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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of July, 1897. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All rallroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having The Bee. If you ennuot 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 Hee 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

The tariff tinkering is over and currency tinkering is to begin.

Corn tassels make the most beautiful bouquet Nebraska people can wish for.

The brewers were not a day too soon in laying an extra supply of beer keg stamps at 7% off.

Even the popocratic politicians admit that the business of political medicine mixing is picking up with the approach of November.

All the wild animals in the Yellowstone National park may be expected to yield silver furs after Bryan finishes his sojourn in that region.

The senate will not investigate itself. It always takes infinitely more pleasure in investigating people who are not invested with the senatorial halo.

The figure 385,860,000 is given as an estimate of the population of the United States for the year 2000. Everybody, however, is entitled to his own guess.

For another sign of returning prossinking of long hanging church debts that come from numerous towns throughout Nebraska.

think the time propitious to issue another challenge for the America's cup. The British display good horse sense every now and then.

The sum of \$61,086 was expended last year in improving the Missouri at and above Sioux City, and that portion of the river still holds its place on the map as a navigable stream.

Collectors of internal revenue report a the abolition of the discount under the new tariff law. The rush for beer stamps, however, cannot compare with the rush for beer glasses.

President McKinley has decided to held a few appointments over until the next congressional session just to make sure that he will not be deprived of the company of the army of place hunters too early in the season or too suddenly,

"It is the gold standard that kills" shouts Bryan. "It is the rumseller who is driving the country to destruction" exclaims the prohibitionist. When these two shall have reconciled themselves there will be still others who have patented explanations of human mortality.

Statistics show that less than one-fifth aminations successfully get coveted positions in the government employment. The civil service list must constitute nearly as great a lottery as the offices within the arbitrary gift of the appoint

It is announced from the Pacific coast that there is a big demand for heavy clothing for the horde of gold-fevered adventurers who are heading toward Alaska. In view of the present state of the thermometer in most parts of the country this is a demand that ought not to be difficult to meet.

It is really surprising that the stock exchanges have not yet been flooded with freshly printed certificates of stock In those newly discovered Alaskan gold mines. A hole in the ground in Alaska ought to be far enough away and secure from inspection to attract more than the usual number of gullibles who grasp at mining shares not worth the paper they are made of.

DUTY OF THE POLICE BOARD.

It is admitted by every member of the Board of Fire and Police Conneissioners that police reform is the crying demand of the hour. Every memher of the board also admits that police reform cannot be effected until a new chief of police is installed. There is, however, a difference of opinion among members of the board as to the proper course which should be pursued and the man who should be placed at the head of the police department. On the one hand it is urged that the proper thing to do is to make a change in the office of chief regardless whether the change is for the better or for the worse. On the other the contention is that the selection of any chief will be resisted by Chief Sigwart and an order of court procured to prevent the induction of a new chief.

The duty of the police board seems to us very plain. Each member has taken an eath that he will, in the discharge of his duty, consider only the interests of the city and the success and effectiveness of the department. What is the interest of the city? Is it to jump from the frying pan into the fire? Is it to remove one chief because he has proved to be inefficient and put in his place a man without experience as a police officer or disciplinarian and whose appointment affords no assurance of better police protection than we now enjoy? Is it not the duty of the board to replace Chief Sigwart with a man who is known to have more extensive experience and greater executive ability?

As to whether Chief Sigwart will invoke the power of the courts to overrule or obstruct the board in the performance of its sworn duty is quite immaterial. The board cannot evade responsibility for a continuance of the deplorable condition in which our police force finds itself by pursuing a do-nothing policy in anticipation of what the courts may do. The commissioners have subscribed to a solemn oath, "faithfully, impartially, honestly and to the best of their abilities" to discharge the duties devolving upon them and they are expected to perform those duties, let the consequences be what they may.

THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

The United States has a new tariff law and thus one pledge, and perhaps the most important, made to the people by the republican party has been redeemed, There is little to say in regard to this legislation that has not already been repeatedly said during the course of its consideration in congress. Every phase of it has received full and thorough discussion in the press and in the national legislature. The foes of protection have assailed it in the strongest terms at their command. It has called out protests from foreign governments and threats of retaliation. But undismayed by abuse or menace the republicans in congress went on with their task and the consummation was reached when at 4:97 o'clock yesterday President McKinley appended his signature to the tariff bill and it became a law. The new law has two purposes. One

of these is to provide the government with more revenue. For the last four years the receipts of the national treas pry have fallen below the expenditures. It was necessary for the credit and solvency of the government to put a stop to this condition of affairs, wholly inde fensible in time of peace. The new law may not stop deficits in the first year of its operation. The delay in its enact ment gave opportunity for heavy importations and therefore the estimates of revenue for the first year do not contemplate the wining out of deficiencies. But the yield of subse quent years will undoubtedly give a surplus if there is no material increase in expenditures. - The other purpose of perity read the reports of the successful the new law is to give such protection to American industries as will enable them to give employment to American labor. We cannot have prosperity while hundreds of thousands of our people are British yachting authorities do not idle, as they have been for several years, and experience has amply demonstrated that our people cannot be adequately employed with a tariff policy that favors foreign industries.

It is not claimed for the new tariff law that it is a perfect measure. There never has been and probably never will be a tariff law without defects. Every such law has been to a greater or less degree a compromise and the present one is no exception. But as a whole it is a meritorious law, which there is every rush for beer stamps in anticipation of reason to believe will accomplish its old

THE NEEDS OF ALASKA.

The last report of the secretary of the interior suggested the importance of establishing a small military post or police force in the Yukon valley, Alaska. The gold discoveries in that region and the consequent rush of people there greatly emphasizes this suggestion and it seems most necessary that congress should take steps at an early day to make it practically effective. Those who are fa miliar with the conditions in the Yukon region state that the United States gov ernment has acted in so niggardly a manner that things on the American side of the border are allowed to run themselves, which is in great contrasto the methods pursued by the Canadian government. That government maintains of the persons who pass civil service ex- at Fort Cudahy a detachment of mounted police, the commander of which is clothed with the powers of a magis trate, and the whole machinery of the law as applied to territories is in operation. It is said that this police force is a well-drilled and well-equipped bady of men and it is highly probable that it will be strongly reinforced to meet the increased demand for stricter police reg-

The Canadian government has shown far more interest in this northwestern territory and pursued a far more liberal policy respecting it than the United States. Canada builds relay houses. opens up roads and in many other ways follows a policy of encouraging the development of the northwest country. Our government has not been altogether reglectful of this region, but it has not pecially in the matter of establishing the proper enforcement of law. According to the report of the secretary of years and moving forward to prosperity. it scarce. The fact is, however,

territory, but this force numbers only twenty-two, which it is hardly necesordinary circumstances. With the great | for several years. influx of population incident to the gold discoveries the United States should and unless such a force is provided more or less lawlessness and trouble may be

expected. Of course this contemplates temporary is a complete system of government for the territory. The machinery for judicial administration is provided, so far as the concerned, but there is wanted a body of law that shall afford adequate legal extended there and competent officials

appointed to administer. It is impossible to say what the new gold discoveries may amount to. It is possible that their value is exaggerated and on the other hand they may prove to be rich beyond the most sanguine predictions or expectations. But in any event the government of the United States should give more attention to the needs of Alaska in the matter of government.

THE CASE OF PRESIDENT ANDREWS The resignation of President E. Benfamin Andrews from Brown university has furnished the political pollywogs in the popocratic frog marsh a long sought opportunity for testing their lung power. The Andrews Incident at Brown university is denounced as one of the most awful exhibitions of intolerance and persecution that has ever been perpetrated on this side of the Atlantic, President Andrews is held up to the United States senate as a martyr to conscientions conviction and a victim of the despotic money power which seeks to dominate our institutions of learning as it does the marts of commerce.

With the unthinking multitude such ebullitions of indignation and outbursts of spurious patriotism doubtless create the impression that a new crime against silver has been committed, compared with which the crime of 1873 pales into insignificance. The more impressionable 16 to 1 enthusiasts may even be persuaded to believe that President Andrews has been subjected to greater outrage than the professors of Russian colleges who are exiled to Siberia for teaching doctrines that call into question the divine right of the ezar.

As a matter of fact there is nothing in the Andrews incident that would warrant the assumption that the right of free speech or freedom of conscience has been assailed or abridged. Brown university is an institution supported in part by the state of Rhode Island, which means by taxation of property owners of all classes. As president of the university Prof. Andrews stood in the same relation that the chancellor of the Nebraska State university occuples to that institution. While his poliics or religion could not be made sub jects of discipline and while his right to express his honest convictions on any question could not be denied, his active participation in a political propaganda could not help being injurious t

the university. Had President Andrews been content with the free exercise of his prerogative as an American citizen without of fensive partisanship he would not have been subjected to criticism or unfavor able comment by the governing board But he had gone out of his way to ingratiate himself with the political dema gogues and mountebanks who prate about the crime of 1873 and concoct imaginary conspiracles against the American people by the plutocrats and the goldbugs. Instead of devoting himself to the upbuilding of the university he had been expending his energies in furnishing campaign material for the very men who, if successful, would have depreciated the currency, destroyed public credit and reduced the value of the endowments from which the university derives a great part of its revenues.

governing board had, it did not demand he resignation of the president, bu sought merely to restore his usefulnes by curbing his political propensities President Andrews' resignation is there fore voluntary on his part, and the fact that he is already being groomed as a candidate for the United States senate affords ample proof that his chosen domain has become political rather than educational. As to his honest convictions on the money question the less said the better. Presiden Andrews has written on all sides of the question and been so vacillating as to destroy whatever weight his logic or his arguments might have for either side From now on, however, he may be ex pected to become as radical as Teller or any other professional silver agitator

With all the provocation which the

THE AMERICAN MARKET.

The market of the United States is the greatest of the world's markets. The American people consume per capità gore of the necessaries and of most o the luxuries than any other people on earth. A distinguished statesman said a few years ago: "We are nominally 70,000,000 people. That is what we are n mere numbers. But as a market for manufactures and choice foods we are potentially 175,000,000 as compared with the next best nation on the globe." This is capable of statistical demonstration. Even in the period of depression through which we have passed, compelling extraordinary economy on the part of large numbers of our people, the consumption of the necessaries of life in this country has been relatively larger than in any other. It is estimated that in times of highest prosperity the American people consume nearly five bushels of wheat per head annually. In the last few years the consumption has not reached four bushels, but it has still been higher than that of any other country. The same is true of clothing and of nearly everydone all that should have been done, est thing else which people must have. This great market is now growing better. We civil authority and making provision for are emerging from the depression that has weighed so heavily for the last four have been hoarding gold to make

sary to say is insufficient, even under be better fed and better clothed than used.

There is a great deal of talk of tariff wars and of betaliation because it is have a strong police force in the region proposed to adopt a policy that will to which the gold hunters are flocking better preserve this great market for our own people, that will keep it more fully than in recent years for American killed by the negligence of a heartless industries and American labor. There are some who are scared by this talk precautiouary measures. What is needed and are apprehensive of serious consequences from the protests and the professed irritation of countries that trade still smaller sum. The man who wants with us. There would be good reason creation of a federal district court is for this if our new policy involved the destruction of this trade, but it does | well to be killed by some foreign govnothing of the kind. There will still be erament which will be held to account protection to the important interests of a market here for the products of all handsomely for its recklessness. the territory. The land laws should be lands that now do business with us, but they will pay more for the privilege. Undoubtedly in some directions this trade will not be so large as it has been and to this extent foreign industries and foreign labor will be hurt, but if home industries and home labor are benefited we shall have simply done our duty toward ourselves. Common sense, sound policy, every consideration of national progress and prosperity dietate that this great market should not be surrendered to the manufaturers and the cheaper labor of other lands.

If any European or Asiatic country shall conclude to inaugurate a tariff war because the economic policy of the United States is displeasing to it we shall have to take the consequences. though such a contest would not be a one-sided affair. This country would probably be able to strike as hard blows as it received, from whatever source they came. But we do not believe there is any serious danger of such a conflict. Germans and Frenchmen and all others who are protesting and complaining have no notion of throwing away the American market. If they cannot have as much of it as they desire they will take what they can get, and they will buy American products, as they have always done, only according to their needs.

Our true policy is to preserve the American market for Americans as far as it is practicable to do so.

FROM THE LAKES TO THE SEA. A matter of commanding importance to the northwest is that of a waterway from the great lakes to the Atlantic ocean. The proposed enterprise is one of vast magnituder but so great is its importance that there can be no doubt of its ultimate accomplishment, regardless of the cost and the difficulties to be overcome. Preliminary surveys and es timates for possible ship canals from the lakes to the seaboard, as provided for in the last river and harbor bill, have been made by Major Symons of the United States corps of engineers. In a report submitted Major Symons finds the best route to be by way of Niagara, Lake Ontario, the Oswego river, Oneida lake and the Mohawk river. He estimates that the Oswego - route, wholly within our own territory, would cost about \$200,000,000 and he expresses the is a Niagara-Oswego ship canal. He state of New York and not that of the federal government to build the canal. The feasibility of the project being set

tled and its probable cost ascertained, the question as to whether the proposed canal shall be built by the nation or by the state through which it would pass ought not to present any serious diffi culty. It is probably safe to conclude that the waterway would never be built by the state. There was a considerable popular opposition to the widening and deepening of the Eric canal, involving as expenditure of \$9,000,000, so that it is hardly to be supposed that the people of New York would assume the task of constructing a ship canal which would cost at least \$200,000,000. There i another consideration that militates against the idea of state construction and that is the fact that such a canal would be more advantageous to Chicago that to New York, since it would make the former practically a rival seaport New York's commerce is now suffering from the rivalry of other seaports and it is not likely that her capitalists and people would be found favorable to a project that might divert more tradfrom the metropolis.

The question of connecting the great lakes with the seaboard by a ship canat is a national question. It is not the concern of one state only, but of manstates. It is a project which especially contemplates relief and benefit to the great northwest, whose producers would derive from it the advantage of lower freights and the remission of other charges which are now burdensome With the progress in development of this great region the demand for such a waterway will become more urgent and imperative. Already the facilities of transportation for the products of the northwest to the scaboard are at times inadequate. But this is not the only consideration that commends the project of a ship canal. In order that our producers may successfully compete in foreign markets with those of other countries who have cheaper land and labor. they must be able to send their products to those markets at less cost than they

As we have said, the proposed enterprise is one of wast magnitude, but it is not too great 19, he carried out by the American people if they shall be convinced of its necessity, if they shall be satisfied of its national importance. It is a matter in which the people of the northwest especially should feel a deep

and constant interest. The free coinage enthusiasts seem to be the only ones showing evidences of disappointment over the Alaska gold finds. Yet if they believe what they say, that gold has been appreciating in value owing to its increased scarcity, they ought to rejoice over the blow which the opening of new gold fields will give to the alleged plutocrats who the interior the Indian police are an The time is not remote, unless all signs that the ratio of the annual increment

efficient auxiliary in the preservation of are misleading; when the highest stand- to our gold supply is so small that its order and the execution of law in the ard of consumption by the American effect must be almost inappreciable. people will be again reached-when Gold has been proved through the ages everybody who is willing to work will to be the most stable money metal ever

> Spain is to be asked by the United States to pay \$75,000 as an Indemnity to the family of the late Dr. Rulz, who think they can make up for the other exmet his death while imprisoned in a Cuban dungeon. Had the doctor been railroad corporation his family would doubtless have been content to sue for one-third that sum and have thought themselves lucky with a verdict for a to leave his family a good claim for damages by reason of his death will do

The new school land law will put an end to manipulation of school land sales in the interest of collusive purchasers, but it does not lessen the opportunities of the state land commissioner to play into the hands of favorites on the leasehold plan. The management of the school lands calls for never ceasing vigilance on behalf of the public and a rigid impartiality to all tenants of the state. The law may throw safeguards around the state domain, but the law cannot be self-executing.

The Indiana 3-cent street car fare law has reached the point where the state courts pronounce it constitutional and the federal courts declare it unconstitutional. There is no likelihood of a clash of authority, as the law officers as well as the street railway officials are disposed to recognize the decision of the federal court for the time being and the street car patrons will have no alternative but to pay 5 cents for each ride.

Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, the Dakotas, in fact all the transmississippi states are all good soldier states with large menbership in the Grand Army of the Republic. If the 1898 national encampment is only located at Omaha during the exposition it will bring out such an assemblage of veterans from the west as has not been drawn together in long

If President McKinley asks for the abolition of the position of railroad commissioner on the ground that it is a useless office, he will be setting a novel precedent. The duties of the office have, lowever, been practically the same since it was created and if it is useless now it will be difficult to understand why it was not useless from the first.

Senator Aldrich asserted on the floor of the senate the other day that it would be impossible to build a battleship at Omaha. To this we take decided exception. In these days there are few things that are admittedly impossible. It is within possibility even to fight a naval battle on dry land if only prairischooners are used.

American bievele manufacturers ar on their way to Europe to pick up new foreign patented wheel novelties and at opinion that an enlargement of the Erie tachments. They may pick up some canal to admit the passage of lake ton- foreign patents but they cannot pick up nage would cost-only one-fourth as much | the fallen price of the standard bicycle any more than they can put the fabled also thinks that it is the business of the kindergarten Humpty-Dumpty together

A Pertinent Question.

The question arises whether England will allow American gold miners on the Yukon the same privilegeo it demands for English gold miners in the Boer republic.

Floating 'Round the Pole. German scientists take a rather gloom;

view of Andree's chances of success in his balloon dash to the North Pole. They prob-

ably argue that such a "gas bag' scheme is not likely to cut any ice in the way o gathering additional cold facts about the polar mystery. A Soothing Summer Job. Mr. Andree io now sitting on the shady

side of an leeberg writing out that lecture Naught disturbs the awful silence of the pallid arctic waste save the constant click elick of Andree's typewriter and the snort of an occasional polar bear as he strolls that way and gets scared.

Evidence of Theift.

The farmers of Nebraska are not doing so badly after all. Reports from Nebraska as well as from Kansas and South Dakota show that the farmers have been paying of vest amounts of indebtedness in spite of the hard times. Perhaps it would be better and more accurate to may that they have done so because of the hard times. The stringency of the times has enforced economy. People have saved because they expected to have to pay off their mortgages. People have saved because they ex-

A BLOW AT THE CALAMS.

Debt Paying in Nebraska Sorely Irritates the Grawlers. Washington Star.

paying a hard time explaining the fact that be farmers of Nebraska have paid off \$30,000,000 worth of mortgages in the past eight en months. While It is an unmistakabi gn of real prosperity, such as these farmer and others have not enjoyed for goveral years is being argued about and tortured un-he credulous might almost believe that was a sure sign of financial chaos and na ional bankruptcy. The fact is that these armers have been enjoying a splendid stason. Their crops have been excellent, their wheat crops never better, and they have found good rices for their products. The supply of sady money has been plentiful, and they tave applied it immediately to discharging he heaviest burden upon them. In ninetees out of twenty this burden is the age on the farm. It is a dead weight upon he farmer, and when it is lifted prosperity girs to assume a tangle's shape, rep esented actual accumulation of cash, upon sich there is no certain drain. The Nebraska is not peculiar this year. one have been good only in proportion a her states have shared in the beneficence the seasons and the markets, and it is ow in order to hear reports of the sar ort from other parts of the country. Ey Kansas may be expected to cease while she counts her profits. One of the merigage payments in Nebraska is by a 16-to-1 shouter of that state, who asserts that this fleed of good times will result the certain boosting of the silver cause coause, for sooth he says, the farmers will have the more money to contribute to the coinage campaign funds of this year the next and 1999. Here is a superb and the next and 1999. Here is a superbillustration of the faith which follows folly. No amount of practical demonstration can onvince some of these people that this prosco ity is due to the rettlement of business conditions, caused by the quietus put upon the free silver project last fall. The ridioufore ery has already gone forth that if times are better now, how much better would they be under free coinage. Parallel readings of this sort of talk with the Bryanite eneecher of last summer would make mighty interesting literature just now, but it would destroy the reputation of some blatant prophets.

GOOD PLACE TO SHUN.

Pioneer Press: All le not ice that glitters on the Yukon, but for ninety-nine out of every hundred of the people rushing to the Klendyke diggings there's more lee than

Chicago Record: Alaskan enthusiasts who are not to be discouraged by the stories of high prices of the necessaries of life perhaps penses by saving on their ice bills.

New York Mail and Express: No man should rush off to the Alaska gold fields at his pocket or is prepared to subsist for five or six months on a diet of leicles and hope. About all that the average miner gets during his first half year in that region is an over stock of frozen climate.

Courier-Journal: There is a great deal of gold in the Yukon region and somebody is better stay away. If he is ambitious to tempt fortune he can do so at home with as good chances for success and with a great deal more comfort, not to speak of safety Half the labor and privations that mining demands would yield a certain and com fortable return in the ordinary walks of

Philadelphia Times: An Alaska winter cherishes the idea of making a journey there. The winter begins about the middle of Sep-tember and lasts until May, and the tempera ture is often as much as from 60 to 70 degrees below zero. It goes without eaying that such a country cannot be productive region with great difficulty and they can live where white men would starve. Washington Star: It is to be hoped that

ost of the emigrants will learn of the hardships and dangers before they undertake the final journey to Dawson City, for it is practically certain that if all who now de lare their intentions actually make the trip to the gold fields the coming winter will be haps by a famine the like of which has seldom been known. These new arrivals cannot well get to the fields before the end of the mining season, and it will be month; before they begin to realize on their investment, even if they attempt winter mining with success. It is stated that many of the nen now about to go to Alaska are carry ing small stores of money and supplies with them. They are mostly men out of em-ployment and have limited sums to invest.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Even Missourl does not object to a slice of prosperity. It boasts of a \$20,000,000 erop of apple and peaches.

Somebody in Georgia sent a seventy-eight yound watermelon to President McKinley it is altogether too much of a good thing President Eliot of Harvard has announce himself as in favor of the plan to establish Lowell memorial park at the home of the

So far as heard from only one Mrs. Creede turned up to claim the millionaire's estate. The discoverer of Holy Moses regarded one as "a-plenty."

Ex-Senator James W. Bradbury of Main who is now 96 years old, has contributed handsomely to the fund for a statue of Washington, to be presented to the Paris exposition.

A French poet who went out with a sword to a dueling ground to carve a few meters off an offensive critic threw his weapon to the ground in disgust because the other fellow persisted in running away. probable he will smite the dodger with a ooem and vindicate his outraged honor. F. W. Ayer of Bangor, Me., has a collection of postage stamps which ranks third in the world. He recently returned from London, where he was lionized by the phi

latelists (including the duke of York) and it is reported that he sold a single stamp of the Hawaiian issue of 1851 for nearly When it is remembered that the argonaut blazed the trail to California and marked i with bleached human bones, some idea may be formed of the wreckage which will street the trail to Alaska's gold fields. The hard ships endured on the plains and mountains

passed in a country possessing like terrors of mountain and plain coupled with arctic A very pretty story comes in a roundabout way from Pennsylvania, where Rusty Rhodes and Weary Willies doth hibernate A rich Californian about to cross the divid

concluded to investigate which of two brothers in the east deserved a handout. His emissary visited one brother and was received in a gruff and unhospitable man-ner, while the other took him in, fed him and gave him the freedom of the premise: for a week. His generosity was rewarded with the bulk of the fortune. The other was cut off with \$25. Notwithstanding th aversion of the tourists to work they are not above working their imagination.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Reasons Why Bankers Should Favor Chicago Record.

seems to be a popular impression that bankers as a class are opposed to the establishment of postal savings banks in this country. This impression probably to not well founded. At any rate, there is no good reason why bankers in general should be opposed to postal savings banks. They are not in countries where the system is in operation.

National bankers certainly have no cause o oppose the establishment of postal say ings banks. These banks would take only the small deposits, which most national banks refuse to bandle at all. Many nabankers recognize this, and, instead f antagonizing the postal system, give their indorsement to it as a project deel benefit the country, and especially calculated to give added stability to govern-

The larger and more firmly established state and private banking institutions have othing whatever to fear from a postal say ings bank system, which will pay only low rate of interest and accept deposit limited in amount eo as to acco mmodate only the working population and the persons small means, to whom the security that only the government can give is worth a great deal. In fact, the postal savings banks are likely in time to be a direct benefit to re liable banking institutions. They will add to the wealth of the country and tend to increase the number of these having in pos-session money enough to open an account with a bank. The postal banks will help to ollect the very small savings and make them available as loanable funds in sums which he ordinary banks need not despise

Most of the substantial savings banks he United States are located in the Nev England states and New York. The rest the country is very poorly supplied ind-with savings banks of any sort. The N England savings banks of any sort. The New England savings banks are mostly truste-savings banks, operated solely for the bene-fit of savings depositors and not for the profit of these who supervise the manage-ment. That being the case, the savings banks of New England would have no ke interest in opposing the introduction other form of savings banks promising fit to the people. Because New England the need is not so great there for postal banks as in other parts of the country, that would constitute no reason for position to a system so badly needed in other

portions of the country.

The class of banks that probably will opose the postal system are those privat banks that are greatly in need of more pub-lic supervision and control and that in man-cases ought to be forced to go out of business altogether. Such banks generally pron iso a high rate of interest, and they usuall are the ones to get the deposits of thos whom a postal savings bank is designed especially to accommodate. The class of banks most likely to fall are the very banks most likely to have deposits of working people. This class of banks will oppose postal banks, of course, but their opposition but constitutes an argument in favor of the system giving promise of absolute security to the depositor whom it is especially the

duty of government to protect.

The establishment of postal savings banks would tend to raise the standard of bankwould tend to raise the standard of bank-ing, to the benefit of those who conduct a logitimate and safe businers. With postal banks in existence, the person of small means who wants above everything else a safe place of deposit would avoid the shaky oncerrs that now bring so much edium upor the banking business. The result would be that the reliable banks doing a legitimate business would come to have a better hold upon the confidence of the people, for the poorer concerns could not continue to exist. SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Cleveland Leader: Mr. Moody claims that the three great temptations which assail young men today are the bicycle, the trolley car and the Sunday newspaper.

No wonder the world is steadily growing better. Ploneer Press: The evangelist Needham of its attractiveness by declaring that "there are no female angels," and attempting to prove the fact by scripture. If he's right, most men will prefer to remain on carth. Sloux City Tribune: A New Jersey preacher says there are no female angels

which is only another way of saying that there are no angels, for whoever heard of a man that approached the angelic, unless it was when he was calling on his beat girl. Chicago Times-Herald: A Kansas clergy-man sweetly remarks: "If a hare-brained silly, mimicking, foolish, sleek, well-groomed dancing man should waltz around a ball room with my wife I would hunt him up the next morning and kick him around the public square." Is there any law in Kansas to compel a minister's wife to dance with

any one against her will? Northwestern Catholic: Rishon Ronacum arises to assure the country that his difficutties with the priests of his diocese are not yet at an end; that trifling performances are yet necessary to close the controvers that, in fact, "the fight goes bravely on controversy Bishop Bonacum's vision is peculiar. He can see a fly on a barn door at the distance of a mile, though unable to see the barn. The

DOMESTIC IDYLS

Detroit Free Press: She—They say Fred s an awfully good fellow. He—Yes, too good to be true.

Indianapolis Journal: "What caused the estrangement between Bilsapps and his wife, do you know?"
"I think their becoming strangers was the result of getting too well acquainted."

Town Topics: The Wife-What a sweet smile there is on the baby's face, John.
The Husband-Yes, he's probably dreaming that he's keeping me awake. Chicago Post: "She says she was hugged

by a ghost."
"And what did she do?"
"Screamed."
"Well, I should think she would if she

ouldn't get anything more tangible Boston Transcript: Mrs. Meddleby-Your husband has turned out to be such a bad man that I suppose you will never marry again?

Widow Weeds—We'l, I won't go so far as that; but I will say that if I ever should marry again, it will be with another man. Chicago Record: Owner of the Rejecting Hand—That ticket is good for only one.
The One with the Ticket—Well, we're one. If you don't believe R—Show him the certificate Sal!

Puck: Mrs. Homespun (indignantly)-Here's an ticle says that in Formosa wife costs so.

Mr. Homespun-Well, a good wife is wuth Cleveland Plain Deaaler: "You woouldn'

ake that man for a great inventor, would you?"
"No; is he?"
"He is. He invented an excuse for being
out with the boys that satisfied his wife,
and he's been married seventeen years!"

Indianapolis Journal: "I'd rather our enragement were not announced until the end of the session," said the statesman, "And why, dear?" asked the woman he and won. "I don't want it charged that I am speculating in sugar.

HIS LAMENT. Cleveland Leader. She loves the sen, she loves the land, She loves to ride her bike; She loves to grasp the ribbons and Drive gayly down the pike.

She loves to dance, she loves to sing, This maid so fair and free; the seems in love with everything Upon this earth—but me!

A VITAL QUESTION.

Denver Post Denver Post.

All dressed she stood for the party, a pleture of loveliness rare.

With jewels agleam on her bosom and flowers entwined in her hair;

And her husband in proud contemplation surveyed her from frizzes to feet.

And gloated with pride o'er the picture so daintly lovely and sweet.

Her bright azure eyes she turned on him with sort of a questioning glance;

Her rosy lips parted, revealing rare pearls Her rosy lips parted, revealing rare pearls that a god would entrance;
And moving yet closer toward him, with modest and ladylike grace.



HAPPY MAN

is he who is well dressed without great cost-and one may well pat himself on the back who has the satisfaction to be wearing a summer suit of our make.

It is a common fault of light-weight apparel that it is slimpsy in texture and loosely thrown together. It won't

We take as much pains to shape properly and sew well our hot weather suits as we do with the dressier garments for winter, and we use none but materials that can be counted upon for good ser-

Our guarantee with every garment.

