pulpit as tokens that the people who had ostensibly used them during the previous week had been overcome by knowledge of their error and hence in this act proved their resolution to sin no more. And the audience was stirred and it went rejoicingly for this betokened a great moral survival of the apostolic times when Christians got along without theaters (most of them being in jail for their faith) and it was declared that the sermons against the playhouses had borne fruit in righteousness. Then the deacons went into the basement and sat with their chins in their hands and thought and thought.

So, if it be the success of future collecting tours of the Christian alliance that large results shall be reported in advance. The collector will be along this way in a few weeks, no doubt, and with the record of vast winnings from Maine and Massachusetts may expect a repetition of the success of his former colleagues. If anyone wishes to attend the meetings and enjoy the luxury of being moved by the spirit, nobody would begrudge that privilege to him. It offends comes to those who are apart, who are in mountain tops and lonely rocks that are beaten by the wind, come in the silence of the night, under the stars, and in the shadows of cathedrals. The reality of that which comes in response to screaming and exhortation is not to be doubted. It may prove to be not pious but nerves. A good preparation for attendance on the meeting of the alliance is to leave one's watch at home and confide enough of one's money to a friend to pay the grocer next Saturday.

PERSONAL NOTES. "All respectable Americans, black and white, are the same to us," say the London hotel keepers. Evidently all Americans look alike to them. Hubbard B. McDonald, the Journal clerk of the United States senate, is the third of his family to hold the place, his father and grandfather preceding him in it. General Miles was in the city the other day what it was that, in his opinion, most made for popularity in an army officer. His reply was: "Never to omit to return a salute."

John W. Gates, the steel wire magnate, is something of a musician. He amuses himself a great deal by playing the violin and has composed a number of little songs without words for that instrument. A letter received in Boston by friends of John E. Redmond, M. P., says that the Parcell memorial monument will be made by Augustus St. Gaudens. It will cost \$40,000 and must be done in five years. John Farmer, the English musician whose death aroused keen regret in London, was not always a musician. Like many other men who have achieved fame he began life in his father's lace factory. During the dismantling of an old court house at Trenton, N. J., a bottle of brandy was found that was 113 years old and it was supposed by those who had chosen for holders—certainly a most appropriate receptacle. Dr. Carter, the retiring president of Williams college, held that post for twenty years, during which time eight new buildings have been added to the college, most of the old ones renovated, a large amount of land acquired and the library doubled. Some of the Russian newspapers are displeased with the monument to Bismarck recently unveiled in Moscow. They think it strange that a foreigner should have been thus honored, while Alexander III, Gogol, Asakoff and many others are neglected.

When the mammoth iron doors of the Agricultural hall in London swung open upon what purported to be an exhibition of the ironmongery and hardware trades of Great Britain, the ubiquitous Yankee, with his unfailing mania for a sensation, had taken the majority of the strategic positions. Landgrave Dower Anna of Hesse, the sister of the "Red" Prince Friedrich Karl of Prussia, has become a Roman Catholic and taken her first communion in Fulda. The conversion has made a sensation on account of the strong Protestantism of both the Hohenzollern and Hesse families since the time of the reformation. C. Barber, president of the Diamond Match company, proposes to devote a large part of his fortune for the benefit of Bartlett, O., founded by him ten years ago. He will expend about \$100,000 in building a public park of 200 acres and adjoining this, in an estate of 150 acres, he is to build a \$250,000 dwelling, which at his death is to become a public hospital. Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the arctic explorer, is a litigant in a Chicago court. Dr. Nansen was in a fair way to receive the fortune left by Mathias Blessing, a wealthy Scandinavian, who died in Chicago two years ago, as the other heirs, it is said, had waived their claims in his favor. The partition, however, is filed by Mrs. Cunningham of Chattanooga, Tenn., who says she is the daughter of the decedent's brother David.

FOR UNIFORM DIVORCE LAWS. State Enactment Not Likely to Bring About the Desired Results. New York Herald. The state commissioners for the promotion of uniform legislation, who have just held their annual session at Denver, are him self by the only course which the other day led to the needed reform of the divorce law in the near future. The abuses aimed at are notorious and result from the fact that instead of one uniform law for the entire country there are forty-five statutes, many of them loose and conflicting. The result is that divorce is easily obtained in one or more states where the law is lax by citizens of another who go there and acquire a temporary residence solely for that purpose. This would be deplored if the validity of the divorce obtained were afterward universally recognized, but, as is well known, it is often assailed and sometimes defeated, with the most serious marital complications and consequences. The true remedy for the evil is a uniform national law enacted by congress. But this is impossible without a constitutional amendment, and there is little hope for the adoption of such amendment. The next best thing to it is to secure uniformity in the existing laws by the action of the several state legislatures. This is the work that the commissioners above referred to have undertaken and which is deserving of all encouragement and support.

GROWING TOO HEALTHY? Significance of the Health Statistics Compiled by the Census Bureau. New York World. There seems to be a large amount of impetuous and ill-considered jubilation over the surprising announcement of the census bureau that our country is all the time growing more healthy to live in. Between 1890 and 1900 there was, so the bureau reports, a drop of 24 per 1,000 in the death rate of these United States. Any one can sit down with a pencil and figure exactly how long it will be, if this rate of reduction continues, before the death rate of 2 per 1,000 reduction every two years as the basis of calculation, it is evident that the 18.6 death rate of 1900 will be wholly wiped out in ten decades. In that case, the death rate has a sensation of American people, however, except for the comparatively few of them who die by violence or as a matter of personal preference. At first sight, this news that the death rate is being surely extinguished by decennial decreases of 24 per cent seems most gratifying. But is there not another side to it? May we not be growing too healthy for our own ultimate happiness? What are our doctors and the undertakers going to do when the death rate reaches zero and vanishes altogether? What is to become of the poor heirs waiting for a chance to live on other people's money when transients come to die and will never reach their estate court? Moreover, if the birth rate is all held up at all, the death rate has completely petered out, shall we not be soon as overcrowded all over the country as we are now on the Brooklyn bridge? Shades of Malthus! whither are we drifting?

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Some Matters of Note Observed at the National Capital. Secretary Root has taken preliminary steps in the direction of establishing an army college in Washington. In accordance with the instructions of congress a board of army officers was appointed several months ago and the report of that board has been received by the secretary. The report strongly recommends the project and it is expected the secretary will endorse it to congress. It is believed that a college of this kind established in Washington will be most conveniently situated. The vast amount of information accumulated by the military information division will be accessible to student officers, who will also be able to consult the library of congress. The details of such college have not yet been perfected, but Secretary Root has taken a keen interest in the proposed institution and has given a good deal of time and thought to the organization of the college. One of the results of Secretary Root's western trip is a decision in favor of an army school at Fort Leavenworth. The secretary recognizes Leavenworth as best suited for an advanced school which should be open to officers of the National Guard. It is intended that invitations shall be tendered to the different states, which will be allowed to send picked officers of the militia to Leavenworth for instruction. The infantry and cavalry school is now located at Leavenworth and the scope of that institution will be greatly enlarged, principally by the assignment to the post of a battalion of field artillery, an engineer battalion and a signal corps command. These officers, in addition to the infantry and cavalry, will make the place a field school for officers.

The officers of the Treasury department had a strange experience the other day. A few months ago, in making a selection from one of the eligible registers of bookkeepers at the civil service commission, their attention was attracted by the most excellent papers of a young man from Atlanta, Ga., and, as they were no business-like and presented such a neat, clerical appearance, he was selected and tendered a position at \$500 a year. In due course of time the department received communication stating that at that time he was so busily engaged that he very reluctantly declined the position. A few months afterward his name was again certified and he was again selected and tendered a position at the same salary. He again in a very courteous and business-like letter declined the position for business reasons.

He appeared at the department later and called on the proper officers, and, after paying respects and thanking them for their selection, he stated that the reason he did not take the position at the times tendered was that he had a business position that was now paying him \$500,000 a year.

The veterans in the secretary's office speak of this case as the most unique that ever came under their observation.

Washington is afflicted with an epidemic of fleas. Countless myriads of the pests have swarmed into the city, and the district of Columbia, biting and stinging all they can light upon without regard to rank or color. They have invaded every house in the district and taken possession of beds and coats and hammocks. Like the celebrated sandflies of California, they also exhibit a fondness for nesting and breeding in underwear and traversing the human body in a manner that causes one to stop and investigate himself to determine what is happening. Washington is not understood the flea invasion until a scientific attaché of the Department of Agriculture came forward and told all about it. The drug stores cannot supply the local demand for insect powder and tanglefoot paper, and the people are going into the stores where they pester and annoy the officials and clerks of the government while they are at work. They have even forced an entrance into the White House.

"Frederick Harrison's admiration for the capitol as an architectural work and the central object of the Washington landscape," says a correspondent of the New York Evening Post, "is shared by so many that one can always send a thrill of pained surprise through a part of every group of visitors. A reminder that the capitol is a work of art is not to be forgotten. The wings are built of marble and that for the whiteness of its main body we must thank copious and oft-renewed applications of white paint. But quite as much astonishment is likely to be felt by most persons at the discovery that the present dome, which has been the delight of all beholders, is not precisely in the axis of the central portico, but about six feet out of place. Yet this is the case. It has been necessary to resort to some strategy to direct the eye in taking the whole effect of the edifice, but the cheat has been accomplished so cleverly that it may be forgiven.

"Another fact, little known to the public, is the exquisite proportion of the dome as the result of accident, not design. The present lines do not follow the architectural drawings, because when the base of the dome proper was measured preparatory to lowering it into the collar which was already in place, it was found to be too large. The collar could not then be changed to fit, so the original base was cut off at the point where the diminishing diameter would slip into the collar. The result was most gratifying. It was many experts assure that the present dome as first designed would have been imperfect, and if it had been used, one of the most satisfactory public edifices in the world would have lacked a large part of its present charm."

FARMERS WILL GET ALONG. Western Tillers of the Soil in No Danger of Financial Drouth. Rocky Mountain News. Readers of market reports—and the vast majority of business men and women read market reports—have noticed for several days the quotations for wheat, corn, oats and clover in Chicago are either stationary or lower as compared with the "hot wave" period. Indeed, the visible supply, as published each week by several agencies, may be cited to show that America will have grain for export. Some twenty French vessels, sailing under the bounty law, are at present enroute for Pacific coast ports to be loaded with wheat for Europe, and there will be cargoes and to spare for all of them.

It is a year of compensations for farmers. What he loses in one direction he more than makes up in another. While present indications go to show that there will be only two-thirds of a corn crop, it is reasonably certain that the wheat crop will be greater than ever before in the history of American agriculture. The drouth struck the west just as the winter wheat crop was being harvested and while it worked disaster to the corn crop it nevertheless brought about a sensational wheat harvest throughout the drouth-stricken territory practically the entire crop of winter wheat has been gathered in almost perfect condition. Thrashing reports prove the quality better than ever before.

Reliable authorities, whose business it is to be thoroughly posted, declare that Kansas has harvested a crop of 100,000,000 bushels of winter wheat, by far the largest crop ever grown. Nebraska and Nevada crops are forward with 22,000,000 and 40,000,000 bushels respectively. Oklahoma will show a total of 25,000,000 bushels—a pretty good showing for a territory which was never tilted prior to 1890. The total

TRUITS AND PROTECTION.

Capitalistic Combinations Do Not Depend on Tariff for Success. Louisville Courier-Journal (dem.). Prof. J. W. Jenks reports to the industrial commission that there is little belief in Europe that protective tariffs are responsible for the existence of trusts. He also says there is relatively little opposition in Europe to combinations, but rather an opinion that they are necessary to meet industrial combinations. This is as good an argument for trusts as for protection and will impress the class of people who believe in both.

Conditions in Europe and America are somewhat different. In Great Britain there is a tariff for revenue only, but on the continent strenuous protective laws are the rule. In Germany, for example, protection is not primarily for the benefit of manufacturers, but of agriculture. Germany produces many manufactured goods more cheaply than other countries. So far as wages affect the labor cost they are much lower there than in England. The tariff is invoked to keep out foodstuffs and provisions. Manufacturing does not need protection except in a few industries such as cotton, woolen, and iron. Other countries give them an advantage. Now it is in manufacturing industries that combinations play their principal part. In a country like the United States it is impossible to form a combination that can control the production of the great staples of agriculture, such as cotton, wheat, or corn. As to some of the minor crops the attempt might be more hopeful. But, on the other hand, our great staples need no protection and get none, though they are put on the tariff schedule. It is impossible for a tariff to prevent foreign competition in an article which nobody wishes to import and many people wish to export. This condition applies in the United States to the principal products of agriculture; in Germany to most manufactured articles, but not to all. It is hardly possible to lay down any hard and fast rule that will apply to every commodity that might be named. There are nearly always exceptions, not important, perhaps, but sufficient to prove the rule. Still it may be laid down as a general rule that Germany exports manufactured products and the United States agricultural products and that the United States needs protection from a tariff, because they are produced more cheaply in the exporting country than elsewhere. The same principle prevails as far as trade with us is concerned. The distinction is very important. We import agricultural products that are not produced in our country in insufficient quantity, but this does not affect the general principle.

Trusts may exist without a protective tariff, because some lines of production are not affected by imports. In such cases, with a trust which produces articles on which there is a heavy protective tariff, the trust is simply to keep down domestic competition. The tariff is to prevent foreign competition. Where foreign competition can reduce prices a trust is a real reliance to put them up. As soon as prices reach the point where imports are possible the rise is at once checked by the introduction of foreign goods. The trusts understand this if the people do not. Though some of them are large exporters, they are unwilling to surrender to protection which would enable them to get better prices at home than they obtain abroad. If Europeans are more friendly to trusts than Americans it is because they have not suffered so much from their exactions.

CHERRY CHAFF.

Brooklyn Eagle: Minister (reading wedding service) And you, Hans, take \$111 Hans for better, for worse? "For better, for worse," said the minister. "For better, for worse," said the minister.

Boston Times: Boynton—Harding fell into a trap on an operation. Sawyer—hadn't heard of it. Surgical, of course? Boynton—No, this was a financial operation. Gibbons borrowed \$10 of him yesterday.

Leslie's Weekly: Mr. Angler (opening basket)—Yes, deakly. "What every one will show me—Why—why, they're all mackerel!" Mr. Angler (sweeping)—It's all right, dear. "What a cheerful disposition! And is he never discouraged, is he?" "Only when he finds it."

Philadelphia Press: "Yes, he's always happy when he's waiting for work." "What a cheerful disposition! And is he never discouraged, is he?" "Only when he finds it."

Brooklyn Life: Briggs—Spaulkin has never had a life. Griggs—Nerve! Why he borrowed my dress suit to go to the opera. Briggs—He told the tailor to send it home with the bill C. O. D.

Detroit Free Press: Mamma—Oh, Harp, the baby is beginning to take notice. Papa—Is he? Making notice for some time past? What when I wanted to sleep was just the time he wanted to raise a rump!

Boston Transcript: Mrs. Mann—What a man you are, Joseph! You always take my side. Mrs. Mann—Well, why shouldn't I? Doesn't she sympathize with me when you and I have words?

Chicago Tribune: "Where are all the people?" asked the drummer, entering the deserted avenue of the city. "They're gone to the town park to pray for rain," answered the western merchant.

The slighting winds come crowding down and ripples softly creep. Across the sun-kissed sea of grain. Where swallows hide and peep. The reapers share with livery skill. The courses their fishing prow. An ever-widening wake.

The reaper's—A said before. Steer, as a ship that flies. And clear across the waves. The last of older life. And hisy-fancy can hear. The reaper's the way. Their scythes the way. Their scythes the way.

WATCHING THE HARVESTERS. The wheat blooms like a golden sea. Wind whistles fall and rise and fall. And gleam in yellow loveliness. Beneath the summer skies. A far across the waves of gold. The reaper's the way. Their scythes the way. Their scythes the way.

The slighting winds come crowding down and ripples softly creep. Across the sun-kissed sea of grain. Where swallows hide and peep. The reapers share with livery skill. The courses their fishing prow. An ever-widening wake.

The reaper's—A said before. Steer, as a ship that flies. And clear across the waves. The last of older life. And hisy-fancy can hear. The reaper's the way. Their scythes the way. Their scythes the way.

The slighting winds come crowding down and ripples softly creep. Across the sun-kissed sea of grain. Where swallows hide and peep. The reapers share with livery skill. The courses their fishing prow. An ever-widening wake.

The reaper's—A said before. Steer, as a ship that flies. And clear across the waves. The last of older life. And hisy-fancy can hear. The reaper's the way. Their scythes the way. Their scythes the way.

The slighting winds come crowding down and ripples softly creep. Across the sun-kissed sea of grain. Where swallows hide and peep. The reapers share with livery skill. The courses their fishing prow. An ever-widening wake.

The reaper's—A said before. Steer, as a ship that flies. And clear across the waves. The last of older life. And hisy-fancy can hear. The reaper's the way. Their scythes the way. Their scythes the way.

The slighting winds come crowding down and ripples softly creep. Across the sun-kissed sea of grain. Where swallows hide and peep. The reapers share with livery skill. The courses their fishing prow. An ever-widening wake.

The reaper's—A said before. Steer, as a ship that flies. And clear across the waves. The last of older life. And hisy-fancy can hear. The reaper's the way. Their scythes the way. Their scythes the way.

The slighting winds come crowding down and ripples softly creep. Across the sun-kissed sea of grain. Where swallows hide and peep. The reapers share with livery skill. The courses their fishing prow. An ever-widening wake.

The reaper's—A said before. Steer, as a ship that flies. And clear across the waves. The last of older life. And hisy-fancy can hear. The reaper's the way. Their scythes the way. Their scythes the way.

The slighting winds come crowding down and ripples softly creep. Across the sun-kissed sea of grain. Where swallows hide and peep. The reapers share with livery skill. The courses their fishing prow. An ever-widening wake.

The reaper's—A said before. Steer, as a ship that flies. And clear across the waves. The last of older life. And hisy-fancy can hear. The reaper's the way. Their scythes the way. Their scythes the way.

The slighting winds come crowding down and ripples softly creep. Across the sun-kissed sea of grain. Where swallows hide and peep. The reapers share with livery skill. The courses their fishing prow. An ever-widening wake.

The reaper's—A said before. Steer, as a ship that flies. And clear across the waves. The last of older life. And hisy-fancy can hear. The reaper's the way. Their scythes the way. Their scythes the way.

The slighting winds come crowding down and ripples softly creep. Across the sun-kissed sea of grain. Where swallows hide and peep. The reapers share with livery skill. The courses their fishing prow. An ever-widening wake.

The reaper's—A said before. Steer, as a ship that flies. And clear across the waves. The last of older life. And hisy-fancy can hear. The reaper's the way. Their scythes the way. Their scythes the way.