THRMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Dec (without Sunday), One Year. \$ 50 lee and Sunday, One Year. 10 to Months 50 Months 10 0)

OFFICES. order. The Ber Bellding and Twenty-fourth Sts. other Bruts. E Pearl street. Street, Street, Street, Street, Street, Street, Bruts. E Pearl street, St. W. Street, N. W. CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and edi-torial master abould be addressed. To the Editor. BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remutances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing company, Gunda. Drafts, cheeks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. George B. Taschuck, secretary of The Bee Published Company, being duly sworn, eave that the tuni number of full and complete copies of ne Daily Merning, Evening and Sunday Bee insed during the month of May, 1894, was as Hows:

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of June, 1894.

(Seal.)

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Speech will be the freest thing visible at the conference of free silver democrats.

spite of alleged anarchistic plots.

in the same district it is impossible for the miners to make a comfortable living. Now that the work of the assessors is completed the few tax shirkers who are sauntering about the country may return and all will be forgiven.

That twenty-five-year franchise for patent street corner advertising is slightly premature. There are more poles already in the streets than are useful or oramental.

The Commercial club may not have brought on the rain, but certainly deserves credit for planting the seed that promises to yield a profitable harvest to Omaha merchants next fall.

There never has been any important improvement projected in Omaha that did not have to be fought over. This is also true of the canal project. In the end, however, it may be for the best.

The unprecedented popularity of Hanscom park this season makes it necessary that more drinking places and settees be provided. The lack of these conveniences was never more apparent than last Sunday afternoon.

No one seems to seriously miss the fifteen policemen whose services were dispensed with by the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners. There are several members still on the force who also would not be missed.

It is quite a relief to have official information to the effect that the peach crop is again a failure. When the prices shall have attained their wonted altitude the official announcement may be cited in support of the vendor's veracity.

Democratic editors who have committed their papers to the policy of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 will be welcomed at the conference of free silver democrats; none others need apply. Only a few days remain during which this offer holds good. Free silver editorials will be furnished free until the supply is exhausted.

Kentucky has been visited by a cyclone. accompanied by a hail storm, the hailstones being the usual size of goose eggs, well known in other parts of the country. The storm did not strike the Ashland district, however. The people of that district have been supplying themselves with real eggs, so that these hallstones would have been altogether superfluous.

The election of Mr. George P. Wetmore to represent Rhode Island in the senate, commencing March 3, 1895, means the retirement of Senator Dixon after serving only the unexpired term of Senator Chase, who resigned in 1889. Senator Dixon did not make any very active effort to retain his place. His departure, however, will but serve to emphasize the rapidity with which the personnel of the senate has of late been changing.

The comments of the Blair papers on the police picnic are anything but creditable to the force. Nothing creditable could have been expected, however, when the greater part of the revenue for the picnic was solicited from and contributed by habitues of the burnt district. It is proper enough for policemen to have an occasional social entertainment. But the practice of passing the hat around among people who are under police surveillance, and therefore dare not refuse contributions, is very pernicious and demoralizing.

The city inspector of weights and measures should be encouraged in his efforts to enforce the ordinances requiring retail dealers to use only accurate weights and measures. Where fraudulent devices are emplayed it is always the poor against whom they are used, thus rendering it still harder for them to make both ends meet. No dealer has any occasion to give short weight or incorrect measure where he is at liberty to set his own price upon his wares. It is the duty of the city to protect those who are unable to protect themselves against auch imposture.

William Walter Phelps, who died at his home in New Jersey Sunday, was one of Mr. Blaine's most ardent admirers and closest friends. He went to congress while yet a young man in the early 70's and soon became prominent from the outspoken course which he pursued. He held several high public offices of honor and trust, the last one being that of minister to Germany under the administration of President Harrison. While occupying that post he succeeded in securing the suspension of the discriminating orders against the importation of American pork, a result which his predecessors had in vain sought to achieve. Mr. Phelps labored under the disadvantage of going into public life with great wealth behind him. He was a consistent republican, at the hands of which party he gained his various political CONDITION OF THE COAL MINERS.

FOR THERESAY SERVED IN THE

That the causes of the pending coal miners' strike are not surface causes is evident by the slowness with which the strike was brought to a head and by the difficulties attending its settlement. The coal miners' strike, like other strikes, is founded on the discontent of the workers, but in this case that discontent goes down deeper than usual. The coal miners have for some time been practically in a condition of serfdom and on this account their grievances can be permanently assuaged at ly by radical reforms. "I doubt," says Mr. Henry D. Lloyd, who has: devoted considerable study to mines, mining and miners, in an interview last week. "I much doubt if the agreement reached at Columbus the other day means anything more than a brief respite from trouble-a sort of rest from turmoil, so to say." And again; "The agreement of the operators create a full, but it will be but temporary." It may be rash to venture a prediction so definite as this, but a compromise which givez less than what the miners have steadily maintained is a living wage must prolong the unsatisfactory condition of the coal miners, if not intensify it. According to Mr. Lloyd, the miners are a superior class

mentally; they are below ground and alone so much of the time that they have abundant opportunity to think and by reflection develop their powers of thought. On the other hand the miners are particularly subject to oppression. There is no other employment in the coal district and if there were the miners could do no other work. A few years devoted to labor in a coal shaft, lying down or in a recumbent position, unfits them for any other occupation. They become absolutely dependent upon the mine operators for their existence. In this condition their wages have been gradually forced down to a point where they are unable to support themselves and their families The capitol at Washington still stands, in and where they find themselves sinking deeper and deeper into debt. One authority gives the average weekly pay of miners in Illinois at \$6.87, and while earnings differ

> Mr. Lloyd himself is personally in favor of the nationalization of the coal mines, the fixing of a fair living wage for the miners and the sale of the output to consumers at the actual cost to the government. Whether or not the government goes this far, he insists that it is necessary for somebody not directly concerned in the quarrel to interfere between the mine owners, operators and workers and to see that the last mentioned class secures its dues. This would mean government regulation of prices or of wages, or perhaps of both, or at least an enforced arbitration of disputed points. So long as the parties to the controversy are permitted to fight it out with the object of subduing one or the other by exhaustion the present preearlous condition of the large body of coal miners must be like embers waiting for the breeze to blow them into flame.

> in different districts and in different mines

AN INSTANCE OF SECTION ALISM.

When the cotton schedule of the tariff bill was reached in the senate last week only about half an hour was consumed in its consideration. It is one of the most important schedules, covering ten pages of the bill, yet it was disposed of in thirty minutes. There was no objection to it and no discussion of it. Everybody seemed to be satisfied with it. Remarking upon this surprising incident. Senator Dolph of Oregon said that if the democrats had abandoned their position and recognized the fact that to destroy this great industry would destroy democratic party he congratulated them on their conversion to the doctrine of protection. But he could tell better whether that was the case when the woolen schedule was reached. If the woolen manufacturers were treated as liberally as the cotton manufacturers it would show that the democrats had abandoned their position on the tariff in regard to these manufactures. If not it would demonstrate that the action of the majority concerning the cotton schedule was because cotton is a product of the south and because cotton manufacturing is an industry of the south.

The Oregon senator probably is now satisfied as to the motive which controlled the democratic senators in framing the cotton schedule. The woolen schedule passed with very few changes, although it had been vigorously opposed by those representing the woolen interest, and the great industry of wool growing is to be left at the mercy of foreign competition, for there is nothing to be hoped for from the house. Nothing in the pending tariff bill stands out more plainly in evidence of the sectional nature of that measure, or the sectional influence which dominated in framing it, than this discrimination between the cotton and woolen schedules. The south is not specially interested in wool. Sheep raising is not a southern industry to any extent. It is distinctively a northern interest, most largely developed in the west. It is a great industry, in which half a billion of capital is invested, which gives employment to a million and a half of people, and which contributes a very large sum annually to the transportation interests of the country. But the south has a very small share in it and therefore southern senators and representatives decree that wool shall go on the free list and that an hundred thousand American farmers or more who are engaged in growing wool shall be subjected to the competition of the wool growers of South America, of Australia and of other parts of the world where land and labor are much cheaper than they are here.

While shielding the cotton interest of the south the party in control of congress proposes to inflict a fatal blow to the wool industry of the north and west, for it is the declaration of everybody engaged in that industry that it cannot survive with wool on the free list. The production of wool has been steadily increasing throughout the world. In every country where it is grown the production has doubled in the last twenty years, and in some of these countries the increase is still going on. From all these sources of supply wool will be sent to this country when it can come in free and our producers will be undersold, because the foreigners can produce wool at less cost than the American producers. But when the home industry, which amounts to over oneeighth of the world's product, is destroyed, nothing can be more certain than that the price of wool will advance, and the amount of this advance, which will go to the foreign wool producers, the American people will pay in the higher price of clothing. Under the democratic policy we shall sacrifice an enormous amount of capital, compel an immense army of workers to find other employment in industries now overcrowded, deprive a large body of farmers of an important source of income, and the only compensation for this destructive policy which its advocates have to offer is a reduction in the cost of clothing-a reduction which, even if it could be assured that it would continue

wiped out, would be so small as to be disposed to join the former in any com-inappreciable to the great majority of the mercial movement frames the United States. of that measure.

CONDITIONS PRICEDENT. The county commissioners have a very grave responsibility to discharge in formulating the proposition to aid the construction of the proposed Platte river canal. There is no doubt whatever that a large ness men of Omaha look favorably upon the pelled by our legislation as proposed to revise project, providing that it is feasible and the subsidy asked for is hedged in by safeguards and guarantles that will insure the completion of the canal, afford protection against extertionate rates and unjust disand the representatives of the miners may perimination. The feasibility of the canal has been vouched for by competent en-

gineers whose opinion necessarily must be accepted just as we would the advice of competent lawyers or the diagnosis of eminent medical specialists. While there always will be an element of risk in the undertaking until its success has been demonstrated by actual results, the chances of failure are comparatively insignificant. The main questions in the proposition are: First, Shall the ownership of the canal

be vested in the county and city or in a franchised corporation? Second, Assuming that public ownership is out of question at this time, to what extent shall the county bond itself and under what conditions shall the subsidy be

From the standpoint of experience with franchised corporations the desirability of public ownership is not debatable. The barrier to public ownership of the proposed canal at this time seems, however, insurmountable. It would take legislation, and that means putting off the project for at least one year. The legislative authority would not likely be granted before April, 1895, and the special election to authorize bonds to be issued would not be held before a year from this date. If immediate public ownership is out of the question we are by no means barred from embodying conditions into the bond proposition that would ir sure public ownership within a reasonable

period. The promoters of the canal ask a subsidy of \$1,000,000. That amount represents as far as we can learn fully one-third of the estimated cost of the canal, with ample reservoirs, power house and equipment. The canal alone can doubtless be completed for \$1,000,000. Would it be prudent to pay over the entire subsidy as the construction of the canal progresses? Should not the subsidy be paid in installments for canal. reservoirs and the plant proportionate to the estimated outlay of each, with sufficient reserve for the final completion of the canal and its operation?

The promoters of the project promise to begin work this year, but the county should exact that a definite amount of work be done by the end of the year and during the coming winter and spring. It is one thing to promise employment to labor and another to guarantee that the promise will be

It may as well be understood first as last that a two-third vote cannot be obtained for a million dollar subsidy, even with all the pressure and anxiety for a revival of prosperity, unless the taxpaying voters of this, county feel assured that their interests are protected by reasonable safeguards.

JOHN D. HOWE AND THE DEPOT.

Mr. John D. Howe may have been somecanal proposition, but the flings thrown at him by thoughtless boomers as the party that has balked the building of a union depot places Mr. Howe in a false light. Mr. Howe was not the prime mover in the depot injunction case. He simply acted as an attorney for several of the heaviest real estate owners in Omaha, including Herman Kountze and Frank Murphy. Mr. Howe succeeded in saving the city \$150,000, and he generously contributed his time and talent without charging a penny. Mr. Howe has done nothing to block the construction of the union depot barring the stoppage of the delivery of the bonds illegally voted. If the roads had been disposed to finish the third-rate way-station which they started to build they could have done so at any time, and nothing hinders them now from completing that structure.

The depot as planned would be an abortion in every respect. It would be inconvenient for the public and for the railroads. That is admitted by President S. H. H. Clark and other practical railway officers. It is far better that Omaha should remain discommoded for a year or two longer than to have a union depot that cannot be approached by carriages and omnibuses except by tortuous roadways under a viaduct, and would not have been accessible to passengers except by climbing thirty to forty steps or going up and down an elevator that was liable at all times to accident.

If Omaha is to have a union depot she must have one that will be commodious and accessible. We do not want a structure that would have to be abandoned within less than

A MENACE TO FOREIGN TRADE.

The theory that the democratic revenue policy will be favorable to our foreign trade does not find any support in the feeling regarding it that has already been manifested by several countries. The fact has heretofore been referred to that protests had been received at the State department from Germany and Guatemala, but the most serious objection has come from Spain, whose colonial minister submitted a bill in the Cortes looking to retaliation in the event of the sugar schedule being adopted. This measure provides for a uniform ad valorem duty of 24 per cent on all goods imported into Cuba and Puerto Rico from the United States which are now admitted free under the reciprocal arrangement. There is an extensive list of such goods and if they should be subjected to duties it would make a material difference in our exports to these islands, which have been largely increased in the aggregate under reciprocity. As there seems to be little doubt that the sugar schedule will stand, so far as the proposed duties are concerned, retaliatory legislation on the part of Spain is highly probable unless there should be a very formidable opposition to it in Cuba. Its effect would, of course, be to increase the cost of all the merchandise from this country now entering the islands free and it may be that the people would not submit to this, but it may be regarded as certain that Spain will not submit to an abrogation of the reciprocity arrangement without some effort to strike back.

What other countries affected by the proposed sugar duties may do has not been officially indicated. It is apprehended that Germany and France may adopt legislation inimical to the importation of American agricultural products. There is a practical customs union between Germany and Austriaafter the American wool industry had been | Hungary and the latter would probably be

people. The contrast between the treatment | That some of the Spanish-American states of cotton and wool in the pending tariff bill | with which we have reciprocity agreements is of itself aufficient evidence of the sectional | will resent their abrogation is not to be influence which has operated in the framing | doubted. The protest of Geatemala is on the ground that many of der citizens had embarked in the production of sugar, investing large sums in plantations and machinery, under the belief that the reciprocity arrange-

ment was likely to continue for years. Its abrogation would bring rule to most of these people. A similar state of things may exist in some of the other countries. At any rate majority of the property owners and busi- all of the reciprocity countries will be comtheir revenue systems, so far as they relate to products of this country, and this will not conduce to a more friendly feeling toward us. It may, indeed, in some cases

lead to discrimination against us. Our trade with the countries which the pending bill is calculated to invite hostile legislation from amounts to about \$350,000,-000 a year. Of course there is no danger of our losing all this trade, but the agricultural interest of the United States, which supplies nearly the whole of it, cannot afford to lose any. The American farmer needs all the markets he can get and more especially so since the home demand for agricultural products has been materially reduced by the enforced economy which the democratic revenue policy has brought about. Having destroyed prosperity at home the democratic scheme of tariff reform threatens to do great injury to our foreign trade, yet the supporters of that policy determinedly adhere to it, refusing to regard obvious facts or to give heed to the clear warnings of the danger ahead.

Some interesting episodes ought to occur in the senate during the discussion of the income tax schedule of the proposed tariff Several democratic senators will have ып. an opportunity to explain "where they are at" and how they got there.

POLITICAL POTPOURRI.

Geneva Journal: The fight for the registership of the Alliance land office has ended in a knock-out for Bryan and his demo-pop contingent and in a victory for Castor's man, John Wehn, jr. If Wehn will buy a new pipe when he gets comfortably settled at Alliance all will be forgiven. Ord Quiz: It has recently been discovered

that a clerk in the Broken Bow Land office of which Hon James Whitehead was receiver. has embezzled about \$2,500, which Mr. Whitehead promptly made good, although it took about all his property. That is the kind of man the people rejected at the polls two years ago and chose one O. M. Kem, the

Holdrege Citizen: Some of the fellows who have been hounding the republican party for years in the capacity of office seekers after a republican nomination again this year. The republican party should not nominate a man of any position this fall whose record has to be apologized for. The party has no time to nominate a man to vindicate from past charges in his record. Sioux County Journal: The meeting of the Nebraska County Republican league at Lin-coln on Tuesday was one of the most notable political gatherings ever held in the state. Fifteen hundred delegates were in attendance and as many more enthusiastic republicans were on the ground. The party is getting into its, fighting harness and will march in solid phalanx to the polls in November and when the returns come in they will show that victory has taken up its abode on the banners of the republican party.

York Times: The republican party of Nebraska cannot afford to be weak-kneed on the silver question. It must not yield to any chimeras or vagaries for the sake of catching votes. Let the disloyal, those who chafe under wholesome restraint, those who believe or hope a nation can be legislated into opulence, and those political vultures who batten on fallen principles and hope to fatten on ruined fortunes, advocate such financial vagaries as they will. They are enemies to the republican party and we love it for the enemies it has made. We must stand for a strong, vigorous, safe government, for just and wholesome laws nd for an honest and safe financial basis. This the people expect of the republican party, and they will be disappointed to find it reaching out after popularity by endorsing repudiation in any form or a currency that is not sound or secure. There is no lack of currency with which to transact the business of the country. It is done largely with commercial paper anyway, but that paper, as well as the currency we use, should have a fixed definite value. The republican party should not be blown about by the winds of doctrines that are ever shifting the weathervanes of politics, but should stand always in defeat and in success, for justice, equality, good laws vigorously exe-cuted and a reliable financial system. Its principles are a beacon light to the nation, sometimes obscured by angry clouds and tossing waves, but burning steadily and brightly in storm and caim.

THE LATE LORD COLERIDGE.

Kansas City Star:: The late Lord Chief Justice Coleridge will be remembered in this country as one of best, if not absolutely the best, British afterdinner speakers who ever visited the United States. However great nis attainments as a lawyer and a jurist, this memory will be kept green by the lawyers who met him as a "jolly good fel-low" and an easy and witty talker.

Chicago Post: A distinguished or-ator, a learned fudge, a wit, a man of letters, an elegant essayist, Lord Coleridge, was more than all else an actor. His voice was too silvery to be nat-ural, his eloquence was too elaborate to convey the impression of spontaneity, and, with an eye ever upon artistic effect, his with an eye ever upon artistic effection of the character was too obviously artificial.

Chicago Record: The death of Lord Coleridge recalls the magnificent banquet given to his lordship by Emery A. Storrs at the Leland hotel some years ago. Just before the supper was served constables appeared and levied upon the table, floral decorations, etc., and the festivities did not proceed until several opulent friends present volun-teered security for the debt for which these heroic measures were taken. Storra was not at all perturbed by the proceedings. As soon as the constables had departed he turned to his embarrassed guest and re-marked: "Your lordship, pardon this interruption-this blasphemous interference with

the lord's supper! Chicago Tribune: The death of Lord Justice Coleridge recalls some circumstances growing out of his visit to Chicago several years ago, when he was given a banquet by leading members of the Chicago bar, and when he gently, but firmly, intimated that the gush about the greatness of the selfthe gush about the greatness of the selfpuffing Anglo-Saxon was not altogether
pleasing to him. The fact is, as it was then
pointed out, Coleridge was more Celt than
Saxon. He was proud of the fact, as are
most of the West Country English, particularly those of Hevonshire and Cornwall.
He maintained that the British civilization
was Celto-Saxon pather than Anglo-Saxon,
and he inspired a notable array of young
literary men, including Grant Allen, Conan
Doyle and Quiller-Couch, with that idea. literary men, including Grant Alien, Conan Doyle and Quiller-Couch, with that idea. That inspiration has also had its effect in the later writings of Thomas Hardy and R. D. Blackmore. Lord Coleridge himself possessed literary ablities of a high order. His tribute to a political opponent—Lord Iddesieigh—printed a few years ago in Macmillan's Magazineo is regarded as an English Classic. Other contributions are also of high Other contributions are also of high literary merit.

Earmarks of Dishonesty.

New York Sun.

If, contrary to the platform for a tariff for revenue only, the democrats in congress desire to construct a free list, it should be an honest free list. Free wool and taxed iron form an indefensible combination, bearing the mark of crookedness on its

Ohio's Deliverance. Globe-Democrat. The report that Sherman and McKinley are opposed to the silver plank in the Ohio platform is undoubtedly correct. That deliverance is a cowardly and altogether needless concession to the inflationists whom both these men, and particularly Sherman, fought vigorously in the past. THE PLATTE RIVER CANAL.

OMAHA, June 18 .- To the Editor of The Bee: An assumption has been made by the oters of the Platte river canal, and accepted by the general public with but little question, that in the opinion of the writer should be permitted to go unchal-lenged no longer. This assumption is to the effect that all that is required to bring manufacturing enterprises to this point is the presence of cheap power. To a certain the presence of cheap power. To a certain extent this is undoubtedly true, but it is quite important for us to consider the character of the enterprises that would be established and their value to the community before we enter into a scheme requiring the outlay of millions of dollars. The item of power is but a single item in the cost of manufacturing. There are many others to be considered by the investor before he decides to establish himself in any locality, There are the items of labor, materials, proximity of markets, transportation, and many other special considerations that to an outsider may seem of but slight importance, but to the expert are of serious import.

import.

Therefore, before a manufacturer establishes himself at any point he is going to look into all these conditions, and will locate where the sum of all the conditions seems most favorable. Thus a flouring mili requires cheap power, but can find satisfactory labor in almost any locality. A packing house, on the other hand, is practically independent of the power question, but must have a sure supply of raw materials.

ron and steel......umber (sawed)..... Paper Printing and publishing

where the content event the cases would show changes in these figures, but not of sufficient importance to alter the general conclusions.

Let us examine the group of industries of greater importance to the cotton goods industries that the factory would fail to do so, and for the category would fail to so, and for the factory may be placed to the factory would fail to category would fail to do so, and fail to do so, and fail to the factory was been profitable. The great progress in the construction of the steam engine and in the cononny of fuel is steadily working towards to the profitable would be category working to

great markets and cheap labor.

Let us now turn to the opposite class of industries. For obvious reasons we may omit lumber and iron and steel from consideration. Sugar and molasses we must also omit, for the reason that that industry never uses water power. It requires great quantities of steam in its various processes, and the additional cost of operating a steam engine is but slight. This leaves us with nothing to consider but paper mills and flouring and grist mills. It is likely that both of these could be coerated at this point. Paper mills coul. only be operated on a limited scale. Flouring mills might be carried on on an enormous scale. But would it pay us to give as a county or municipality the sum of \$1,000,000 to build up a class of industries that employ but few men? For if the entire 20,000-horse power that the canal company proposes to furnish was to be utilized by flouring mills it would give employment to but about 1,500 hands in the cooper shops, or a total of 2,200 employes. That is, instead of this enterprise increasing our population by 100,000, as its promoters fondly hope, it is doubtful if it would be increased by over 12,000 or 15,000 if flouring mills are to be the main users of power. And the more closely the subject is examined the more apparent it becomes that no other new industries could be depended upon to establish themselves here on an important scale.

be depended upon to establish themselves here on an important scale.

So far as the packing industry is concerned, we know that cheaper power would be no inducement to it, for the question of power is but a trivial item in that industry. The packing houses will come here any way, for here is their raw material.

It is often stated that the water power at St. Anthony's falls has made Minneapolis what it is. That is not wholly true. That water power was but a nucleus around which a small population gathered and laid the foundation of a great city. Had Minneapolis depended wholly on her water power she would be but a small suburb of St. Paul today, but for fifteen years she has been reaching out for other things and now excels that capital in the variety and extent of her Neither is it sufficient to grow enthusiastic

capital in the variety and extent of her trade.

Neither is it sufficient to grow enthusiastic over Niagara and Buffalo. At the lower end of Lake Erie every opportunity is offered for cheap, manufacturing. Water transportation by lake and by canal bring the raw materials to the power. Cheap labor swarms over the Canadian boundary. The great markets of the North American continent are within easy reach by the cheapest known means of transport. Every known condition combines to give that locality superiority over other inland centers. To imagine their conditions ours we must shut our eyes to facts and tickle our souls with rainbows.

In face of all these facts would it not be foolish for us to rush to the support of such an enterprise? An enterprise that its own president—Mr. Herman Kountze—has publicly acknowledged needs investigation.

Whatever disappointments may be his, McKinley will remain a glorious evidence of the fact that it is possible to be a great man in American politics without whiskers. SUMMER DESPERATION.

Fame Without Portieres.

Washington Star.

Washington Star.

The time for ice is with us, and the dealer comes around,
And hands it out in ounces while you pay him by the pound.

And the thing that really strikes you in the nature of a chill
Is the feeling hovering 'round your back whene'er you get his bill.

But the people have to have it in the sultry days of June;
You might as well go bankrupt as be scorched to death at noon.

If discomfort overwhelms you, what's the use of brick and loam,
So we'll put another mortgage on the dear old home.

BLACK PLAGUE SPREADING

Energetic Measures Have Been Adopted to Stamp it Out.

CHINESE HAMPER THE OFFICERS' EFFORTS

At One Time the Authorities Hoped They Had the Disease Under Control with the Assistance of Favorable Climatic Conditions, but the Hope was Illusive.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18 .- The steamer lelgis arrived today with fuller details of the black plague, now raging at Hong Kong. When the vessel cleared, the scare, the result of the first disclosures of the epidemic's progress, has subsided considerably, and it was vainly hoped the disease would soon be stamped out. The mortality statistics, howver, revealed the terrible character of the Despite the operations of the sanitary staff and the police, assisted by the army medical staff corps and soldiers from the Sharpshire regiment, about 500 new cases had been reported within a week and there had been 400 deaths. Heavy rains about the middle of May were

hailed as a great blessing. The water supply had been nearly exhausted. The drains of Hong Kong were filled with poisonous gases, the plague had been spreading in the most densely populated part of the city and to cap the climax an outbreak of smallpox was dreaded. For a day or two the people thought the epidemic was losing its virulence. Another favorable indication appeared to be the co-operation of the Chinese, who were said to be assisting in the detection of cases and the removal of patients to the of cases and the removal of patients to the hospital. The rate of mortality dropped temporarily. The sanitary authorities gained encouragement, and while the rainwater washed out some public and house drains, disinfectants were scattered about, and infected houses were cleaned and white-washed. The Chinese supplemented the sauitary precautions with a vast amount have a salutary effect by driving out the evil spirits, whom they regarded as responsible for the visitation of the plague. House to house visitation in search of victims of the plague were kept up by the police, but they were unable to get through the crowded houses of the infected district with sufficient celerity to overtake all the cases. Soldiers were constantly detailed to assist in the unpleasant task. Increased vigilance revealed a greater number of patients. prevalence of the disease created a good deal of alarm in the different shipping quarters in communication with the port. Siagnon

minister to the United States, from the post of senior deputy supervisor to that of under secretary of Hanlin college, as well as the deprivation of the Red Button of the Second rank, with which he was honored when appointed minister to the United States. In-competence in the discharge of his duties and failure to pass a special examination

for promotion were the causes of his down-

The trouble in Hunan has been settled, and the soldiers who were sent to the scene are returning. The outbreak occurred at Wakang, the home of Lin, vicercy of Nanking. The onthreak was caused by the oppression of diers, though soveral hundred heads are said

to have fallen
Owing to the frequency of piratical attacks near Ningpe the merchants of that
city are bearing the expense, with the autherities, of fitting out and maintaining four war junks to fight the pirates.

Details of the fate of three men who were killed by the cannibals of New Ireland have been received at Yokohama. A Japanese trading schooner went to the island and the German captain, a Japanese assitant and a native of the island wont ashore to trade. They could not barter to their satisfaction, and the natives, earnged at not receiving the wares, killed the three men. All were eaten by the islanders in true cannibal style, though according to one account the two Japanese were not eaten, their flesh being

The revolution in Korea has assumed a serious aspect. The number of rebels is said to be over 60,000, and they have been drilled in modern style. The government troops were routed in two encounters on May 16, losing 200 killed. This defeat completely demoralized the government

Two-thirds of the population of the country are in sympathy with the rebels. In Chulado, the granary of the kingdom, the people of three districts are up in arms against their rulers. In Chindo the magistrate was killed and in Nachoo the whole family, ten in number, of the magistrate was killed. A de-tachment of nine men sent against the rebels of this district were afraid to land. A number of magistrates are reported to have been burned alive.

Hugh Frazer, British minister to Japan, is very ill and is not expected to recover.

WILL CHANGE THE PLANS.

Floods in the Northwest Will Change the Form of the New Locks.

TACOMA, June 18 .- A correspondent at Cascade Locks, Ore., tells that in that vicinity the loss is conservatively estimated at \$600,000. The town was not damaged seriously, and the losses have fallen upon those best able to stand them-the government and the Union Pacific.

The uncompleted locks on which the United States has expended over \$2,000,000 narrowly escaped total destruction, and as it is, the work has been damaged about \$200,. 000. The water is still so high that it is im possible to tell just what extent the canal has suffered. The damage to fisheries and canneries, including the loss of time, will amount to at least \$100,000.

Work on the Cascade locks was commenced eighteen years ago, and Day & Day were under contract to complete the work by March, 1895. The work was to cost the government about \$3,000,000, but now the work will be delayed several month. The locks were intended to be 139 feet above sea level and the Colmbia rose to 145 feet above sea level. Had the locks been completed they would have been swept out of the river. This state of affairs will neces the post commanding officer is authority for the statement that the plans will be remod-eled and the work projected on a basis of 150 feet above sea level. This change will make a total cost to the government for the locks when completed of about \$5,000,000.

PARAGRAPHIC PLEASANTRIES.

Washington Star: "Er man kin run inter lebt," said Uncle Eben, "but when it comes ter gittin' out he's gotter crawl." Lowell Courier: Those who start out for a lark are apt to take many a swallow on the road.

Home Journal: After all it is only right that the bill collector should treat his victims with due respect.

Syracuse Call: Perhaps if the tariff bill were genuine there wouldn't be so much trouble in passing it. Detroit Tribune: Gilhooly—I wonder why wars are not as prolonged now as they were in ancient times?

Mrs. Gilhooly—It must be because divorces come easier.

Indianapolis Journal: "Been out to your grandmother's funeral again, eh?" asked the boss.
"Naw," said the office boy, who had seen the home team lose. "I seen a lot of ole women git killed off, dough."

Chicago Record: The Patron (smacking his lips)-That was an excellent beefteak. The Waiter-Yes, sir. Sixty cents, sir. The Patron-Sixty? Why it's only 40 on

The Waiter-Yes, sir, but I judge you got 60 cents' worth of satisfaction out of it, Buffalo Express: That new builet-proof cloth may keep out bullets, but has any one tried it in a pair of knickerbockers for a small boy? That should be the final test.

A STRIKING JOY. Cleveland Plain Dealer. With a hideous yell
He reeled and he fell,
As he ducked at the atmosphere,
And he writhed and he screamed,
Till it surely seemed
That death was hovering near.

Then the doctors came
With a Latin name
For the cause of his frantic fit—
Which was all from joy,
For his favorite boy Had batted a three-base hit.

SUITS
AT
HALF
PRICE.

Broken Sizes at Half Price____

Men's Suits, in size 33 to 44--sometimes one size of a kind, sometimes more. We must get rid of them before inventory-take your size at half price.

42 Suits, been selling at \$10.00, now \$ 5.00 94 Suits, been selling at \$12.50, now 6 Suits, been selling at \$13.50, now 79 Suits, been selling at \$15.00, now 84 Suits, been selling at \$18.00, now 23 Suits, been selling at \$20,00, now 10.00 3 Suits, teen selling at \$22.50, now 11.25 11 Suits, been selling at \$25.00, now 12.50

6.75 4 Suits, been selling at \$28.00, now 14.00

51 Boys' 2-Piece Suits \$1.00 (6 to 14 years) Light colored, worth 83.00. Who ever heard of B. K. & Co. selling boys suits for \$1 before?

346 Suits at exactly half price continued Monday and Tuesday on account of the rain. See them in the window and on front tables in the store.

Browning, King & Co.,

S. W. Corner 15th and Douglas.