THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of June, 1897, was as follows:

1	20,258	16	19,625
2	20,197	17	19,548
3	19,815	18	19,574
4	19,869	19	19,724
5	19,851	20	20,027
6	20,209	21	19,592
7	20,025	22	20,121
8	19,794	23	19,578
9	20,788	24	19,540
10	19,918	25	19,571
11	19,963	26	19,578
12	19,974	27	19,815
13	20,241	28	19,542
14	19,709	29	19,593
15	19,859	30	19,574

Total	590,412
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	9,217
Total net sales	580,195
Net daily average	19,340

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31 day of July, 1897.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having The Bee. If you cannot get a Bee on a train from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad, to the Circulation Department of The Bee. The Bee is for sale on all trains.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR THE SUMMER

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office in person or by mail. The address will be changed as often as desired.

Every drop of rain now will produce an equivalent in corn worth its weight in silver at its market ratio.

Nebraska republicans will not have to go outside of their own party for candidates on their state ticket this fall.

The Union Pacific bridge toll gate still continues to be the greatest embargo upon the expansion of Omaha's commerce.

After an experiment of over two years the South Carolina dispensary system has been found to be long on liquors and short on cash.

There are not half as many idle workingmen in Omaha today as there were at this time last year. This is a straw that points the wind.

The National Educational association will not be permitted to regret having selected Omaha as the meeting place for its next big convention.

The architects' drawing of the new South Omaha postoffice building has arrived. Now for the real structure in brick, steel and granite.

It is lucky there are only three state offices to be filled this year, else the tripartite fusionists might have to fall back on fractions to divide the spoils.

At the quickest it will require thirty days to get the work of repaving under way. Under the circumstances every unnecessary delay will entail a costly loss of time.

Democrats can take some satisfaction in the new tariff bill. A number of items have been reenacted without change just as they appeared in the democratic Wilson tariff law.

The acreage to corn is greater in Nebraska this year than for several years past, and that is what makes favorable corn weather at this period of special importance to the state.

Senator Quay may have the fixed intention to retire from politics at the expiration of his present term in the senate, but there is nothing in law or custom to prevent a senator from changing his mind.

The steamship rate war is on. The steamship managers show decided differences from the railroad managers who are constantly talking for publication about impending rate wars, but seldom, if ever, get to the point of fighting.

The principle that permits the populist members of congress to participate in the framing and modification of the tariff bill, but prevents them from recording their position on the final vote is one that the public will find it difficult to understand or to appreciate.

Is not an order giving holders of regular tickets preference in the matter of sleeping car accommodations over holders of free passes an admission on the part of the railway people making it that they have been violating the anti pass provision of the interstate commerce law?

Treasurer Meserve has not yet explained satisfactorily why he increased the deposit of state money in the late Merchants' bank of Lincoln, whose officers had accommodatingly affixed their signatures to his official bond, when he ought to have known that that bank was all the time in a most precarious condition.

A POLITICAL PHANTOM SHIP.

The people of Nebraska will rejoice to learn that the joint meeting of the state executive committees of the populists, democrats and silver republicans has been harmonious, and that the men who speak for the three parties planted upon the broad platform of division of patronage and power are of one mind. The chairman of the democratic state committee, Jim Dahlman, who is drawing $2,000 a year as do-nothing secretary of the state railroad commission and the chairman of the populist state committee, J. H. Edmisten, who pumps an equal or larger sum out of the political pot as head state oil inspector, and the chairman of the silver republican state committee, L. C. Pace, who has not affiliated with republicans since the greenback era back in the '70s, and is getting his share of the fusion plums, are agreed upon a program for this fall's campaign. They are all harmonious in favor of continuing the masquerade of three separate parties united on one ticket and pledged in advance to sacrifice their divergent convictions for the sake of dividing the spoils. It is not divulged from the inner chambers of the fusion conclave why the followers of the triple alliance are to embark in the same boat, sailing for the same port, under three different flags. It remains to be seen whether the harmonious mariners who have assumed the task of piloting this political phantom ship through the surging seas of an off year will be able to land their cargo without mutiny or shipwreck.

AN ANTI-TRUST PROVISION.

It seems safe to say that there will be an anti-trust provision in the new tariff law, but what its terms will be is yet to be settled. The matter has been somewhat perplexing. A number of propositions were submitted to the senate, none of which were acceptable, and that body finally agreed upon the anti-trust provision in the existing tariff law. Whether this will prove satisfactory to the republicans of the house it is impossible to say, but it is more than probable that if adopted it will be with some modifications intended to render it more drastic and to meet judicial decisions made since the present tariff law was enacted.

Section 73 of the tariff act of 1894 provides that every combination, conspiracy, trust, agreement or contract is contrary to public policy, illegal and void when the same is made by or between two or more persons or corporations either of whom is engaged in importing any article from any foreign country into the United States, and when such combination, conspiracy, trust, agreement or contract is intended to operate in restraint of lawful trade, or free competition in lawful trade or commerce, or to increase the market price in any part of the United States of any article or articles imported or intended to be imported into the United States, or of any manufacture into which such imported article enters or is intended to enter. A violation of this provision is made a misdemeanor, conviction of which entails punishment by fine and imprisonment. Circuit courts of the United States are invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of the act and it is made the duty of district attorneys of the United States, under the direction of the attorney general, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations.

This provision seems to be sufficiently comprehensive as to trusts and combinations importing articles to be sold as imported or to be used in manufacturing. Thus it applies to the Sugar trust—against which it was specially directed—the Tobacco trust and some others, but it does not reach all the commercial combinations and it is desirable that an anti-trust law shall do this. The law of 1890, as interpreted by the supreme court, is applicable to all trusts which can be shown to be in restraint of trade, as every one of them in fact is, regardless of whether it increases or decreases prices, but this act is defective and cannot be relied upon in all cases. It failed when invoked against the Sugar trust. While, therefore, existing statutes are very comprehensive, they do not go far enough, or at any rate they have not been found equal to the requirements. That they have not been adequately tested in unquestionable, no attempt having been made, so far as we are aware, to enforce the anti-trust provision of the existing tariff law, but at all events it seems desirable that some more explicit legislation against the trusts than we now have should be adopted. It is to be presumed that this matter will receive careful consideration by the conference committee on the tariff bill and that a satisfactory provision relating to trusts will be agreed upon.

A CHECK TO OFFICE SEEKERS.

It is announced that diplomatic and consular appointments will come to an end for the present with the list which the president will send to the senate at the beginning of next week. It seems that Mr. McKinley has decided upon this in order to give both himself and senators relief and the latter ought to appreciate the consideration, for they have been subjected to great pressure for consular appointments especially. The number of men who are willing to serve the country abroad is always large and it has been demonstrated since the present administration came into power that the supply is not decreasing, but is still very greatly in excess of the demand. The number of consular positions is less than 400 and not to exceed one-half are likely to be filled by new men, yet it is safe to say that the applications are four or five times in excess of the whole number of such offices. Hence the president has been overwhelmed by the importunities of this class of office seekers and has very properly determined to put a check upon them.

Mr. McKinley has indicated that he is very much interested in the matter of improving the consular service. He desires to raise its standard and to increase its efficiency. He will not be able to effect this, or at any rate to bring about a thorough reformation in the character of the service if he must make appointments under pressure, or without opportunity being given for a careful investigation of the qualifications of applicants. He might escape a great deal of annoyance and bother by turning the matter over to a subordinate official of the State department, for which there is precedent, but this is not McKinley's way. Recognizing the importance of the consular service to the commercial interests of the country he proposes that it shall be made as useful and efficient as possible and he will not be hurried in making appointments to it. His course in the matter will be approved by the intelligent judgment of the country.

REINSTATING VETERANS.

It appears that about 100 union soldiers were dismissed from the pension office during the last administration and these men are seeking reinstatement. It is the understood policy of the present administration to reinstate veterans who were thrown out of the public service by the democratic administration where it can be shown that such dismissal was for political reasons and not due to any lack of capacity and fidelity on the part of the person dismissed. A number of reinstatements have been made and undoubtedly more will be. It is a policy that will be generally approved as just to the old soldiers and they ought to have the benefit of every doubt.

The Cleveland administration might have shown a more unfriendly spirit toward the veterans than it did, but it went to a considerable length in this respect, hundreds of these men being turned out of the public service because of democratic prejudice. It is the duty of a republican administration to rectify the wrong and injustice thus done to the union soldiers as far as it is practicable to do so, and as one of them, ever faithful to their interests, President McKinley can be depended upon to see that this is done. It would be simple justice to reinstate every veteran who lost his place in the public service for political reasons.

COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS.

The evasions and perversions of the political fence which, in 1894, sold out the head of its ticket for the paltry sum of $750 and in 1895 sold out again the whole county and city ticket for a mess of police commission potage, may arouse the admiration of the small political fences that trail in its wake, but the self-respecting rank and file of the democratic and populistic press does not seem convinced that any act of commission or omission on the part of The Bee in dealing with embezzlers and boodlers within the past twenty-five years can explain away the unholy alliance that has always existed between state house thieves and the World-Herald. Neither will the frothy and frenzied mouthings of the fence about Mayor Moores divert attention from the charge that there has been and still continues to be a mysterious bond of union between the convicted embezzling state treasurer and the men who are at the helm of the World-Herald.

The position in which the organ of bogus reform has placed itself would be pitiful were it not so shameless. In one breath it asserts that The Bee supported Bolln, the republican candidate for city treasurer, for re-election in 1893 in the face of unsupported charges of defalcation, while it does not pretend to deny that the World-Herald dropped its warfare on Bolln as soon as he was re-elected, and declared that he was an honest man and a victim of malicious persecution after he had himself admitted his guilt and after his office had been taken in charge by his bondsmen. It is one thing for a party paper to support a candidate on its party ticket against whom unproved charges are trumped up, and another thing for a paper of the opposite party to stand up for a self-confessed criminal just because he had loaned its proprietor some of the stolen money.

True to its nature, the fence deliberately falsifies political history by asserting and reasserting that The Bee had supported Tom Benton for a second term and then demanded his impeachment. The fact is The Bee opposed the renomination of Tom Benton and refused to support him after he was renominated. The same despicable chicanery is resorted to to create the impression that The Bee supported Charlie Mosher. The fact is Mosher was never a candidate for any office and The Bee never supported him for any office. Mosher never had an opportunity to place The Bee under obligations to him, either by loans of money or other valuable favors. He was treated fairly by The Bee so long as he behaved, and he was exposed and denounced as soon as his rascality became knowable.

Not so with the World-Herald. It played into Mosher's hands both before and after his exposure and even after his conviction. It had the same mysterious relations to Mosher that have enabled Bartley to command the chief editor of the World-Herald to call at the Douglas county jail for conferences. Neither Mosher nor Bartley were ever in position to issue imperative orders to any one in control of The Bee, nor has The Bee ever had any compromising relations with convicted criminals, high or low. No boodler or public thief in distress has ever looked to The Bee for refuge. On the contrary, its most bitter enemies are the rogues and rascals whom it has scourged or refused to shield.

The reduced rates granted by the railways in the Western Passenger association for merchants who desire to make buying excursions to cities in their district cannot fail to operate as a discrimination in favor of the larger cities and against the smaller cities. This is because the rate is conditioned on a minimum of 100 applications for each particular city. The larger cities will easily get the benefit of the special fare, but not so easily the smaller cities. If the railroads would establish a sort of sliding scale on which the reduced rates should go into effect, making the number of applications required proportionate to the size and importance of each respective city, the cry of complaint against the new order would not be so loud.

"Wealth is not always found where it is required for school purposes," says one of the principal speakers at the National Educational convention. That is the reason why the benefit theory of taxation will not hold water. A school tax levied solely upon those directly benefited by the public schools and in the proportion of the benefits would be a monstrosity against which all civilization would cry out.

The report of the receiver of the defunct Merchants' bank of Lincoln that that institution cannot possibly pay out more than a few cents on the dollar of its liabilities suggests the inquiry. Of what use has the alleged inspection been under the direction of the state banking board and wherein has the inspection been improved since the populist state officials took control of the banking board?

The difference between The Bee and the World-Herald is that The Bee, although a republican paper, has always been the first to expose republican rascals in public office, while the World-Herald, the organ of Bryan democracy, has constantly apologized for and shielded republican public thieves and defended them even after they became convicted criminals.

The fact that Mayor Moores has a claim of nearly $30,000 against the county and between $3,000 and $4,000 against the city for fees earned during the eight years of his incumbency as clerk of the district court is carefully suppressed by the organ that is trying to throw dust in the people's eyes to cover its own disreputable relations with convicted embezzlers.

A Popular Saengerfest.

Philadelphia Record.

Senator Thurston of Nebraska did all he could to end the tariff talk by withdrawing his sugar bounty amendment in order that "the spindles might begin to sing." A saengerfest of that sort would fit in nicely between Fourth of July and Labor day.

New Move in Butter.

New York Herald.

The shipment of sixty tons of American butter to Australia, by way of Vancouver, is an encouraging incident. Our dairy interests have been singularly slow to take advantage of opportunities for disposing of butter in the foreign markets. They should study the methods pursued in little Holland.

Leading the Horse.

Philadelphia Record.

Secretary Sherman, in speaking of the mining strike, says: "Arbitration provided by law would be on the same principle as leading a horse to water. The water can be provided and the animal taken to it, but he cannot be compelled to drink." No; but he will be more likely to drink if he shall find the water handy.

Uncle Horace and Heresy.

Minneapolis Journal.

The outcry of the silver press that Horace Boies is talking political heresy and what is worse endangering the democratic party, reminds one of the Trinity college professor who, hearing an undergraduate making use of profane language, rushed at him frantically, exclaiming: "Are you aware, sir, that you are imperiling your immortal soul, and, what is worse, incurring a fine of 5 shillings?"

Pinching the Sugar Trust.

St. Louis Republic.

Secretary Gage approves the suggestion of an internal revenue tax on raw sugar imported prior to the passage of the tariff bill. A bill to this effect approved by him will be submitted to the senate finance committee. The passage of the measure would merely deprive the Sugar trust of the handsome sum of $15,000,000, of which it has attempted to deprive the government by anticipating tariff favors.

Pettish Impatience.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Multitudes of the American people, led by demogagues, have exhibited a pettish impatience because President McKinley has not caused in four months a great rebound of prosperity. They forget that a very sick man, flat on his back for four years, requires time for his old-time life and energy. They will feel better later on. Let the calamity howlers go it. It is their stock in trade. They revel only in misery.

An Impracticable Suggestion.

Springfield Republican.

The reported plan at Washington to impose an internal revenue tax on raw sugars imported in advance of the tariff would rob the trust of $15,000,000 or so of anticipated profits from the revision. Can a senate which has stood faithfully by the trust so far in this business be expected to tolerate any such attack on that beneficent institution? Hardly. Besides, compared with other schemes advanced to suppress or injure the monopoly, this would be the most indefensible of all.

Scents Danger in Gold.

New York Sun.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Leadville Herald-Democrat, sniffs danger in the convention of gold miners at Denver, and fears that it will be managed by delegates who do not love silver. The apprehension seems justified. From the Colorado point of view, it is the business of every good man to boom silver, and how can he be doing his duty when he is booming gold? Governor Dan Jones of Arkansas saw the point and the peril, and refused to appoint delegates to a convention composed of gentlemen whose interest in gold is liable to make them suspected by the worshippers of the white metal.

SIMON-PURE POPULISM.

Minneapolis Journal: The populist proceedings at Nashville, yesterday, were accentuated by considerable blackguarding of each other by these model citizens and by physical assaults. The epithets "red-headed sap-sucker" and "mullet-headed buzzard" were exchanged and bestowed and Marion Butler was threatened with excommunication. There is evidently to be no solidarity of the populists. The combine of last year is not likely to be repeated, and with the collapse of fusion popocrat will receive its death blow.

Globe-Democrat: There is considerable vitality in the radical end of the populist party, which is holding a conference in Nashville. In fact that end of the party is probably the only faction of populism which will be of any interest to anybody in the canvass of 1900. The fusionists and trimmers, who constituted the larger faction of the party in 1896 and who coalesced with the democracy, have fallen into discredit since. Populism and democracy will be in separate camps three years hence, and neither will be formidable enough to disturb the country.

Kansas City Star: The middle-of-the-road populists have left the Bryan democratic camp and burned the bridges behind them. At Tuesday's session of the conference at Nashville an address was adopted which declares against fusion, despairs of the potency of free silver as a panacea for all the ills to which the body politic is heir, expresses a growing faith in the policy of the initiative and referendum, and, after adopting the address, the conference appointed a committee to carry its recommendations into effect. The conference was composed of the Tom Watson wing of the populist party. Without strength even when assisted by the bulk of the democracy and a considerable force of silver republicans to elect their candidate on the national ticket it is plain that in a fragmentary condition they cannot carry any portion of the country. But the middle-of-the-road wing of the party has a right to form itself into an exclusive and hopeless organization if it wants to and the other wing ought to be glad that it has done so.

IOWA GOLD DEMOCRATS.

Chicago Post (rep.): This bold and consistent action of the gold democrats of Iowa insures a triangular fight in every county in the state this fall. It will attract to its support all the democrats who believe in a safe and stable currency and in the historic democratic doctrine of a tariff for revenue only. It only insures the overwhelming defeat of Fred White and his associates on the calamity platform.

Des Moines Leader (dem.): It will be conceded by all, that individually and collectively, the ticket is a strong one. One gentleman, long familiar with state politics, but who was not in sympathy with the convention, declared last evening after the list of nominees, that individually considered and politics aside, it was the strongest ticket ever named by any party in the history of the state. This may be extravagant praise, but not even the most rabid opponent of the platform on which the gentlemen stand will deny that collectively the nominations are of exceptional strength and uniformly represent a high type of citizenship.

Sioux City Tribune (dem.): The sound money ticket nominated at Des Moines began its soundness generations ago. Every man on the ticket is a gentleman, and also a scholar. Patriotism and all civic virtues belong to them. Such characters are the product of all the ages of civilization and all the efforts of Christianity. It is well with the state which has such men. To the extent that such men are rejected as leaders, it is ill with the state. Sound money democrats are not called upon to make any sacrifices in Iowa this year. It is as inevitable that the cheap money party will be defeated as it is that the days will come and go until election time. They will be defeated regardless of the number of votes this democratic ticket of sound money men will receive.

Sioux City Journal (rep.): It does not matter that the gold democrats see fit to run a separate ticket of their own, apart from the republicans this year. Indeed, it is by no means sure that this is not, for the time being, most effective in the interest of conservatism. The size of the vote for the gold democratic ticket will depend very much on the activity and the strength of the combined radical crew which is now sailing under the pretended flag of the democracy. If it should turn out in the progress of the campaign to be quite active and strong, the gold democratic vote will shrink. That is to say, a greater number of the gold democrats will vote the republican ticket. One thing may be set down as certain: Either the regular democratic organization in Iowa and in the union will abandon its radicalism and the vagaries of Bryanism or else at no distant day the gold democrats and all the conservative elements will combine permanently in the republican party.

JAPAN AND HAWAII.

Buffalo Express: Japan can hardly be so foolish as to suppose that an understanding with Great Britain can give it license to engage in sharp practice with a country like Switzerland, which is not in the warrior class. But the position of Switzerland, which wishes very much to secure the trade of Japan, reveals the weakness of a nation which makes a great deal of some line of manufacture, wants a foreign market and has little to give in return.

Philadelphia Times: Quite apart from the undesirability of admitting such a heterogeneous population into the union, and apart from the serious compromise of our traditional attitude in defense of the liberties of this hemisphere, either of which considerations should be conclusive, the United States have everything to lose by the proposed annexation and nothing whatever to gain. Of course we can go ahead if we wish to and nobody will interfere, but if annexation be accomplished, our troubles in the Pacific will have just begun.

New York Mail and Express: Nothing could indicate more clearly the amicable relations between the United States and Japan than the notes which the two governments have exchanged with reference to the treaty of Hawaiian annexation. The Japanese protest to that compact, while firm and direct, is animated by the friendliest possible spirit, and Secretary Sherman's convincing reply is pitched in terms of the highest regard. The whole correspondence encourages the belief that whatever differences may exist between the two nations will be honorably adjusted.

Globe-Democrat: Having suddenly come into the possession of a strong navy, Japan is disposed to insist that it is a power in the Pacific equal to any other, and the United States is the first object of its threats. The idea of annexation is not new. Hawaii's constitution contains a clause providing for it. Our absorption of the islands has been considered probable for more than half a century. It is Japan's position that is new. Having beaten China and acquired a formidable navy, it is rightly said that she is like a small boy with a new gun. There may be some who think that Japan can be handled with concessions. But the only prudent and sensible course is to look at once to our naval strength on the Pacific. If it is not more than equal to that of this bumptious new power no time should be lost in making it large enough to preserve our dignity and our long-established policies.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The attention of the Iowa Dreibund is respectfully called to the fact that the price of silver is lower now than it was last summer.

Pennsylvania prohibitionists have nominated a man named Swallow for governor. One Swallow does not make a campaign, however.

A Denver paper, owned and edited by a millionaire, contributes to the gaiety of the season by clubbing the money power every morning.

Allen Thurman of Ohio, an original silver man and a stalwart democrat built largely on his distinguished father's sturdy pattern, is out after McLean's scalp in dead earnest. He insists that Ohio senators shall be residents of Ohio.

A Denver grand jury has made a formal apology to the public for not having been able to return indictments against a gang of boodlers and ballot box thieves in that city, although convinced of their guilt, because of inability to secure evidence.

The Penny Press of Minneapolis, the only organ of free silver in the Twin Cities, turned up its toes last week. It has been in a comatose condition since last November, but managed to defer the funeral by contracting a large assortment of 100-cent debts.

A new political departure has been made in Kentucky, which is now putting forward beautiful women as candidates for office. The latest of these is Miss Mary Irvine Lyle of Danville. She is running for school superintendent in Boyle county on the national democratic ticket. She is a brunette.

New York state's prospective revenues from indirect taxation this year include $35,000 from the fees of notaries, $60,000 from the fees paid to the Electrical Subway commission, $30,000 from salt duties, $30,000 from racing taxes, $25,000 from the sale of material manufactured in the state's prisons, $40,000 from the sale of public lands, and $75,000 from miscellaneous sources. The total receipts and expenses of the state this year will foot up $12,000,000, and nearly one-third of the total revenue will be drawn from the excise taxes. The burden of direct taxation for the state gets less each year.

A Bourbon county, Kentucky, republican has died at Hoopstown, in Illinois. He was Lyford Marsdon, one of three Bourbon county citizens who voted in 1860 for Lincoln. Though Abraham Lincoln was a native of Kentucky, he received only 1,290 votes in that state when a candidate for president in 1860, and 600 of these were cast in the two counties of Campbell and Kenton, including the towns of Covington and Newport on the Ohio river, opposite Cincinnati. In Bourbon county Mr. Lincoln received three votes only against 1,750 democratic, and in the county of which he was a native, Larue, he received three votes only.

The attention of the Iowa Dreibund is regarded as a measure of justice to decent newspapers. In criminal prosecutions it provides that if the matter charged as libelous is, in the opinion of the court, proper for publication, the truth may be given in evidence. Prosecution is limited to one county. In any civil action for libel the plea of justification shall be accepted as adequate when it is pleaded that the publication is substantially true in every material respect and proper for public information, and if this plea shall be established there shall be no recovery. It further enacts that "in no civil action for libel shall damages be awarded beyond just restitution for injury actually sustained."

OBSTACLES TO PROSPERITY.

Overproduction of Blatant Demagogues Afflict the Country.

Philadelphia Times.

Ex-Senator Hill of New York delivered a Fourth of July address at Oswego on Monday last in which he presented the chief obstacles to the restoration of prosperity in the terse language possible, as follows:

"There is too much demagogism abroad in the land; there is too much false doctrine taught pertaining to government functions; there is too much encouragement of the spirit of socialism and all that it implies, including communistic and chimerical schemes for a "social democracy," so called; there is too much toleration of disrespect for courts and constituted authorities; there is too much clamor for class legislation; there is too much inculcation of the idea that men can become rich without effort—by the mere fiat of government—instead of earning wealth in the good, old-fashioned way, and there is too much attention paid to cranks blatherskites and political adventurers entitled to no consideration, but who seem to have obtained the public ear and are seeking to pull down the pillars of society."

If any intelligent citizen will carefully study this summary by ex-Senator Hill of the chief obstacles which hinder the return of this country to legitimate industry and trade and thereby to prosperity he must appreciate the fact that the truth has been presented in the most incisive manner.

The country today is suffering more from blatant demagogues and babbling idiots than from all other causes combined, and until the people turn from the socialistic heresies which are poured into their ears by those who seek only to profit by their distress, there can be no substantial return to the content that comes from legitimate efforts in all the channels of industry and enterprise.

Only by honest and well directed industry can the great mass of the people command a just reward for their labors, and all who promise money without earning it or prosperity by legislation, are either knaves or fools and often both. Socialism is the first step toward anarchy, and when anarchy comes, those who have apparently least to sacrifice always suffer most.

There is no country in the world that is so bountiful in its products, or that gives such rich rewards to legitimate industry as our own green land with the most beneficient government of the world. Here there should be plenty at all times for those who in any degree merit it, and it would be so, regardless of the mutations in business and trade, if the people were not diverted from legitimate channels of effort to go rainbow-chasing for ease and fortunes which tempt all to destruction.

Labor is ordained by God as the foundation of human content and prosperity, and every violation of that law brings only multiplied misfortune to all who are thus misled by the fool and the knave to dream of impossible riches without earning them.

THAT INNOVATION IN TEXAS.

Philadelphia Times: It is alleged that a stamp tax on bond transactions may cause many shops of that character to kick the bucket.

Indianapolis News: It is a good thing that the tax on stock transactions was not proposed and adopted by a populist congress. We should never have heard the last of it.

Indianapolis Journal: A tax of 5 cents on each $100 of stock or bonds issued by any corporation may not prevent the issuing of watered stock and moonshine bonds, but it will compel those who do so to pay as they go.

Providence Journal: The ordinary citizen might look on a tax on stock and bond transactions with much of the feeling confessed by the eminent American humorist in regard to the participation of his wife's relations in the late war.

Detroit Journal: The stamp amendment taxing a certain class of bonds was agreed to without difficulty, thus providing for more revenue. Wall street's protest against the stamp tax did not prevail. The tax proposed is by no means a burdensome one. It falls upon those well able to pay it and the revenue therefrom will probably be $15,000,000 or more.

Pioneer Press: The larger and more reputable stock brokers and stock exchanges naturally object to the tax. If their business were confined to actual sales, the payment of 5 cents on each original issue of stocks or bonds, and 2 cents on transfers, would not be regarded as particularly annoying. But as the deals in phantom securities are several hundred times more numerous than those in real ones, and as transactions in phantom stocks must yield to the same tribute to the government as though they were real, the cost of manipulating the various stock boards will be very considerably enhanced.

Philadelphia North American: The framers of the resolution showed great wisdom in the distinction they made between the ordinary corporation stocks and the bonds of states, counties and municipalities, as well as the stocks and bonds of building associations, the latter of which are not to be taxed under the new law. It was plainly the purpose of the senate to secure revenue from those constantly recurring transactions in the stocks and bonds of corporations, which are from their nature properly taxable, as well as from the frequent issues of stocks and bonds by corporations, old and new. The idea of imposing this tax was well conceived, but its full justification will be found in the results achieved by it.

THE OLD TIMERS.

It is seldom that one finds persons who have rounded out almost a century of life still possessing all their faculties and manifesting to a marked degree interest in current events. Such a person is Mrs. Mary Pierce of Boston, who, on July 4, was surrounded by relatives and friends, celebrating her ninety-third birthday. Mrs. Pierce comes of a long-lived family. Her mother was 102 when she died.

Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, the "Father of the British Navy," who has just celebrated his eighty-eighth birthday, still remains on the active list, and is eighteen years older than Lord John Hay, who is next in seniority. Sir Henry Keppel has had a brilliant service career, which dates back to the war between the East India company and the rajah of Nanning, when he acted as lieutenant of the Magicienne at the blockade of Mooran.

Mrs. Jane McConaghy, who died in Philadelphia recently, was 102 years old. She was for twenty years a maiden, fifty years a wife and thirty-two years a widow. She retained her faculties to the last, being able up to the day before her death to read newspapers without the aid of glasses. Mrs. McConaghy may have seen and talked with Washington, but if she did, she never said so, in which respect she was unique among centenarians.

The French artist, M. Francois Louis Francais, who died recently, at the age of 82 was the last representative of the old school of French painters. He was of humble origin, and in early youth was apprenticed to a bookseller. But his talent for painting had already begun to manifest itself, and in his spare time he devoted all his energies to its cultivation, with such success that by the time he attained his majority he was able to support himself as an artist. After studying under Gigoux, he became an exhibitor at the Salon just sixty years ago. In the next few years he was much influenced by Corot, of whose friendship he ever remained proud.

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OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Out of the confused mass of reports and the various uncertainties connected with the situation in the Levant one fact seems to be constantly clearer—the existence of a German-Turkish alliance. Whether there is any such definite agreement between William II and Abdul Hamid as binds the former to Austria and Italy, or even as connects Russia and France, may be doubted. The German is wary and the Turk skeptical. That there is, however, to use the word that has become vernacular in Europe of late, an entente, more or less cordiale, seems to be as certain as anything can be. It explains as nothing else can the course followed by both governments for the past six months, and furnishes the only plausible clew to the present situation. Turkey is pouring troops into Europe in open defiance of both Russia and England and without deigning even to notice France. The German ambassador at Constantinople continues to hold himself as a marplot, paying little heed to the scarcely concealed vexation of his associate ambassadors.

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President Faure will return the czar's visit and will go in a style worthy of France. His reception at St. Petersburg will no doubt be extremely cordial, so that no invidious comparisons may be made. The president will be treated as well at the czar's capital as the czar was at Paris. The understanding or alliance, between France and Russia is appropriately recognized by these official meetings. The present visit is not, however, supposed to have any special significance. There is not supposed to be any new topic for discussion. President Faure's return of the czar's courtesy after a proper interval of time is a diplomatic necessity. Popular feeling at Paris is not so intense in respect to the value of the Russian alliance as it was some years ago. It is now understood that the czar does not propose to throw himself into the arms of France with an exclusive devotion. He goes so far and no farther. Still the alliance is felt to be a great benefit. France is not isolated as she was, but has powerful support in many lines of policy.

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There will be no repetition of the Sepoy mutiny. For one thing, the hand of the British government is too strong, and strong with the strength of loyal native legions, the superb Sikhs and Punjabis, who are as faithful as the Life Guards themselves. For another, there is no provocation for it such as there was before, unless the enforcement of plague-suppressing cleanliness be reason for revolt. Above all, the Indians themselves, from rajah to ryot, have come to a realization of the blessings of a uniform, coherent and progressive government. They know they are incomparably better off than their fathers were under Mogul and Mahratta rule, or than they themselves would now be had they been left to their own devices. There are always some discontented ones, some turbulent and disorderly, some who find selfish profit or base satisfaction in stirring up sedition and inciting to crime. Even the United States has had its Mosi and Debs. But such foes of humanity will find in India today but small encouragement for the plying of their nefarious trade.

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Lord Salisbury can at last point to one little triumph achieved for his foreign policy—namely, the treaty defining the Chino-Burmese boundary. By this treaty the sovereignty of China over the Shan states, on the frontier of Burmah, is acknowledged; but Kokang, one of these states, which commands one of the trade routes into the Chinese province of Yunnan, has been ceded to that power in perpetuity, China having agreed "not to exercise any jurisdiction or authority whatever in the whole of this area." If the Chinese government should deem it advisable to construct railroads in Yunnan the same would be connected with the Burmese lines. The opening of all trade routes between Burmah and China is sanctioned by the treaty, which also permits a British consul to reside and persons under British protection to trade at two cities in Yunnan under the same conditions as at the treaty ports. Of course, these privileges will become the common rights of all nations under the "most favored nation" clause; but the fact that the Burmah boundary treaty was opposed tooth and nail by the French ambassador at Peking, in the interest of the Tonquin route into southern China, will enable Lord Salisbury to point

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