BEE THE DAILY

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E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Dec without Sunday; One Year... Daily and Sonday. One Year... Bix Months. Three Months. Funday Bee, One Year. Weekly Hee, One Year. OFFICES ;

OFFICES.; Cmahn, The Bee Building. South Graha, corner N and Sith Streets, Council Bluffs, 12 Penri Street. Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribuns Building Washington, 518 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the La-Rorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittantes should b addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha Draits checks and postoffice orders to be mad payable to the order of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Fiste of Nebraska. 1 County of Douglas 1 County of Douglas 1

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Average	Circulation	for	July	24,316.

EVERY day recently has been Governor Buchanan's busy day.

THE candidacy of President Harrison is losing ground steadily in all the countries across the ocean.

MURAT HALSTEAD can sympathize with Labouchere over the permicious habit which certain people in authority have of keeping scrapbooks.

FOR genuine and general all-around prosperity, Iowa leads all the states of the union, but Nebraska is hot on her trail and will run ahead by the time the next century begins.

ZOLA'S new book was fortunate enough to be roundly abused by Parisian critics and has already reached a sale of 100,-000. A book must be cussed in order that it may be discussed.

THE duke of Devonshire and the duchess of Manchester were recently married after a forty years courtship. In this case it is not stated how many times the heart fainted before it won the once fair lady.

SHOOTING the St. Lawrence rapids has been a daring and harmless sport, but since a steamer was hopelessly wrecked in the attempt last week and boatmen charged the frightened passengers \$3 per head to get to land, this species of delight will probably pass Bway.

THE Douglas county fair can be made a success if its interests are placed in the hands of the right men. But the day of the old-fashioned pumpkin show is past. The people will patronize a fair in the true sense, and it takes a legitimate attraction to draw crowds.

THE body of Lincoln lies near the city

REUNIONS OF THE VETERANS. At this period of the year the most interesting events to millions of the American people are the reunions of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic. In every state where these associations of the veterans of the union army exist they are preparing for the annual gatherings at which the old soldiers renew the pledges of comradeship, recall the incidents and experiences of army life, and talk over those things which relate to their interests and wants. Every recurrence of these meetings finds the ranks of the veterans reduced, but the survivors find no less

pleasure in grasping the hands of comrades and going again over the story of the hardships and privations and sacrifices of a soldier's life in time of war.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of Nebraska will be held at Grand Island during the week from August 29 to September 3, the preparations for the event being now practically completed. The promise is that it will be in every respect a success. There are 272 posts in the state, having a membership of 8,400, and undoubtedly every post will be represented in the encampment. It ought to be safe to say that at least half the veterans belonging to the Grand Army of the Republic in Nebraska will go to the encompment, and very likely there will be a greater number. At any rate, there is every indication that this

will be one of the memorable meetings of the veterans of Nebraska. The event which chiefly engrosses the attention and interest of the old soldiers everywhere is the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held in Washington next month. The most elaborate preparations have been made for this event, which the commander-in-chief, General Palmer, says is to be the "bligh water mark" in Grand

Army celebrations. Tens of thousands of veterins will avail themselves of this occusion to visit the nation's capital, and undoubtedly there will be there the largest assemblage of union soldiers since the encampments of the Grand Army of the Republic were inaugurated, twenty-six years ago. Many thousands of those who marched in the grand review of the armics after the close of the war have not seen Washington since. The recollection of that triumphal

march doubtless lingers with them still, and a visit to the scenes of that triumph will naturally bring out an immense throng of the veterans. Ample preparatioas are being made for their entertainment and a week of enjoyment is promised those who participate in the encampment that will fully repay them

for the visit. All men who honor loyalty and patriotism are interested in these events, which contribute so much to the pleasure of the men whose valor preserved the union. They are passing away, and not many years hence there will be none left to hold reunions. The record of their patriotism, their courage and their sacrifices will remain, an imperishable example to the friends of republican institutions, but while any of them survive they should receive the highest consideration which a grateful people can bestow.

AFRAID OF THE TRUE ISSUE. Senators Gorman and Ransom, in behalf of the democratic campaign committee, have written to Charles A. Dana, and in every point of construction they approving his position upon the "force

bill," acknowledging that he is right in

is serious in his denunciation of the "force bitl." He knows very well that it is impossible to create any general intorest in the bugbear. But it is significant that the democratic national campaign committee has acknowledged that the democracy cannot depend upon the tariff issue. This is characteristic enough. Whenever an issue arises which affords an opportunity to appeal to the reason and intelligence of the people the republicans always have the advantage. The democrats prefer to appeal to the passions and prejudices of the ignorant.

PROMISES NOT FULFILLED. The adjournment of the Fifty-second

congress naturally suggests comparisons between its legislative achievements and those of the preceding congress. The democratic majority in the house was larger than the whole opposition vote, and yet congress adjourned after making larger appropriations than any of its predecessors, and it cannot be said that it enacted any measures of importance. It is significant that the democrats in

congress, though they opposed the protective idea and vigorously antagonized it upon every opportunity, still did not dare to propose a measure to take its place. The democratic majority began by proposing numerous measures for the reduction of the cost of maintaining the government, but no saving has been effected. The last days of the house of representatives were spent in filibustering against the World's fair. The American people did not sympathize with such work, because it was plainly seen that sectional interests were at stake. The democrats in congress have

consideration.

done nothing that can entitle them to

AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING. The decay of the American merchant marine and the supremacy which Great Britain has gained in the ocean carrying trade have often been commented upon to the discredit of this country. There is no good reason why our merchant marine should not again become what it was forty years ago, the greatest in the world, and every sign of the hoped for revival will be welcomed by all patriotic American citizens. There are now indications of renewed activity in shipbuilding in this country. Some of the largest and finest steel sailing ships in the world are now in process of construction in Maine, where the best wooden vessels that over sailed the seas have been built in past years. And now it is reported that the Cramps of Philadelphia have been given the contract for the building of the two new ocean grayhounds to be added to the fleet of the Inman steamship company, They will be of 11,000 tons burden each and will be faster and finer in every way than the present vessels running in the service of the Inman line. The Cramps claim that they can build vessels equal in every re-

spect to the City of New York and the City of Paris, and they are confident that they can turn out ships that will lower the present transatiantic records. It is a well known fact that naval architecture has advanced more rapidly in this country than anywhere else in the world. We have built the fastest yachts, the fastest clipper ships and the fastest steamers of the smaller classes,

view taken by congress and the president, and shared in by the whole Amer-ican people, of their persistent denial of the treaty rights of American citizens. A plain straightforward issue was presented, and they ought to have understood that this government would submit to no evasion or shuffling. Whatever their motive might have been as to the possibility of the United States government making apy further concession, to the injury of its own citizens, they have now loarned that they were mistaken. It is not easy to say what will follow.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1892-SIXTEEN PAGES.

It is probable that a great pressure will be brought to bear upon the Canadian authorities to induce them to recede from their decision and concede the demands of the United States. The railroads of Canada are said to be greatly in fear of logislation affecting their business interests in this country and they will doubtless use their influence with the Canadian government. The United States government wants only what is just and when that is secured there will be an end to the difficulty.

AMERICAN CHURCHES.

Mr. Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the census, delivered an address a few days ago in which he gave much curious and interesting information regarding the churches of the United States. It appears that there are nearly 150 separate and distinct church organizations, holding to widely different creeds, varying greatly in practice, and representing all possible variations of church polity. There are a dozen different branches of the Presbyterian family. There are some denominations that will answer only to the simplest, most indefinite title-for example, the Brothren. There are various churches that claim to be simply Brethren.

Some of the denominations were never numbered before, and it required the utmost powers of persuasion to induce them to submit to the process. Sects have been found and enumerated who claim less than 100 communicants. The statistics of the numerical strength of the churches are not yet complete, but it is estimated that the number of communicants aggregate about 20,000,000, a little less than one-third of the population. Nearly three-fourths of these belong to the Roman Catholic, the Methodist and the Baptist churches. More than 30 per cent are Catholics, more than 20 per cent Methodists, and close to the latter are the Baptists. The Presbyterians and Lutherans, which are nearly equal, number but little more each than one-fourth the Methodists. The Episcopalians are fewer still, as are also the Congregationalists.

There has been a great increase in the number of church edifices and the value of church property in forty years. In 1850 there were 38,183 churches and in 1890 142,256, the value of church property at these respective periods being, in cound numbers, \$87,000,000 and \$631,000,000. The Methodists stood first in 1850 and still rotain the lead. Nearly one-third of all the church edifices belong to that denomination, while the Baptists can lay claim to more than onefourth. In 1850 the Catholic church stood fifth in the value of its church. property, whereas now it stands second, and not very far behind the Methodist church. Both the Presbyterians and

life. The census of 1890 shows that there are 7,387 Indians belonging to these Six Nations in the United States and 8,483 in Canada. The total number in America in 1890 was 15,870. In 1690 the number in this great league of savages was 12,850. In 1790 there were 7.430. In 1877 there were 13.668. It will be observed that the number has actually increased.

These interesting descendants of a proud and conquering race are independent nations to this day. Of the total Indian population in New York today, not including the Oneidas, who are not on reservations, numbering 5,133, only 2,844 speak the English language. There are twelve churches on the six New York reservations and 1,074 are communicants in some Christian church. All the rest are pagans. Schools have been maintained for many years with varying success, and yet with accommodations for 1,025 pupils and 1,429 children of school age, the highest attendance for any one day during 1890 was but 714, and the average attendance daily 306.

Yet there are few paupers, fewer criminals and few crimes. But sixteen persons out of the total of 5,133 were imprisoned for offenses against person or property during 1890. The average longevity is higher than among the whites, and in the scale of domestic morals they have no cause to be ashamed in comparing statistics with their palefaced brethren. They are not so thrifty as the whites and fall far below them in average intelligence, but in most other particulars they are the equals of their neighbors and in some particulars their superiors.

The reservations of the Six Nations contain 87,327.73 acres with a population of 5,203, or 16.78 acres for each person, and the land is valued at \$1,810,699,60. Each reservation is as independent by treaty as are the several states of the union. The advanced or progressive Indians on these reserves desire to be absorbed into the population of New York. They wish all barriers broken down, the English language taught, the Christian religion espoused, and the occupations of the white men engaged in. The pagan party oppose progress in every way, and cherish the religion of their ancestors, indulge in their dances and feasts and hold back their neighbors by every means known to savage conservatism. Strangely enough, the pagans are the best politicians and they are the governing party in these "barbaric republics." As three-fourths of the mothers and three-fourths of the men are required to pass laws and electofficers it is difficult to overturn their authority and influence. Λ struggle is now taking place between these conflicting elements and on the ultimate result of this will depend the future of these New York Indians. If the progressive party wins it will be a step toward the ultimate disintegration of the tribes, allotment of the reservations and absorption of the members of the lengue of the Iroquois into the body of the people of New York. If the other faction maintains itself the present conditions will continue until, at some future time, either through death of old leaders or rapid advancement among the youth.

broken.

THE commendable efforts of some of our best citizens in the work of organ-At a distance is stopped by that hat on his

SOLID FOR THE REPUBLICANS A NEW HINT FROM PARIS. European Edition New York Harall

Illinois' German Inhabitants Will Vote for Harrison and Reid.

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VIEWS OF A WELL INFOFMED MAN

They Are Thoroughly Satisfied with the Protective Tariff Policy and Will Support the Old Party Without an Exception.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE,] 513 FOURTERSTR STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.

First Comptroller Matthews was considered an available caudidate for the repablican nomination for governor of Illinois be cause of his influence with the Germans. His judgment of what they are likely to de in the coming campaign ought to be good. Mr. Matthews said today : "I regard Illinois as safe for 20,000 majority, 1 do not think the republican party will lose any votes from a defection of the German votors. My knowledge of the German voters of Illinois leads me to believe that they generally are a thrifty class who are a unit for a lib-On eral protective tariff and sound money, these issues I think naturally they will see the wisdom of voting the republican ticket. I believe local issues will not enter the campaign and the tariff will be the leading issue in Illinois. I think it will be made the issue

by common consent of both parties believe the Germans are in favor of the McKinley bill, which gives protection to American industries and opens up a field for labor, a good portion of which is contributed from the German population.

One Sound Argument.

"There is a wonderful economical argu-ment in favor of the McKinley law, We are not now collecting a dollar more than is needed to meet the expenses of the government and leave a respectable balance. Our receipts for the last fiscal year were, in round numbers, \$354,000,000, and our ex-penses were \$346,000,000. Of the receipts, \$175,000,000 was contributed by the customs duties under the McKiniey law. Instead of

the balance each year growing larger it is actually growing less. Our balance for the fiscal year 1891 was \$37,000,000. Our balance for the fiscal year just passed was only \$5,000,000.

"Now, I want to ask our democratic friends how they propose to reduce duties any with this situation confronting them? They profess to favor the collection by tariff duties of sufficient revenues to meet the wants of the government, and yet the slightest reduction in tariff dates will necessarily come from the small surplus of only about

\$5,000,000 which we now have to go on Mr. Matthews doesn't attach much im-pertance to the establishment of branch eadquarters at Chicago.

Why Simpson and Botkin Quarreled.

The article over which Judge Botkin and Jerry Simpson had their spirited discussion yesterday was published in the National Watchman of May last. It was one of a series which the alliance congressman con-tributed, each supposed to be writing about his own district. Here is what Jerry wrote: "The coal, the iron, the copper, silver, salt and oil have all passed into the hands of the foe and labor has to beg leave of those who have rebbed them of their inheritance for leave to work. The poor privilege of producing wealth is graciously granted with the understanding that they surrender the products of their toil to these lords of the nation and thousands denied this poor privilege go clothed in rags, wanting the necessities of life. Under these conditions life becomes a flerce and terrible struggle, men sell their honor, women their virtue, children become criminals and outcasts in a land where the forces for producing wealth are so enormous that if the people could obtain access to this wast atorchouse they could feed the world and have abundance left."

The remainder of the article is inflammatory and thoroughly Simpsonian. Mr. Bynum Grows Candid.

Mr. Bynum of Indiana is more honest than the average democrat. He returned today from New York and instead of claiming certain victory for the democrats in that state be said: "It is impossible for anyone not fa-miliar with New York politics to judge of the situation there, whother he stays there two weeks or two months. It is impossible

for me to tell what the situation there is,

New York democrats say things are all right.

C. S. Billings, Omnha, is at the Howard.

Shelby (Neb.) post, Grand Army of the Republic, has made application for quarters et the encampment. P. S. H.

The Columbian Naval Review.

Invitations have gone from the State de-

partment to foreign powers to send war vessels to join the United States navy in

Hampton Roads and thence proceed to New

York to take part in a great naval review.

The peaceful gathering of the navies of the

world will be a picturesque scene, will em

INSIGHT.

Detroit Free Pres.

I do not know."



WALKING COSTUME. A toilet of cream ground delaine, with a

floral design in varied heliotrope hues. Russian passementerie in gold, mauve and white ornaments the skirt, and over the corsage a figaro in mauve bengaline, finished in points in front. The sleeves have deep cuffs of bengaline a la Russe, garni en suite.

SAUCE SUGGESTIONS.

Philadelphia Record: "The lic scens to be up." as the man remarked who was asked to a dance on the top floor of a tenement house. Washington Star: It ordinarily takes a good deal of wire pulling to get a trolley es-tablished.

Chicago Tribune: A story of a cow in Wash-Ington that eats hops and yields a bucket-ful of brown beer twice a day is going the rounds. We welcome it as a blessed re-lief from the customary ratiesnake story of

this time of your. . Atchison Globe: A dinner cannot be called

real way-up fashionable unless every one of the guests leaves the table almost as hungry as when he sat down to it.

Detroit Free Press: Binks-That Miss Trotter has more good horse sense than any girl I know of. Jinks-Well, she ought to have. Her father was a Trotter and her mother was a Colt.

Washington Post: An Illinois editor sailed away in a balloon and hasn't been heard from since. This is probably the most extreme ense of rainbow-chasing since the campaign opened.

Boston Globe: It is not always safe to judge the delicacy of a man's taste in cigars by the quality of those he gives away.

Philadeiphia Record: The news from he is Sullivan's training quarters shows that he is not nearly so much of a swell as he was six weeks ago.

Pittsburg Chronicle: A tree-chopper like Gladstone ought to have pienty of cabinet timber on hand.

Philadelphia Times: Another quality of a vacation is that it enables a man to get a little off.

Washington Star: "I siv." said Bilggins. "what's the 'reign of terror?"." "The rain of terror," replied Biaggins, "Is the shower that comes up when your wife has her best bonnet on."

New Orleans Pleayune: Tourists co from mountain to mountain, seeking other climbs. Galveston News: The "hello" girl is the central figure of modern progress.

THE MASCULINE HAT.

Columbus (0.) Dispatch, Have you looked on the hat with the cart-

wheel brim That our peautiful young man wears? It fits on that ax-shaped face of him Like the roof on the kitchen stairs: It covers him over with beautiful straw. But censure him not—it is fashion's law.

It is leap-year now, and Dame Fashion knew That the beautiful youth would need Protection not only from sun and dew, But also from maidens' greed. For maidens, this year, are so bold, atack! That the hats are needed to keep them back.

So the youth with the face three inches wide Wears a hat with a three-foot brim; He feels that he's safe when he gets inside. Be the sculight bright or dim; And the toalden that comes up to ask him to

the power of the nonprogressives is

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THE SADDEST PART.

New York Herald.

When little Bess was but a child

She came to me one day And laid her head upon my cheen In her sweet baby way.

"Papa," she said, "I want a doll."

What could her father do? With heart quite full of parent love I straightway bought her two.

The years sped on. The crown of youth Lay on her maiden brow, Again she came to me and said. "I want a pony now."

where Whitelaw Reid spoke last week and could the martyr president have heard the eminently fair, wise and patriotic utterances of the brilliant editor he would have felt proud of the candistate of his party and the man whom this nation will choose for its next highest office.

ONLY chronic croakers can find fault with the condition of Omaha's wholesale business these days. The people are simply falling over each other in their efforts to buy from our jobbers, and, what is better, they are meeting their bills promptly, if not discounting them. To be an Omaha jobber this season is to be busy and happy.

THE queen of England will never feel keenly the force of the resentment of the people to her rejection of Labouchere because of his criticisms of the royal family and the court. But it is certain that this resentment has produced an effect which will be felt by her immediate successors in stripping royalty of more of its privileges and powers.

SOUTH OMAHA will have unequaled facilities for business when the improvements now under way are completed, which means that South Omaha will take second place as a stock and packing center in due time. She can afford to be patient in view of the" progress already made and permit Kansas City to pat herself on the back with complacency.

IT HAS been suggested, and the suggestion has some force, that the way to prevent strike riots is to educate the youth in trade or industrial schools. This will enable them to become men of power in their trades, and of resources, education, moderation and wisdom. They will then secure needed reforms without the aid of violence, and will thus be able to do, much good for the cause of labor.

A STRONG movement is being made by leading citizens who are patrons of the public schools to induce the Board of Education to reconsider its vote to abandon the teachers' training school. A petition will be presented to the board asking that the question be reopened and that its merits have a full and fair hearing at the hands of the members. It is predicted that if the matter be reconsidered on this line the training school will be continued to further usefu ness.

THE public conscience seems to have been wonderfully awakened of late on the subject of gambling. It is not to be supposed that Nebraska is worse than other states in respect to this common vice, but the large number of arrests recently made in this state for violations of the law against gambling would seem to indicate that the card sharps have been bolder than usual or else that the officers of the law have been uncommonly alort. A large number of 'quiet games" have been broken up.

declaring it to be the prime issue of the campaign, and asking him to write a chapter on it for the democratic campaign book. Mr. Dana declines to do the work, but suggests that Senator David B. Hill would be the right man to select for that important duty. Here is what Mr. Dana says in his reply to the comdirection. mittee concerning the "force bill:"

It is very gratifying and encouraging to me to find that you approve the ground upon which I have endeavored to place the presidential canvass, and that you also regard the force bill as the one vital and all-important issue of the contest. In my opinion it is the only question which unites the democracy and defeats the republicans; and if the great body of the democrats will adhere to it steadily and leave every other point of controversy in the comparative unimportance where all such points now really belong, the success of the party may be regarded as well as assured.

it becomes more apparent from day to day that the managers of the democratic campaign are alarmed by the unpopularity of the free trade plank in the platform upon which they stand in this campaign. The need of a rallying cry

that will not give offense to that large portion of the party which derives a benefit from the protective tariff is now recognized. Mr. Dana has been shrewd enough to perceive that the free trade idea is dangerous, and that the democracy can only hope to win by trumping up an issue for the purpose of distracting public attention from the unfortunate anti-protection position which the democratic party took in its nageous to the American people. tional convention. He is himself a pro-

tectionist, and as circumstances rendered it judicious for his newspaper to take the democratic side this year, in spite of his known hostility to Mr. Cleveland, he lost no time in pointing out the "force bill" as the only issue of the campaign. It happens that this measure died in the last congress and has no prospect of revival, but that makes no difference. For democratic campaign purposes it answers every requirement. The fact that a bill was 'ntroduced in congress providing for the better protection of the ballot box in the south is cheerfully accepted by the democrats as

the chief issue of the campaign. The Sum, which is never sincere in anything which it says in behalf of Cleveland, has set up the cry of "force bill" and "negro domination," and it appears that this is officially accepted as the slogan of the domocracy.

There is an element of sarcasm in the suggestion of Mr. Dana that David B Hill be chosen to write a chapter on the "force bill" for the democratic campaign book. Dana was the chief champion of Hill as a candidate for the presidential nomination and his attacks upon Cleveland were extremely bitter. Both Hill and Dana were vigorously sat upon by the Cleveland element But it now comes about that Dana is recognized by the democratic campaiga committee, and instead of accepting the commission offored him he recommends Hill as his substitute.

It will not be believed that Mr. Dana

re equal to the best produced by foreign builders. With the encouragement which a protective tariff gives them. there is no reason why the shipbuilders of this country should not compete with the world. If the new Inman liners are built in the United States, as it is now believed they will be, the world will be shown what this country can do in that

PROFITS OF PROTECTION.

An example of the influence of the protective tariff is afforded by the advertisement of the Board of Trade in a Connecticut town of 22,000 inhabitants offering from \$50,000 to \$100,000 to any established manufacturing concern that will employ its surplus labor. This is a bid for the establishment of an industry that will afford employment to the American laborer. If it were not for the protective tariff such an offer would never be made. Without protection it would be impossible for any concern engaged in manufacturing in this country to compete with Europe upon even

terms, and much less would it be possible to forfeit thousands of dollars to establish competing industries here for the profitable employment of our workingmen. Free trade would certainly prostrate all industries in this country, but pro-

tection encourages manufacturers to invest their money in enterprises that will benefit themselves and the working people of the United States. This is only one of the many proofs that the protective tariff is advanta-

RETALIATION PROCLA'MED

President Harrison has issued his proclamation imposing retaliatory tolls on Canadian vessels passing through American canals, as authorized by act of congress. The president has not been hasty in this matter. It is more than two months since he called the attention of congress to the Canadian discrimination against American vessels. made in plain violation of treaty obligagations, and it is more than a month since congress authorized retaliatory measures. The Canadian authorities therefore had ample time to consider and decide what they would do in the matter, and they must have been fully satisfied of the determination of the president to put retaliation into effect. in case they failed to stop the discrimination within a reasonable time. The Canadian government did come

to a decision, which was to continue its objectionable policy during the present season, with a promise or intimation that different arrangements would be made next year. The reason given for this decision, which was a virtual avoidance of the issue, was the fact that under the existing arrangements contracts had been made and a change would work inconvenience and loss to vessel owners. If the Canadian authorities had any idea that such dealing with the question would be satisfactory to the United States govesnment, they had

he Episcopalians are richer in church property than the Baptists, though the latter have a greater number of church edifices than both of the others.

The three great churches in the United States, so far as numerical strength is concerned, are the Roman Catholic, the Methodist and the Baptist, their membership aggregating not far from 14,000,000, and it is to be presumed that they are making more rapid pro-

gress now than any of the other denominations. The fact that in all the churches of the country there are 20,-000,000 communicants, or about one in three and one-quarter of the population, will perhaps be regarded even by zealous churchmen as a favorable indication of the religious tendencies of the American people.

LEAGUE OF THE IROQUOIS.

As long as the stories of J. Fenimore Cooper remain popular among American readers so long will interest in the Five Nations of Indians in New York continue. Cooper's red man is not the reservation Indian of the west and his ideals were obtained from the Five, now

the Six, Nations who occupied the region extending from the St. Lawrence river

to the Carolinas and westward to the Mississippi. These Indians were unquestionably the finest specimene of American Indian manhood which the race has afforded. They have a relation to the other tribes and nations of their color not unlike that of the ancient Greeks and Romans to the Caucasian

civilization of their period. They were brave, honest fellows, self-governed, high-minded, haughty and unconquerable. They were faithful friends and

dreaded enemies. They extorted from the whites treaties and concessions the like of which have not since been executed, and except in Indian territory among the five civilized tribes have no parallel.

The most marvelous feature of all, perhaps, is the fact that the Indians of these nations continue to inhabit the same sections of New York and Canada, have the same laws and rules of conduct and in many instances adhere to the same religious belief as when over 200 years ago they owned the lakes, the forests and the valleys now swarming with whites. Furthermore, it appears fairly well settled that there are more Indians in the Six, Nations today than ever before since the whites came among them. Those and other facts make a special builtetin issued by the

census bureau, devoted entirely to the New York Indians, very interesting.

The league of the Iroquois bound into one powerful Indian nation the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Senecas, the Cayugas and the Onondagas. Afterwards the Toscarorars were admitted, making the Six Nations. The original

compact was made before the whites came to New York and it continues with modifications to this day. The vitality of this people and the tenacity with which they cling to their traditions, even while adopting or accepting very little conception of the serious | changes, have no parallel in aboriginal

zed charities is deserving of encourage ment at the hands of all good citizens. These gentlemen last winter did more intelligent work in the direction of extending aid to the needy than has been done by any other means in this city. That they will receive the hearty support of all our citizens goes without saying, for there are hundreds of well-to-do people who are willing to contribute money and clothing with the assurance that what they give will go to worthy objects of charity.

DONALD G. MITCHELL, now about 70 cears of age, is resting quietly at his home at Edgewood. The youths of this generation as those of forty years ago still delight to honor quaint "Ik Marvel," the unique writer of "Dream Life" and other books very dear to young romantic life. It is told that only a short time after he finished "Dream Life" and "The Reveries of a Bachelor" he was married, and his married life was as happy as his dream life. His books are standard and their popularity seems not at all on the wane.

IN ANOTHER column THE BEE prints a showing of what the teachers' training school has accomplished, with opinions of the members of the Board of Education for or against its abandonment at the close of the term, next February. The article is commended to the careful consideration of all patrons of the public schools.

Getting Wise with Age. Philadelyhia Times. Over in Canada they are still talking about coming in out of the reign.

> A Growing Fleet. Boston Glebe.

Uncle Sam's navy is growing rapidly, but there is plenty of room in the ocean still for a few more well equipped modern American puttleships.

> What's the Matter with Nancy? New York World.

This is an era of record-breaking, and the record for successful burgiary has been broken in St Louis, where three burgiars in four nights entered and despoled lifty resi-dences in utter disrogard of the feelings of the police

> And Funerals Will Follow, New York Herald.

Some of these days a western fan-the hammer cowboy will come to New York to spend his money and will, of course, be at tacked by a "growler gang." New York will wake up the next morning as free from "gangs" as an old time New England village

> Death Threes of Slavery, St. Paul Pioncer Press.

The persistent interference of European nations with the free trade in slaves hitnerto enjoyed by the Arabs has resulted in a genwar for the extermination of white men in Africa. There will be fewer Bedouins the region of the equator when the fight but African exploitation is very exends pensive to its promoters.

> Punishment Worse Than Death. St. Paul Globe

After all, it isn't apparent that Colonel King's punishment was mitigated by his escue from the gallows and transference to rescue from the gallows and transformed to the penitentiary. He is a southern colonel, and he has been cut off from his tipple and restricted to cold water. In his logical hore-after he would at least have melted lead and supplur cocktails to arouse the old, familiar tingling in his tousils.

phasize the existence of international good will and afford a grand opportunity for a study of name The pony came. How glad was I To see her happy face. And on my wrinkled heart there lay No blighting sorrow's trace. study of naval architecture, as well as valu able suggestions to inventive genius. Alas! how easy the to use Our treasures of the be-To those we love, but oh, how hard It is from them to part. C. P. Nettleton in New York Independent. For resterday she came again, Just as a child of turee, And, blushing, said, "He's there down shade; stairs. Papa, and he wants me."

Unconsciously we wall with life's first breath, So dark, and dure the past throws down its But suppring years to strength and peace per-Our souls, and consciously we smile at death,





summer goods. There is lots of hot weather ahead of you yet and if your suit or your boy's is beginning to look a little rusty you can well afford to invest the few dollars we ask in one of these nobby

suits. We will have them all closed out this week sure, so don't put off till the last of the week what you can just as well do tomorrow. We'll entertain you with the finest list of bargains you ever saw. Our new fall goods will be open for inspection next week. The line this year, as formerly, contains all that is desirble in style, fit and finish. In the meantime the summer suit must go.

Browning,King&Co

store closes at 6:30 p. m., except Satur- | S.W. Cor. 15th & Douglas St days, when we close at 10 p. m.