THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Ree (Without Sunday), One Year. \$6.00 hally Ree and Sunday, One Year. \$6.00 is Months. \$6.00 is Months OFFICES:

Omaha: The Bee Building.
South Omaha: Singer Bilk., Cor. N and 24th Sts.
Council Buffs: 10 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office: 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York: Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Bildg.
Wassington: 501 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor. BUSINESS LETTERS. All tusiness letters and remittances should be blreased to The Bee Publishing Company, main. Drafts, checks, express and postofic oney orders to be made payable to the order

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George B. Tzschuck, Secretary of The Bee Pub octual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printe Juring the month of June, 1987, was us follows 20.228

19,574

1395, 412 Total

Less deductions for unsold and returned copies 9.217 Total net enter. Net daily average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-ence this 2d day of July, 1597. 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 Ree 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 husiness office in person or by mail. The address will be changed as often as desired.

The man who attends strictly to his own business is not complaining these

The 1898 meet of the League of American Wheelmen would look well in the list of Omaha's exposition year attractions.

Mexican silver dollars down to 45 cents and steadily declining. There must be every day.

Why is it not as easy to presecute the owner of a slot machine for keeping gambling devices as for failing to pay the license?

fair will be held in Omaha in September and as usual will be greater, grander and better than ever.

With the tariff law a reality, some of those various local projects for new manufacturing enterprises at Omaha ought to take tangible form.

The people of Nebraska are slowly but surely becoming convinced that a division-of-the-spoils fusion does not mean retrenchment or reform.

The republican county committee should be called at once. There are only four weeks from now to the state convention and the voters should have at least two weeks' notice of the primary election.

Powderly will take the reins as commissioner of immigration ad interim, but the senate may have something to say yet as to whether his new position shall be a permanent one for the usual fouryear term.

If the proposed homeseekers' excursions really consist of homeseekers they ought not to want to visit any other state after inspecting Nebraska. When it comes to inducements held out to homeseekers Nebraska stands at the front.

The Ak-Sar-Ben is doing great work in establishing and cementing an era of States for any probable exigency. The good feeling between the people of Nebraska towns. In this work the local organization deserves every encouragement.

Should the secretary of war determine to send a detail of United States troops to Alaska he may feel safe from an avalanche of applications from officers to be assigned to a post whose special attraction is a north pole climate ten months out of twelve.

Property owners along streets ordered paved have thirty days under the law to designate the paving material they wish used. But there is nothing in the law to prevent them from signifying their desires in this respect within ten days, and if a majority agree on any one material the work can proceed without further delay.

Pat O: Hawes is entitled to a gold medal. He is the only republican in Nebraska who could induce a populist legislature and a populist governor to give him 25 per cent for collecting money due Nebraska from Uncle Sam, when we have six congressmen and two senators in Washington capable of attending to the state's business.

In spite of all the assertions to the contrary, The Bee has reason to believe that the Omaha and Council Bluffs work. Mr. McKinley is a methodical bridge is one of the best paying invest- | worker and he never allows himself to ments in this section. It is the policy become irritated, qualities which enable utilized by clever demagogues to keep of the owners of all such corporations to minimize their revenues in order to head | time without much wear and tear upon off popular demands for reduced fares his vital forces. Besides, his long exand increased tax valuations.

SECRETARY GAGE ON CURRENCY.

Secretary Gage is a conservative man and there has hardly ever been a time when there was greater need for such a man at the head of the financial department of the government. It is under stood that in a general way the secretary of the treasury is in sympathy with the demand for a reform of the currency. Before he was publicly named or perhaps thought of in connection with that distinguished position he was known to dianapolis conference. We accepted the proposition promulgated by that conference that the essential basis of currency reform is the ultimate retirement of all classes of United States notes and he agreed with the other views expressed by the bankers and business men who met at Indianapolis early in the present year. In short, Mr. Gage was fully identified with the currency reformers and was generally recognized as one of

the leaders in that cause. The secretary still believes that the currency system needs revision, but he is not among the extremists who think that there can be no confidence and no recovery of prosperity until this revision is had. Mr. Gage's speech to the business men of Boston will be reassuring to all but those who want an immediate overhauling of our currency-the impatient and persistent so-called reformers who can see nothing but harm in existing financial conditions. What says the experienced financier at the head of the national treasury? "On the financial side there is really no pressing need for haste," he declared. "There is certainly no immediate occasion for anxlety. With ample reserves in the public treasury, with financial centers in a full supply of loanable funds, with interest invitingly low, with erop prospects most promising and a good market assured. with new mineral resources coming into view, who dare indulge in doleful forecasts?" These things must be apparent to all practical men of intelligence, Grant that some changes, in the direction of simplifying and strengthening the currency system, are desirable, still there is no reason for haste or anxiety. We have had this system for many years, during which the country enjoyed the highest degree of prosperity in its history. We have had with it industrial expansion, agricultural growth, increase in domestic and foreign commerce and a great augmentation of the national wealth. Why may we not have all this again with this same currency system, if all other conditions to material progress and prosperity are present? This paper can heartily endorse the

views of Secretary Gage quoted above because they are in complete accord with what we have repeatedly said, that the anxiety manifested by some for currency reform is needless and that the agitation of the subject at this time can accomplish no good and may do harm. Certainly there is danger of ill effects when men of responsibility in financial and business circles persistently pronew crimes against silver committed claim distrust of the currency system and constantly declare that there can be no great or permanent improvement in financial and business conditions until the currency is reformed according to their notions. Secretary Gage will have It must be remembered that the State country and to the cause of reviving centers or terminal points, there would prosperity if his sound and conserva tive utterances shall silence for a time at least the impatient and for the most part impracticable currency reformers.

THE LIGHT GOLD EXPORTS.

The exports of gold from this country recently have been so small as not to attract much attention and there is noth ing to indicate any enlargement of the movement in the near future. On the contrary, the conditions appear likely to cause the importation of the yellow metal.

According to late London advices such shipments of gold as have been made from this country caused no stir there, because it is evident that with a rising market for wheat and the prospect of a phenomenal demand tor breadstuffs from Australia, as well as Europe, gold will soon be moving toward this country. The fact that it is now otherwise is chiefly due to the return of American securities. It is said that the tendency among English investors is in the direction of selling American stocks when ever prices improve and as they are likely to continue to improve this may cause temporarily a moderate drain of gold. But this cannot last long and can hardly become serious.

One of the most substantial and reassuring features of the financial situation is the ample supply of gold in the United treasury reserve is now \$144,000,000 and Omaha and the people of neighboring the New York banks are well supplied So far, therefore, as the available stock of gold in the country is concerned there is not the slightest reason for any appre hension that every demand will not be met without causing the least financial disturbance. As the situation now looks the country will be still stronger in this respect six months hence.

THE PRESIDENT'S VACATION.

President McKinley has gone on an extended vacation and the entire American people will wish him the greatest possible enjoyment of a well-earned rest. Mr. McKinley may not have worked harder, during the little more than four months since he became president, than did some of his predecessors, but he has been kept pretty fully occupied and officers, the only way for the police much of the time his duties have been board to retreach is by reducing the of a rather arduous and exacting nature. Of course the most serious strain on him has been in hearing and considering the applications of office seekers, though he found a way to relieve himself in part of this task, the most annoying and perplexing which a president has to perform, by making senators and representatives to a large extent responsible for appointments. He has been criticized for this, but there is much to be said in commendation of the plan, not the least of which is that it saves the executive energy for more important

clusions promptly on most subjects pre- the true reform party. sented for his consideration. In these respects he is one of the best equipped chief magistrates the country has ever

President McKinley has grown in the to the wisdom of the policles he repre-

UNION PACIFIC BRIDGE TOLLS. The original Union Pacific bridge was erected at a cost of \$1,200,000 and bonded for \$2,500,000. It is well known that the bridge earned enough to pay for itself every five years, after deducting interest, expenses of maintenance and repairs. The bridge was chartered in The bonds were to run twenty years, and if the bridge receipts had all been turned in there should have been no unredeemed bridge bonds of that issue. But the financiering of the bridge has always been on the heathen Chinee plan. Nobody will ever know just how much was actually earned and honestly expended for the bridge. Suffice it to say, that nearly \$400,000 of the original bond Issue remains unpaid and the bridge, which could be duplicated today for \$500,000, will be included in the bill of sale of the Union Pacific road, subject to a prior lien of over \$1,100,000.

The reorganization plan contemplates taking up this indebtedness with 4 per cent bonds, which will make in round figures a fixed charge on the Omaha bridge of \$45,000 a year. The original fixed charge on \$2,500,000 of bonds at 8 per cent was \$200,000 a year, and it is safe to assume that the cost of maintenance and repairs of the present bridge will be no greater than it was for the first bridge. In fact, it is safe to assert

it will not be one-half as much. The bridge tolls from 1872 to 1885 were at the rate of \$10 per car and 50 cents per passenger. The lowest present bridge toll is \$4 per car and 25 cents per passenger. If, under the plan of reorganization, the bridge is still to be maintained as a toll gate separate from the railroad, which is wrong in principle and unjustifiable in practice, the rates should be readjusted pro rata with the changed conditions. The fixed charges will have been decreased from \$200,000 to \$45,000 a year, and the toll should be at least correspondingly decreased. The highest freight charge should not exceed \$2.50 per car, and the passenger rate 12% cents.

Nothing has done more to retard the growth of Omaha and to cripple its commerce than the exorbitant discriminating bridge tolls. From this embarge it is to be hoped the foreclosure of the Union Pacific will afford permanent relief. It is to be hoped that the management of the reorganized road will be content with an income from the bridge ment of this city with respect to this bridge were pursued by every railroad that expended millions for tunnels, viadone a most important service to the duets and bridges in approaching trade have been government ownership of rail roads long ago. Although foreclosure is yet several months distant, it is not too early for Omaha to commence a campaign for the reduction of the bridge tolls and the abolition of the differentials as soon as the new management takes control.

> FURTHER INVESTIGATION CALLED FOF. The disclosures of systematic overcharges by contractors for printing and stationery, brought to the notice of the council by Councilmen Stuht and Lobeck, call for further investigation. For several years there has been a well-defined suspicion that the contractors for city job printing and stationery were either delivering articles of inferior quality or short measure, or were allowed to collect higher prices than they were entitled to under their contract. This suspicion was founded upon the fact that the contracts went to the same parties for a succession of years i at prices in many instances way below cost. In printing, as in all things, comsetition may bring down prices to a ruinous point, but it is not likely that parties would renew contracts that involved

The report made by Councilman Studd shows conclusively that the bills of the printing contractors have been outrageously padded. Some articles have been billed at four or five times the contract price. This could not possibly have been overlooked if the officers or clerks charged with checking them up had exercised reasonable vigilance. The natural inference is that there has been collusion in the city hall with the contractors. In any event the fact that the overcharges have not been discovered until now indicates gross negligence. It is the imperative duty of the council to institute a thorough investigation by disinterested experts, going back, if necessary, to the first contract made with the present contractors.

Notice has been served on the police board by the council that it must keep expenditures within the proceeds of the levy for police purposes. Inasmuch as the charter prescribes the pay of police There is certainly no need of two chief detectives or seven detectives who do not detect anything. With a competent chief, half the detective force can be dispensed with and regular patrolmen utilized for detective work There is nothing in the charter that will prevent the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners from abolishing useles: offices and dispensing with men whose services are not needed or cannot be paid for out of the funds at its disposal.

Many honest populists are discovering that the cheap money will-o'-the-wisp is nothing but a delusion and a snave time without much wear and tear upon his vital forces. Besides, his long experience in public affairs and his well-

settled views on nearly all matters of making their way into the ranks of the public concern, enable him to reach con- republican party, which was founded as

Despite all the care bestowed upon it, minor inequalstencies and errors of copying have doubtless crept into the tariff bill during its various changes in and confidence of the country. He is out of configutee and conference. But stronger with the people today than as a whole there will be no difficulty in when he went into office. All have faith in his sincerity of purpose, whatever The few defects in the law will be easily approve of the currency plan of the In- difference of opinion there may be as cured by proper amendatory legislation when congress reconvenes next winter In regular session.

The British government explains how it came to buy American steel rails for the government-owned East Indian railway by the simple fact that the American bid was over \$40,000 less than the lowest competing British bid. When American manufacturers are able to sell steel rails to the British government by underbidding all comers, American industry gains perceptibly in prestige.

The road seems clear to Union Pacific foreclosure and reorganization. But it must be remembered that the Huntington syndicate is resourceful of expedients, and it is not certain whether it termination of the Union Pacific receiv-

Silver yesterday touched the lowest solnt on the market ever scored. Wheat and other farm products, on the other hand, continue to rise or hold their own. The popocratic doctrine that the price of silver governs the price of wheat must have been repealed.

> Others Don't Count. Detroit Journal

As a whole the Dingley law is satisfactory o protectionists and whether the free traders are pleased.

When the wheat season is ended the country will be \$100,000,000 richer from that source than last year What is that but prosperity?

What, Indeed?

Wheat Shatters a Theory. Globe-Democrat A bushel of wheat is worth nearly twice

as much as the bullion in a silver dollar. Prof. Coin's favorite economic theory, like his money, is subject to a discount of 50 pe cent. Important Geographical Fact.

The current discussions of Alaska serve to recall a geographical fact that is not of gen ral knowledge. It is that when we include Alaska, the United States extends farther west than it does cast from San Francisco This information, will have a tendency widen the scope of these young men who are being constantly urged to go west.

It Will Be Scrutinized.

The idea of paying cash for eignatures for frontage petitions has been elaborated by ex-Treasurer Harrieg of Nebraska, who is new under sentence for defalcation, but who has appealed his case and desires to get out on Owing to the heavy amount of recutity required he has found difficulty in getting the men to sured good for him. He has idopted the expedient of paying \$10 for each \$1.000 bond secured. It is said that in this way nearly the whole sum of the bond rethat will cover the fixed charges and cost of maintenance, repair and operation. If the policy that has been pursued for twenty-five years to the detri-That is too low a rate for money in these

To Encourage Thrift.

Chicago Record. The establishment of postal savings banks Many who are willing to sacrifice much in order to lay by money for future needs have been discouraged in attempts at saving by their experience with inscure banking institutions. After toding money once or twice in bank failures it is little wonder that some prefer to spend their money either than practice self-denial only to see their savings dissipated in the hands of others to whom this were intrusted for safe The federal government should e tablish postal savings banks and thus offer to those who desire to take on habits of thrift an absolutely secure place of deposit for their gavings.

NO DISCRIMINATION AT KLONDYKE. If Canada Persists, This Country May Adopt Retaliatory Measures.

St. Louis Globe-Democra The Canadian journals which are howling laws to exclude American miners from Klondyke gold diggings are exhibiting some of the spirit which has kept their cour try backward and feeble among the growing and progressive nations elsewhere on the continent. Canadians and all other sorts and conditions of men rushed to Califernia, Pike's Peak and the other gold digginss of the United States. They worked under the same conditions as Americans; and many of them made fortunes and went home to spend them. Laws discriminating against Americans in the Klondyke region might provoke retalia-tion in the United States from which Canada would suffer.

SILVER AND WHEAT.

Recent Events Have Swept Away Popocratic Arguments as to Ratio.

Baston Advertiser. It may have been noticed that the ex silver orators, who swere formerly o fond of assuring the western farmers that 'an ounce of cliver would always buy a bushel of wheat" have censed to take any nterest in the recent quotations of American ereals. This is very much to be regretied. cause those quotations are very interesting the farmers themselves just now. A year ego a bushel of wheat sold at about 65 cents and at present it is selling at 83 cents. This adavnce, of course, means a great deal t

armers generally.

Now if there he any truth or basis of fac the long-quoted argument of the silver nen it is to be acquipted as a matter of court that during the nest year white wheat to-advanced about 30 per cent in value silver has advanced in the same way. A year ago, however, the market quotation on silver was over 65 cents up ounce, while the present words, while wheat has advanced nearly 30 per cent in 1654 sliver has fallen 10 per cent in value. The contrast is so striking significant that it seems a matter for that the giver men should suddenly egret that ti have lost all o(i interest in a matter which

nsy once thought so important.

More than this the silver mon, it will be remembered, eleimed that wheat was selling such a lew price because gold was so According to their argument there was not enough fold in the world to satisfy the legitimite, demands of business, and therefore the persons who had the gold were practically able to dictate prices to the poor armers, who had wheat or other agricultural products to sell. This also is a very in-teresting theory or line of argument which was once a favorite with the silver men, which seems to have been suddenly and cruelly neglected by them, just when the argument is likely to attract a good deal of

In the past two weeks news of great gold discoveries have been printed all over the civilized world. MilBone of dollars worth of gold are being brought to the United States from the new gold fields and the world's of gold has thus been suddenly in the price of wheat has advanced 8 cents and in about a week the price of eliver has fallen nearly one cent an ounce. There is hardly

FARMERS ARE PROSPEROUS.

Products, Not Scentities.

Europe wants our gold, but this year must take our wheat instead. This is a most wholesome feature of the present sit-uation. European aid to the stock market does not come through buying securities, but through buying our products, which is the most substantial assistance that could be given. Our wheat goes forward for consumption, never to return. If our stocks had gone forward they would have come back again at an inconvenient time, in all probability at a higher range of prices than they had been purchased.

Pessimist is an Anachronism. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

It is an axiom of economics in the United

States that when the farmers are prosperous the whole country is presperous. In 1897 the condition of the farmers is better than it was before in half a dozen years. The crops are large here and small abroad, which is one reason why the increased home supply will be accompanied by good prices. Another reason is that the general business situation improving steadily and rapidly, and this will greatly increase the home demand. The one country in the world in which the pessimiat will be an anachronism, for the near future at least, is the United States.

> Sure of Enormous Crops. Chicago Times-Herald

The facts show that prosperity has come to the American farmer. He is sure of enor-mous crops, and the prices have been going He has more to sell than he had a year ago, and he will get better prices for nearly ents, and it is not certain whether it all of his products. The farmer will get has given up the task of obstructing the \$100,000,000 more for his wheat than last year, \$40.0 0,000 more for his corn, \$10,000,000 more for other grain and \$200,000,000 more for his live stock—a total of \$250,000,000.

The resumption of industrial enterprises all over the country has made a bigger mar ket for the farmer's products and stiffened the prices, and a shortage in the crops of other countries offsets the effect of an epor mous increase in the crops of this country. season is so far advanced that it is pos sible to make reasonably reliable estimate of the crep, and the prices used in making the comparison are based on actual sales in the open market. The figures show why the American farmer, sure of handsome returns from his products, is already wiping out his mortgages, as shown by reports published

Now is His Time.

The western farmer is already selling wheat for 70 cents per bushel and this will be the lowest price of the year if this country adopts fairly shrewd methods in disposing of its grain. There is no question but that the requirements of the consuming countries of the world from as will be far ahead of last year and that the supply of the curplus countries, Russia, India, Australia and Argentine and others, will be less even than last year. This situation has been apparent for some weeks, but the ac-tual buying of wheat and the hurried char-tering of versels have brought it to the attention of the general public within a few ays. This hungry demand is interesting at this time from a diplomatic as well as a pusiness point of view. In one broath the wily foreigner is threatening to stop deal-ing with us and in the next he demands read from us to prevent his starvation nexwinter at better prices than he has paid recently. In our dealings with Europe we recently. In our dealings with Europ sell necessities of life and we generally of Europe merely inxuries-a strong fact if there is to be international contention business questions. The prospect for the grain trade has surprised and pleased the as another evidence that things are going right now.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The race of the incoming ocean liners last eck to beat the Dingley bill, or rather bear he treasury, was almost pathetic.

A Brooklyn man spanked his wife and sent er to bed supportess because she would no him. Mr. Mary Ellea Lease never did

President McKinley and Mrs. McKinley will attend the wedding of Miss Frances liayes, a daughter of ex-President Hayes, at plegel Grove, O., on September 1 On the authority of the physicians th

Jersey City boy who swallowed the motto outton with "I have troubles of my own" printed on it now has trouble in his midst, A Paducah paper having asked Colonel Watterson if he did not choke when he wallowed the sound money platform state, the colonel responds: "He wrote it you jucknes!

The Rev. Thomas Needham, evangelist s eadly at variance with the vaudeville nos who proclaimed some years ago that "there are no angel men.

There is so old philosopher, prophet and poet in California who claims that he solved the problem of living forever. ives a hermit's life, cats only three times a reek and never expects to die.

There is a negro man working near Dublin, Ga., who says he is one of forty children by one mother. He mays his mother was carried four times, and gave birth to twentyvon boys and thirteen girls in North Caroina, and is yet living. Mrs. Charlotte Smith of Boston, known a

everal kinds of a social reformer, has sent petition to congress asking for an approristion to send 100,000 unmarried women o Alaska. A petition of protest is in order om the married women whose husband ave gone there. The tomb of President William Henry Carrison, at North Bend, O., is being re-constructed, the brick structure being re-

laced by one of blue limestone. There are velve bodies, including four children, the tomb, and vacant receptacles for the in A stern parent at Dover Plains, N. Y., who doesn't wish his daughter to clope with objectionable suitor, has put a deputy beriff is charge of the young woman while is away from home. So if the youth tries

to break into the house, the young woman will not be the only person on the premises who has an attachment for him. Santa Fe trainmen youch for the statement hat Friday's through California train was lagged by section men two miles this side of Lexington because the rails of the track had f sleigh runners, the heavy spikes having een pulled from the oak ties and trow

into the air by the strain of the bending rails. John Bacon of Easton, Pa., has in his porsection a copy of the Weekly Museum of March 4, 1797, in which is related the folowing ancedote: "At the conclusion of the war Dr. Franklin, the English ambassador, and the French minister, Vergenis, dining gether at Versailles, a toast from each called for and agreed to. The British cater began with, George HI, who, like he sun in its meridian, spreads a luster broughout and enlightens the world.' The French minister followed with, 'The illus rious Louis XVI, who, like the moon, sheds nild and benignant rays on and influences the globe.' Our American Franklin ther gave, George Washington, comman the armies, who, like Joshua of old

nanded the sun and the moon to stand still and they obeyed him.' ' IRON INDUSTRY ACTIVE.

at Present Rate, Production Will Be Greater Than Last Year.

The shutting down of a few iron furnaces uring June has been pointed to as an evicence that the signs of prosperity were mis leading, since the iron industry has been gen-erally considered one of the thermometers trade conditions. Even by less extreme emmentators it has been alluded to as an lverse indication. The facts in regard to he iron output, however, expose the fallacy of these conclusions. A recent statement the American fron and Steel association hows that the production of pig iron for the first six months of this year amounted to 4.403,476 gross tons, as against 4.976,236 tons in the first bulf of 1896 and 3.646.891 tons in the account half. At the same rate the out-out for this year would amount to abou 0,000,000 tors. As the maximum output yeartrained is only a little over 10,000,000 tons it shows that the furnaces have been more than usually active. The comparison is only discouraging when made with the first half of 1896. Considering the low range of prices the showing is very good. The recent further fall is explained by the existence of ac cumulated stocks, which will be quickly ex hausted as soon as the practically assured business revival makes some headway.

THE CURRENCY MESSAGE.

Cleveland Plain Desier: The president is nonced to the undoubtedly right in asking congress to take political issue, except as republicans proudly measures for the reformation of our numetary refer to it as an evidence of the wisdom of system and the country will thoroughly inrepublican rule. It may be predicted also do see him in his statement that the subject that the method by which the McKinley addressive the attention of congress at ministration has early got its leading policy and receive the attention of congress at ministration has early got its leading policy be postponed until the regular session. . Philadelphia North American: It may be

said for the currency message that it merely requested congress to authorize a non-partisan commission of men well informed in finance for the consideration of a rian to simplify the currency. No legislation further was requested. The house passed a bill authorizing the commission, and the senate quietly pigeon-holed 1:--as was expected. The status quo le not changed, there. fore, only the views of the president are now

Buffalo Express: The currency message on Saturday makes it plain that the chief nues. As no man can reach forward and executive is of the opinion that some changes grasp the course of events, these differing in the monetary system are desirable and opinions will have to be adjudicated by that they should be made at once. He says: actual experiment. The excessive importations to avoid the new duties will, of course, of congress at its special session. It ought affect the revenues for a few months. But not to be postponed until the regular ses- we shall soon see whether the bill will not slon." But the president does not indicate give that impetus to industry which the nature of the changes which he regards cause a resumption along the whole line. We SE DECCESARY. Philadelphia Record: The message will

have a wholesome effect upon the country. It will tend to unify and reanimate the sound money ranks, and it will be accepted at home and abroad as an earnest and a pledge that, whatever the financial vagaries of the enate, the executive branch of the governnent, at least, is equarely set against any cheapening of the dollar of the people, and that that dollar cannot be Mexicanized so ong as Mr. McKinley shall sit in the White House. The senate may flunk, but the president intends to do his duty.

Philadelphia Inquirer: In its closing hours he house of representatives passed a bill for a currency commission in accordance with the views of President McKinley, as expressed in his special message on the sub-ject. The senate sent the bill to committee and we shall hear nothing from it until next year-perhaps not at all. We cannot but look upon this move as a mistake at the present time. While it is true that there are some things in our currency system that need mending it is hardly wise to agitate the matter at present, and we doubt whether any commission will settle the question satis Inctorily.

Springfield Republican: Was the president sincere in all this, or moved merely by his own inaugural words and by a promise made to the agents of the Indianapolis business men's conference of last Jaunary? He had decided to send in the message two or three weeks ago, but republican senators urged its postponement. These same senators now saw they never had any idea of seriously tempting the passage of a commission bill. Either the president was aware of this, or they deceived him. Anyhow the delivery of the message was put off until congress was about to adjourn, and then the senate shelved it with scant courtesy. The pres-ident could hardly have expected any other result. He must have been aware of what would come of this last hour dispatch. It proves altogether to be about the biggest farce ever enacted between prosident and

THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

Accomplishes Two Purposes.

The McKinley tariff accomplished two purposes; it protected home industries and made them prosperous, and it provided am-ple revenue. The Dingley law is all but certain to do likewise. The Wilson tariff crippled our home industries, and did no produce sufficient revenue from imports for the necessary expenses of government.

Beginning to Hedge.

But, when all is said, will not this tariff bring prosperity? No, it will not. Pros perity is coming; there is reason to be eve that it is close at hand. Its sproutings are seen on every hand. But it coming in spite of a tariff whose only ef-fect can be to make it harder for industry to recover the ground lost by the great com-

Better Than Its Predecessor.

The Dingley bill is better very much better, in itself and in history, than its predeszor was. The new act is the product of influences more creditable to the American people, is more just to all sections of the subservient to private as posed to public interests and was contructed on lines vastly more nearly in conformity to sound ethical and economic principles. The people of the United States as a whole, are justly to be congratulated

Work of Statesmen.

Not visionary theorists, but practical states nen, were required to re-establish the condiions of American presperity, which had been distributed by the meddling folly of charlatans, beginning with Bland in 1871 nd ending with Wissn in 1894. Practical statesmen, representing the policies which have been identified with American prosper ity in the past, were placed in control of affairs by the suffrages of the people in 1896 The new tariff is the first reward of the popular wisdom exhibited in that election. The next reward will be a measure of cur rency reform.

Not the Only Factor.

And let it first of all be kept in mind that nolody's tariff bill can either make or un-make the vast promise and potency of this grand republic, teeming with natural wealth and possessed of unbounded push and enter-We have had good times under the west tariffs and under the highest. The stegral factors that make for prosperity are iltimately beyond the reach of all tariff inkering, however much it may at times listurb the regular course of business. It to seize hold of some spoke of the charlot shoddy is being's laugh Once out of its temporary starting it erting it. Once out of its temporary ruts is sure to move and make up for lost

Climax of His Career.

The climax in the career of William Mc Cinley was reached when he signed tariff bill. If the ideas embodied in the measure have been the making of him as a president of the United States, it is none the less true that to him quite as much as to any man, belongs this renewed triumph of the extreme protective policy. The ambition of the candidate was policy. attained at the polls in November; the higher statutes of the nation those which he stood and by which alone his administration can hope to be distinguished and remembered—for better or worse—is now achieved within five months of the reduce our stock to the inauguration.

Establishes a Precedent.

More than a year will clapse before it can come an issue in a national election. that time its effects can be judged in the light of actual experience and not by vague ears, partisan anger or demagogical proph-



ecies by politicians whose hopes of office lie in its defeat. As a consequence it may be administrations elected on legislative Thus it may be said that a practical and rad-ical change in our legislative methods has been brought about.

We Shall Soon Sec.

The object of the Dingley tariff was to adjust rates for the equitable protection of American industry and the production of revenue. In the opinion of its advocates this object has been attained to a greater extent than in any of the tariffs of the past. In the Buffalo Express: The currency message opinion of its opponents, the measure will which President McKinley sent to congress give neither protection nor increased reve-

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

Detroit Free Press: "How long since Brokely settled down here?" asked the stranger in the town.
"I don't know exactly." answered the greeer," but I know it's nigh onto twenty years since he settled up with me." Indianapolis Journal: "There," said the

voluminous contributor, "are some gems of "Yes," replied the editor, as he reached for his blue pencil, "but they're uncut gems." Boston Transcript: Grigson-It was great

boston transcript; Griggor-it was great fun sitting there and passing remarks upon the people as they came in. Sarton—Ah, but, talking of fun, you should have heard the remarks of some of the people after you went out. Detroit Free Press: "Why this sign not to touch this particular piece of statuary with canes or umbrellas?" asked a visitor at the art exhibit.
"Because," snapped a competing artist, "you could only do it justice with an ax."

Chicago Posi: He had been arguing with senator for some time, but without making much progress,
"I don't believe you're open to conviction, senator," he said at last,
"Oh, I don't know," answered the law-maker. "What's your bid?"

Washington Star: "Do you mean to tell me that you have found a large number of men who are willing to put all they ossess into a common stock, and share 'Certainly," replied the socialist,

not? There isn't one of them who has a Indianapolis Journal: "tenty one ulti-natum this morning," reported the under-Something must be the matter with the mail-," said the sultan. Then his swart cheek paled as an idea struck him. "Can it be possible." he asked nimself, "that I am getting unpopular."

Detroit Free Press: "I assure you, madam," said he "that I would not be begging my bread from door to door if I could but procure employment at my pro-"Foor man," replied the good woman, as she handed out a ple, "what is your prosession?"
"I am an airship pilot, madam."

BERTHA'S COMB.

Chicago Record. Chicago Record.

Dear Bertha's hair is golden spun,

As if unraveled from the sun

In brightest noon, and clinging there,

In Bertha's hair, a tertoise comb,

An olden comb high crowned and spare,

Recalls a dear old-fashioned home—

And Bertha's mother, young again,

Makes me the happiest of men.

Dear Bertha's locks are wayward things, And flutter like the flossy wings Of humming-birds around a flower, And Bertha's words are like a song

And Bertha's words are like a song
I heard long since in young love's bower;
And now a youth, who dalles long
Beside her chair, with gesture neat,
Picks up the comb from near her feet, Ah well; the wheel of time has whirled And Bertha's world is not my world!
But that young man who bends the knee And lifts the bauble from the floor In bashful haste—it seems to me—
That I have seen that youth before;
For Bertha's mother's comb. I know,



On Deck.

A real opportunity is not to be lost in these s now the part of every patriotic American days when so much tered' and such stacks of "stuff" are being offered for half the ac. tual cost, to the bewilderment and befoolment of the public.

Here is a real opportunity-It is approaching that time when it is desirable to lowest point-It is better to sacrifice something in profits than to carry over too many goods to another season-

And that is why we are offering a lot of suits for men and boys at prices away below what we ought to get for goods of this qual-

Our guarantee with every garment.

