

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily Bee, without Sunday, One Year, \$ 8.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, 10.00
Three Months, 3.00
Six Months, 5.50
Sunday Bee, One Year, 2.00
Tuesdays, One Year, 2.00
Wednesdays, One Year, 2.00
Thursdays, One Year, 2.00
Fridays, One Year, 2.00
Saturdays, One Year, 2.00
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Omaha, The Bee Building,
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CO-OPERATION:
All communications relating to news and
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Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS:
All business letters and remittances should
be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company,
Omaha. Drafts, checks and postal orders
to be made payable to the order of the company.
Parties leaving the city for the summer can
have their letters sent to their address by leaving
an order at this office.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION:
State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
I, George H. Tschering, Clerk of the Board of
Public Utilities, do hereby certify that the
actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week
ending July 29, 1900, was as follows:
Sunday, July 29, 1900, 28,391
Monday, July 30, 28,706
Tuesday, July 31, 28,706
Wednesday, July 26, 28,706
Thursday, July 27, 28,706
Friday, July 28, 28,706
Saturday, July 29, 28,706
Total, 173,017

SWORN to before me and subscribed in
my presence this 29th day of July, 1900,
N. P. FILL, Notary Public.

The Bee in Chicago.
THE DAILY AND SUNDAY BEE is on sale in
Chicago at the following places:
Palmer House,
Grand Pacific Hotel,
Aldrich Hotel,
Great Northern Hotel,
Gore Hotel,
Reliance Hotel.
Files of the Bee can be seen at the Ne-
braska building and the Administration build-
ing, Exposition grounds.

Average Circulation for June, 1900, 24,210.

REMEDY by injunction is a two-edged
weapon. It sometimes cuts both ways.

FRENCH newspapers will now claim
that they were the power that brought
Siam to time.

The railroads appear to have the
upperhand just at this moment. But
things are not always what they seem.

OMAHA retailers agree that business is
no worse now than at the same season last
year. A little more confidence,
joined to the reappearance of hoarded
money, will restore financial transac-
tions to their normal conditions.

NO EFFORTS should be spared to in-
duce the Brotherhood of Railway Train-
men to establish its general headquar-
ters in Omaha. The work of the local
members should be supplemented by
action of our commercial bodies.

POLITICIANS innumerable have an-
nounced their retirement from the field
of politics. Governor Boies is the last
one to do so. Retired politicians in-
numerable have made their reappearance
upon the field of politics and Governor
Boies may be the next one to do so.

PEOPLE should not be over hasty in
condemning those city officials who are
telling the incoming Colorado miners to
"move on." Towns which might have
care of a few immigrants coming singly
are being deluged by the extraordinary
influx occasioned by the present silver
crisis.

OUR friends in the democratic ranks
are watching for federal patronage
to come their way must not let the
gratulations of the Hon. Matt Miller drop
out of their sight. The district attor-
neyship can not be given to two Matts
at the same time. Some inoffensive third
party ought to step up and sacrifice him-
self to the bourbon cause.

THE spectacle presented by the mer-
chants of Lincoln in flying to the district
court for an injunction to prevent the
State Board of Transportation from
reducing railroad rates is a fit subject
for the comic stage. The threats of the
board have not in the least alarmed the
people, who know that it is simply act-
ing a part at the instance of the rail-
road promoter.

SCHEMES for colonial aggrandizement
seem to be popular in Europe just now.
Only recently Belgium amended her con-
stitution in order to enable her to ac-
quire the Congo Free State. Now
France has extended her jurisdiction in
the east at the risk of war. England,
Russia and Germany will have to exert
themselves to keep the balance of power
in counterpoise.

THE decision of the Denver authorities
to give no relief to the unemployed
miners except to such as are will-
ing to work upon the streets of
that city will soon sift the honest
from the dishonest. Nothing so injures
the cause of charity as to have charitable
funds consumed by worthless tramps
upon hundreds of deserving unfortun-
ates are waiting for merited assistance.

THE Real Estate Owners association
will, when the proper time comes, con-
test the validity of the garbage contract
that was recently railroaded through
the council. It is safe to predict that
the men who hold this contract will
have to fight for its enforcement.
There are many good citizens who will
not submit to the impositions which the
contract, if enforced, would subject
them to.

CITIZEN GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN is
expected to arrive in Chicago this week.
The sole purpose of his visit is purely
philanthropic, as he intends by his pres-
ence to save the fair from financial ruin.
Psychic force will work wonders and if
the fair finally turns out to be a success
it will be due to Citizen Train and to no
one else. To residents of Omaha and
others who have derived great benefit
from the psychic force, this result will
occasion no surprise. Citizen Train has
shown his power more than once and in
more than one place. By sacrificing
himself to the good of the great Colum-
bian exposition he will only be giving
additional grounds for continued endear-
ment to the people, the children and
the birds.

STOP THE SCARE.

The advice comes from various
sources, irrespective of politics, to stop
the scare which has so much to do with
continuing the existing depression. It
is good advice. The man knows little of
the resources and the recuperative
energy of this country who fancies that
it is on the road to ruin. There are
splendid crops growing which will add
hundreds of millions of dollars to the
national wealth. The promise is that
every bushel of wheat above the de-
mands of home consumption will be
wanted in Europe, that there will be an
unprecedented demand from abroad for
our corn and our meats, and that we
shall export of nearly everything that
our farmers produce a larger
amount than for many years. This
means two most important things—a
return of gold and the profitable mar-
keting of our agricultural products.
The supply of currency in the country is
nearly if not quite as large as it has
ever been, and if all of it were available
—that is, if it were in circulation in-
stead of being locked up by banks and
individuals—would be ample for the
transaction of the legitimate business
of the country on the most prosperous
basis. All these are most encouraging
conditions which, if rightly understood,
it would seem must at once have
the effect to remove distrust and re-
store confidence. That they are widely
understood there can be no doubt, and
the question is, why do they not produce
the effect reasonably to be expected.

Mr. William C. Whitney, who did more,
perhaps, than any other one man to se-
cure the election of Mr. Cleveland last
year is one of those who advise that the
scare be stopped. In a recent interview
Mr. Whitney said that he did not re-
gard the repeal of the Sherman act as a
panacea, but merely a palliative. "The
currency question," he said, "is not the
most vital one with which we have to
deal. The poison lies deeper. No tem-
porary and any of financial legislation
will eradicate it. The silver scare will
not be long over before some other scare
will begin, unless we go to the bot-
tom of the trouble and get the business
and industry of the country off the arti-
ficial basis upon which it is being con-
ducted and upon solid ground again.
The country's prosperity will never be
permanently established while an annual
tax of \$300,000,000 or \$400,000,000 is
laid upon its industries." It is the tariff
which, in the opinion of Mr. Whitney,
is at the bottom of the trouble, and he
urges that when the silver scare is out
of the way there should be no delay
about tariff reform. Has it ever oc-
curred to Mr. Whitney and those who
think as he does that perhaps the un-
certainty and apprehension as to
what the democratic party will do
with the tariff may have something to
do with the scare which they would
have stopped. It should be remembered
that there was no indication before the
last presidential election that the people
were scared. Distrust and doubt and
fear have been developed since. Since
the democratic administration came into
power the government has purchased
only about 20,000,000 ounces of silver bul-
lion, thereby adding a few million dol-
lars to the more than \$1,500,000,000 of
currency. Is it not obviously absurd to
assume that this alone accounts for the
depression in business, the closing of
mills and the general curtailment of in-
dustries? No rational man will believe
that if we had only the silver ques-
tion to settle there would be any such
condition of affairs as exists. The fact
that the party in power is pledged to
overturn the economic policy which has
prevailed for more than thirty years,
forcing a readjustment of all classes of
industries to new conditions, has had a
very potent influence in producing the
present situation, and it is doubtful
whether the scare will subside until the
country knows definitely how far the
democratic party will go in its fight on
protection—or to put it more clearly,
perhaps, how far it will go in the di-
rection of free trade. There is abundant
faith in the resources of the country,
but very little confidence in the wisdom
of the party in control of the govern-
ment.

REQUIRING SIXTY DAYS' NOTICE.

The feature of the past week in fi-
nancial circles is the resolution of the pre-
sidents of all the savings banks in New
York and vicinity to enforce the rule
requiring sixty days' notice before de-
positors will be allowed to withdraw
their deposits. It has been known for
some time that savings banks all the
country over have been suffering a con-
siderable contraction of the resources.
Every now and then, when demands of
creditors came too suddenly upon any
particular bank, the weaker ones have
been compelled to give way and failures
have been the result. The savings banks,
as a rule, hold deposits of small
sums placed in their keeping
by hard working laborers, who
do not understand the theory
and practice of banking. The more
ignorant no doubt believe that their
money is simply kept on hand for their
call, while many others imagine that
the assets of the bank can be converted
into currency at a moment's notice. Be-
cause under ordinary circumstances
they are permitted to withdraw their
deposits on demand, they fail to see that
the concerted withdrawal of deposits by
any large number of depositors means
ruin to the banking institution. It is
owing to these facts that runs on sav-
ings banks are of more frequent occur-
rence than runs upon banks dealing only
with members of the business com-
munity. It is also on this account that
the banks reserve the right to enforce
the rule for sixty days' notice of with-
drawal.

Whether it is advisable to enforce this
rule is a question upon which there may
be wide difference of opinion. The
eastern savings banks have found that
they were experiencing a small but con-
tinuous shrinkage of their deposits, and
although few of them have as yet been
seriously embarrassed by this state of
affairs, they were gradually coming to
a position where a sudden demand might
force them to fall back on the rule un-
der stress of necessity. This they con-
cluded would prove disastrous to many
of their number and hurtful to all. To
apply the rule of notice by united action
and at a time when no immediate dan-

ger was in view, appeared to them to be
the wisest policy to pursue. By this
means they can put a sudden check to
the loss of deposits; time will be given
for the restoration of confidence and
at the end of the period, the
banks will be in no
worse condition than at present were no
such rule in existence. On the other
hand, they obtain time to strengthen
their position.

The dispatches announce, however,
that instead of quieting the fears of de-
positors, the presidents' agreement con-
cerning the rule of notice has had the
immediate result of precipitating small
runs upon all of the banks. Those de-
manding their deposits were met with the
enforcement of the rule—a more
which no doubt failed to inspire them
with any greater confidence. These de-
positors might possibly have demanded
their money in the absence of the recent
action of the banks and when the sixty
days expire they may be content to leave
their money uncalled for, but for the
present their restlessness must be in-
creased. Were a single savings bank to
fall back upon this rule, it could not but
injure its reputation among the people,
but when all act together no one bank
can suffer by comparison with the
others. All must suffer together. This
may be bad policy, as many contend,
since it leaves the weak banks un-
supported by further resource when the
period of notice shall have elapsed. It
affords present relief to the banks at the
risk of embarrassing disadvantages in
the near future, but it denotes a confi-
dence in an early recovery from the
present stringency, which is noteworthy,
coming as it does from the noteworthy
of eastern savings banks presidents.

THE CHANCES OF REPEAL.

The Fifty-third congress will assemble
in extra session one week from today.
The question as to the chances of a re-
peal of the silver purchase clause of the
Sherman act is one of paramount in-
terest. According to the careful and
well-informed correspondent of the
Philadelphia Ledger there is no room
for doubt that a large majority of the
members of the house favor repeal. The
public utterances of members establish
this, and while many want a substi-
tute of some kind most of them will
vote for unconditional repeal, if the
question should be so presented. The
correspondent admits, however, that much
depends upon the rules to be adopted and
upon the management of those who may be
in charge of the measure. Unless the rules
forbid the right to filibuster, the silver
men will be able to control a sufficient
number of votes to prevent the majority
from doing anything not agreeable to
the minority. It is assumed that an
effort will be made to materially curtail
if not positively forbid filibustering, but
it is evident that the democrats who de-
sire such a change in the rules will have
a little difficulty in bringing it about,
and must rely upon republican votes to
effect it. The plan proposed is to
introduce a measure repealing
only the first section of the Sherman
act, which would put a stop to the pur-
chase of silver, leaving terms of agree-
ment for future operations in silver to be
considered after repeal is accomplished.

While the chances of passing a repeal
measure in the house thus appear to be
good, the prospect of getting such a
measure through the senate seems also
to have improved. Senator Stewart of
Nevada, one of the most uncompromis-
ing advocates of silver, was reported a
few days ago as having admitted that
repeal would be accomplished, and when
he is prepared to capitulate there will
be few who stand with him who will
be disposed to hold out. It is not ex-
pected that any rule will be adopted
in the senate to restrict debate or
to prevent recourse to any of the tactics
known as filibustering. Under the
time-honored practice of the senate the
advocates of free coinage might fight re-
peal indefinitely, and so far as the
congress is concerned, talk it to death.
The admission of Senator Stewart war-
rants the inference that it is not the in-
tention of the silver senators to take the
fullest advantage of their prerogative. It
would be a mistake to assume, however,
that the free silver advocates in both
branches of congress will not make a
vigorous and determined struggle to
avert the defeat of the policy
they represent. Even though they
know they are fighting a forlorn hope,
they may be expected to contest every
inch of the ground and to lower their
flag only when compelled to do so.

TODAY is the last of the month and
thus far only 2,072,000 ounces of silver
have been purchased by the treasury un-
der the provisions of the Sherman silver
purchase law. Unless there are large of-
fers accepted at the market price before
tomorrow, the month's purchases will
for the first time fall far short of the au-
thorized amount. If the silver owners could
only be induced to refuse to sell except
at prices above what Secretary Carlisle
thinks the market warrants, and the
secretary should persist in his policy of
refusing to buy on such terms, we
would have without further legislation
what would practically amount to the
unconditional repeal of the Sherman
law. If the silver advocates are so certain
that a stoppage of silver purchases by
the treasury would result so disastrously
to the country, here is an opportunity for
them to prove their assertion and to
convince their opponents by one brief
experiment.

STOCKHOLDERS of Nebraska railways
who have plunged into the wholesale in-
junction business may learn something
to their advantage if they come to Ne-
braska. It is highly probable that if
they compel the line officials to report
the number of passes given on political
account the past two years an order will
be prayed for to restrain the officials
from deadheading a majority of the de-
legates to state and county conventions.
These officials may also have to explain
to the owners of the roads, why every
attorney of any prominence in the state
is given an annual pass for alleged in-
fluence. They might also have to ex-
plain why the lieutenant governor was
provided with blank pass books during the
campaign last year and why that state
official was provided with a bunch of
conductors' checks with which he passed

a train load of legislators and camp fol-
lowers to and from the camp on the oc-
casion of the Grand Army encampment.
The great state, legislators and pro-
ducers of this state, who contribute most
of the business of the roads, are vitally
interested to know why the stockholders
of the roads do not put a stop to this
wholesale distribution of favors to poli-
ticians who have little to give in return.
We venture to say that if the owners of
Nebraska roads will enjoin the giving of
passes in this state, they will have no
complaint to make on the score of re-
duced earnings.

THE real extent of the lack of confi-
dence which now seems to be general
throughout the United States could not
be better illustrated than by the decision
reported to have been reached by the
savings banks' presidents in New York
and Brooklyn by which they agreed to
enforce the rule requiring sixty
and thirty days' notice for withdrawals
of deposits. According to the telegraphic
dispatches, they propose to require sixty
days' notice for all sums over \$300 and
thirty days' notice on all lesser sums.
The purpose of such a policy is of
course to check the constant decrease
of the savings banks' deposits, which has
been so noticeable for over a month. It
is hoped that by the expiration of the
designated period confidence will be
in whole or partly restored and that
those persons who have made use of the
required notice will then decide
not to avail themselves of the privilege
which then becomes their right. In the
meantime the banks will be in a position
to fortify themselves against the ex-
pected contraction of their liabilities
and will be able to pay all legitimate
claims that may arise from time to time.
The only questions that they must ask
themselves are whether the adoption of
this rule is expedient at the present
moment, whether it does not tend rather
to add to and prolong the lack of confi-
dence on the part of the depositors, and
whether in the long run it will, in fact,
benefit the banks. These are the prob-
lems that confront every savings bank
when its deposits are threatened, and
they have not always been determined
the same way. The numerous experi-
ments now being tried in enforcing and
in overlooking the rule for notice may
be expected to give some data upon
which to base action in similar cases that
may arise in the future.

SOME prominent commercial bodies
have recently expressed themselves in
favor of allowing the national banks to
issue notes to the par value of the bonds
deposited to secure circulation. The
banks can now only issue notes up to
90 per cent of the par value of the
bonds, and as they must pay a consider-
able premium in order to get the bonds
there is little inducement to issue notes.
In the last twenty years the capital
stock of the national banks has in-
creased from \$498,000,000 to about \$700,-
000,000, yet their circulation has fallen
off from \$348,000,000 to \$171,000,000.
That is, while the capital has grown
nearly one-half the circulation has shrunk
over one-half, and instead of the two
being approximately equal, as they
were then, the capital stock is now more
than four times the circulation. If the
banks were allowed to issue notes up to
the full par value of the bonds it would
at once increase the circulation about
\$19,000,000 and would encourage a still
further enlargement as the business of
the country demanded it. The guar-
antee of safety would be ample, since
there is absolutely no likelihood of
United States bonds going below par.
The proposal to do this will doubtless
be made at the coming session of con-
gress, but it is hardly probable that it
will carry.

THIS is an off year in Nebraska poli-
tics. But the circumstances are such
that it is of the utmost importance that
a man be elected for the supreme bench
who will not betray the people. For
fifteen years the producers have sought
the enactment of a law which would in-
crease reasonable railroad rates. Such a
law now governs the status. Its enforce-
ment will be fought with bitterness and
tenacity. The roads will combine,
the right of the state to regulate their tolls.
The courts will be invoked upon every
pretext to declare the law defective or
unconstitutional. The experience of
Iowa teaches us that the contest will not
be abandoned by the railroads until they
are compelled to obey the law.

Colorado's Panacea.
Denver Republican.
We need more money instead of less, and
the best, easiest and quickest way to get
it is to provide for the free and unlimited
coinage of silver on equal terms with gold
at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Timely Advice.
Philadelphia Ledger.
Real values and market values generally
agree, but not in times of panic. This is
the time for small investors to keep their wits
about them, and not make unwisely sacrifices
of dividend-paying stocks.

Angling and Correct Thinking.
Chicago Free Press.
President Cleveland after all is wise. In
no condition in this life can a man do more
solid and correct thinking than while ang-
ling in quiet waters far away from the noise
and bustle of life. The grave responsibility
resting upon the chief magistrate in the
present emergency cannot be doubted, and
every loyal man, regardless of party, should
stand shoulder to shoulder and aid as best he
can to bring order out of chaos.

The Time to Forest.
Philadelphia Times.
If people have no money, or have borrowed
money on security that is depreciated and
have no more to put up, they must sell out.
There is no help for it.
But those who sell out at a time like this
because they are afraid to face their prob-
lems, their securities needlessly, have only them-
selves to blame for their losses.

And those who have money to invest and
are not content with the safe investments
among the foolish ones. They will not be
another such chance to buy good stocks for
the price of bad ones.

Delightful Times for Kaiser Wilhelm.
Philadelphia Inquirer.
The attitude of Germany toward the pos-
sible belligerents in Siam is curious. For
some time the complications are such that
the young emperor can sit and grin with de-
light. The present situation is a source of
pleasure. Any check that France is ex-
hibiting in Asia could not fail to give him
pleasure. Any check that Great Britain
may choose to put upon France in the mat-
ter must prove immensely satisfactory to the
kaiser. Should Russia consent to take a
hand in the affair the measure of his joy
would be increased. A contest for empire in
the east would not put him in a bad mood.
The German people are not at all surprised,
therefore, that from the outset

Germany has assumed an air of indifference,
with a rather impartial disposition to en-
courage all the parties in interest to the
Siam affair to make the most of it.

The Real Disturber.
Indianapolis Journal.
The success of the democratic party on a
platform demanding the repeal of the Mc-
Kinley tariff has produced a alarm and un-
business, stagnation of trade, failures of
banks, business houses and factories, thrown
thousands of men out of work, reduced the
wages of others thousands and caused a gen-
eral paralysis of business. There never was
so much suffering and distress as there is now
in this country. The democratic party is an
organized menace to national
prosperity.

Plagiarism and Robbery.
Nebraska City News.
The World-Herald accuses Hattie Aldrich
of plagiarism, and produces both Beatrice's
and Hattie's articles in parallel columns
to prove that she did plagiarize. Now
there is nothing strange in that, for should
the parallel column act on the part of the
World-Herald there might be a striking re-
semblance between the matter in that sheet
and that which appears in papers published
elsewhere. It still is not a robbery, rather
an accusation of the World-Squire of plagiarism.
Nossir, never.

Inconsistent Silver Men.
Charleston News.
The farmers of the south who unite with
the westerners in demanding that 35
cents of silver shall be added to the dollar
would be perfectly consistent and just as
considerate of their own interests if they
should unite with the westerners in de-
manding that sixteen pecks of wheat
should pass for a bushel at bushel prices.
While the farmer should object to receiving
less than full weight money for his produce,
rather than half weight money passes all un-
derstanding.

They Never Would Be Missed.
Butte Miner.
The man who goes to know if it is hot
enough for you to be in the know, he is
confering a great favor by saying
"good morning," and shows it in his man-
ner, the brainy citizen who persists in talk-
ing loud and saying big things on small oc-
casions, and the leeman who fails to call on
hot days and is prompt when you need an
answer, and the man who enjoys his health.
After all, there are a large number of
people who would have presented a fine
appearance on top of the cold storage tower
at the World's fair.

Ultimate Fate of Home Rule.
Philadelphia Ledger.
There is now no doubt even in Tory circles
that the home rule bill will be passed
through the House of Commons, but it is
certain that it will be beaten in the
House of Lords. That, however, was un-
derstood at the outset. The thing to be
done then will be to reduce the House of
Lords to submission, and that is not an easy
task as might appear. If the nation shall
persist in its demand for home rule for Ire-
land the lords will gracefully yield, as they
have been known to do before, rather than
run the risk of losing their prerogatives.

A Fatal Blunder Atoned.
Philadelphia Ledger.
The testimony at the court martial of the
captain of the sunken battleship Victoria
has been taken, favorable to the accused.
Captain Bourke, and confirmed first impres-
sions that Vice Admiral Tryon was respon-
sible for the fatal order that brought his
ship and the Camperdown in collision.
The admiral is at the bottom of the deep
and cannot plead for himself, but Lord Gil-
ford, a staff officer, testifies that after the
accident the admiral called to him and said
he was alone. Probably he faced death
willingly as the ship lurched and went down
in consequence to the stigma which would
never leave him in life.

Sound Banking System.
Philadelphia Ledger.
If the list of suspended banks, and the
amount of money involved in their suspen-
sion, much of which will be finally recovered,
be compared with the number of solvent
banks and the vast sums of which they are
the trusty guardians, it will be found that
there need be no apprehension of the col-
lapse of the banking system. Comptroller
of the Currency Eckels declares that a suf-
ficient number of national bank reports have
been received to call to estimate the con-
dition of their general health. He says these re-
ports show that the banks properly con-
ducted are on a sound basis, and the failures
are only of weak banks and such as are run
as aids to other schemes.

What They Will Get.
Lincoln News.
At last something definite about the per-
centage which the Capital National bank
will pay depositors has been given out.
Receiver Hayden yesterday informed one of
the unlucky ones that in his estimation he
would receive from 10 to 12 per cent of his
claim. We presume that if the depositors are
anxious to secure any more they are at per-
fect liberty to draw upon C.W. Mosher, care
of the Douglas county jail, who not long
since stated that he was sorry for the poor
depositors who, with himself, were being
pushed to the wall and he would help them
if he could. If the stockholders would pay
in full the bank ought to pay 50 per cent
of deposits, but no money will be gotten out
of either Mosher or Outcall, and through
the slovenly of the authorities to act some-
other of the stockholders have embraced the
opportunity given them to place their prop-
erty before the reach of exactions.

INDUSTRIAL MATTERS.
Glasgow 'busses have pneumatic tires.
Photographing in colors is accomplished.
Germany has a wagon propelled by benz-
ine.
Florida women substitute oranges for soap.
Ireland's linen industry employs 100,000
persons.
Canada supplies nearly all the plumbago
used by American manufacturers of lead
pencils.
A process of eliminating smoke from the
combustion of coal has been discovered by
an ingenious German.
British manufacturers of agricultural ma-
chinery and hardware are seeking to get
the United States in line in keeping competition.
An immense deposit of petroleum has
been discovered on the eastern coast of
Siberia. The oil can be had at 1 cent per
gallon.
Over a quarter of a million of the English
coal miners have resolved on a big strike,
in the result of the cotton and other lock-
outs.

The iron and steel works of Jones &
Laughlin, at Pittsburg, resumed operations
last week, giving work to 5,000 men. The
steel, iron and finisiers' scales of the Amalg-
amated association were signed.
Notwithstanding the world's great me-
chanical progress, there are wine districts
in France, Spain and Italy where the grapes
are still trodden with bare feet, under the
idea that the wine is better when made so.
In the southern states three new cotton
mills and a spinning mill have been an-
nounced during the week ending July 21, to
be built this year. A considerable number
of new industries of different kinds have
also been formed.

It is seldom that wood which has grown
more than 4,000 years before the Christian
era is used in the construction of a present
day residence, and yet this really happened
recently in Edinburgh, where a mantel-
piece was fashioned from wood said to be
4,000 years old.
Ninety per cent of the energy in coal is
now lost in converting it into power. It goes
off in heat through the chimneys and is per-
fectly useless. The only way to save the en-
ergy is to use it in the form of steam, and
boiler. A means of saving this waste
will vastly cheapen the cost of everything
manufactured by electric or steam power.

Experiments have been made with alumi-
num for horsebores by a Pennsylvania man-
ufacturer within the last few months.
Methods and machines used with steel had
to be modified a little first. The aluminum
light, of course, but they wear rapidly, not
lasting over a week or ten days on a dirt
road and breaking easily. The experimenter
thinks that possibly an aluminum alloy
might be more serviceable.

The Midland Railway company on trains
from London to Glasgow has introduced the
American system of dining cars, but has bet-
tered it by serving meals for both first and
third-class passengers. The dinner, first-
class, is 35 cents; third-class, 20 cents.
Passengers who prefer may dine a la carte,
ordering a cup of coffee for 5 cents, or tea
with bread and butter for 10 cents, or a chop
with bread and potatoes for 30 cents.

CORN VS. SILVER.

Fremont Tribune: The Colorado miners
will find employment in Nebraska this fall
hacking one of the biggest crops of corn the
state ever produced.
York Times: Let Nebraska people turn
their attention to some plan for increasing
the price of corn and pork. The silver mine
owners can take care of themselves. The
crops produced in this country are worth
more than the silver output, and the corn
crop is worth a dozen times as much.
Central City Newspaper: It is not the
farmer but the man who exports the farm-
er's products who would be benefited by
free coinage. The exporter would buy silver
in the European market in the world, have
30 or 60 cents worth of it coined into a dollar
and with that buy a dollar's worth of the
farmer's wheat. He would then ship the
wheat to some gold standard country and get
a dollar in gold for it.

Kearney Journal: When Nebraska farm-
ers year after year have sold cheap corn they
have never threatened to secede from the
union, or that they would wage up the
horses' bridges in the gore of the board of
trade gamblers who were keeping the price
down. It still is not a robbery, rather
an accusation of the World-Squire of plagiarism.
Nossir, never.

But one obstacle remains to chill the cour-
age of the progressive woman—the mouse.
In asserting the World's fair "can't be
baked," people overlook the 35,000 passes in
silver.

There is no limit to the sympathy bestowed
on the duke of Veragua, but there is a pain-
ful scarcity of cash to back it up.
Even though the management does not
boast of it, Cortado's collection of "good
will" on moonlight nights is worth going miles
to see.

There is not a shadow of hope of establish-
ing peaceful relations between the Western
Passenger association and the newspapers of
Chicago.
A Sheridan (Wyo.) chicken, gifted with
four legs, utters the surplus pain in fanning
itself and keeping flies at a respectful
distance.

It has been discovered that Governor
Walcott of Colorado was once a republican.
This only proves that he lost his sense when
he left the party.

Mrs. Emeline Best of Kansas City, Kan.,
who is approaching her 90th birthday, is the
mother of twenty-two children, of whom but
two are now living.

Lo Hongka, king of the Matabele nation
in South Africa, which is said to have risen
against the whites 70 years old and
weighs 300 pounds. He has 100 wives and
250 sons.

That a humorous writer on one of the
Cleveland papers long ago.
Two patriotic tramps, appreciating the
present perilous condition of the currency,
adopted and executed heroic measures to im-
prove the circulation. A farmer drew \$1,500
from a bank and deposited it in the car-
pet. The p. t. checked it out and made
himself and the money scarce.

Dr. John Rae, whose death at the ripe age
of 80 years is announced from the City of
London, was the most famous of Arctic explorers
after Sir John Franklin. To Dr. Rae's tireless
energy is almost wholly due the determi-
nation of the entire coast line of the
North American continent facing the Arctic
archipelago.
Mrs. Frances R. Lybrand of Ohio has been
on the cameras corps in the City of Wash-
ington for about ten years. Railways
are her specialty, and she has the annual
task of passing upon about 8,000 alleged in-
ventions, of which a dozen may perhaps be
practicable.

An interior debating society, discarding
such state questions as silver and the tariff,
undertook to solve the problem of practical
utility in every-day life. Those who have
passed the period of "love's young dream"
doubtless remember how eager for a
father grew in proportion to love for the
daughter. But when the governor, in a
moment of reckless familiarity, caresses his
wife, the effect is a revulsion of sentiment
against the positive joys of love. An-
other contended that there was no connec-
tion between the base of the spine and the