## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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593 310 Net daily average 19,139 GEORGE B, TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presthis 2d day of August, 1897.

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 Ree. 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.

In the meanwhile the ice trust contin ues its operations unmolested.

Triangular fusion means simply a tri angular lottery for the spoils and offices.

It is sometimes the part of discretion even in a chief of police to change his

Do not delude yourself into the idea that all of the hot weather of the season has been passed. Now let the World-Herald step up and

name the man who brandished \$4,000 in the face of some one supposed to own a the Hawaiian treaty at the next session namely, that it is believed the most im-

tournament for 1898 and a splendid sporting event is added to the list of attractions for the exposition year. So Canada has come out openly as a

bidder for Mexican trade as against the United States. Canada may want to annex the United States before long.

Why have three conventions of 2,700 populists, democrats and silverites when three committees of a half dozen members each are slated to do all the work?

While the city of Omaha is trying to pull Mr. Venner's chestnuts out of the fire the exposition is being seriously embarrassed for the want of an adequate water supply.

Put your ear to the ground and listen attentively to the whispered conference of the State Board of Transportation on Yeiser's complaint against extortionate telephone tolls. The police officer who resigns to get

out from under serious charges affecting his official honesty and competency pleads what the lawyers call a confession in avoidance. Wheat may go up and down as the

vagaries of the daily market take it, but it will be a long time before a man with a bushel of wheat will exchange it for an ounce of silver.

Will the republican county committee continue the rank discrimination in favor of demo-populistic precincts and precincts that have no voting population of any kind?

There never yet has been a successful negro colonization scheme and the proposal to plant the Hawaiian islands, with American negroes has no more elements in its favor than the others.

That promised bargain counter rush to bid in the Union Pacific for the paltry sum of \$50,000,000 has not yet heaved into sight, although the decree of sale in foreclosure has been entered by the

The life insurance companies announce that they draw the line against paying the expenses and profits of Klondyke mining expedition companies. The insurance companies evidently think that if they are called on to insure the gold wise to persist in violating treaty oblihunters against loss they ought to be insured a share of the profits.

The appointment of S. R. Callaway to the presidency of the Lake Shore rallroad will be highly gratifying to the many friends and admirers in this section made by him during his incumbency as vice president and general manager of the Union Pacific. The Lake Shore is an important part of the great Vanderbilt system, which has a reputation for choosing only the ablest railroad men for its managers.

HAWAHAN RUMORS.

keeping public attention fixed on the regarding Hawaii are numerous. The clause. most important of these is the statement that the American minister to Hawaii, Mr. Sewall, has been instructed to establish a protectorate over the islands if in his judgment an emergency should arise justifying such action. It is said that the minister's instructions were of such a character as to allow him practically unlimited discretion, so that In the event of any demonstration on the part of Japan or any other foreign power against Hawaii he is authorized to holst the American flag there and to proclaim the authority of the United States over Hawaiian territory. It is not stated whether any arrangement looking to such action has been entered into with the government of Hawaii, but it is perhaps safe to assume that that government would make no objection, since such a step would be in the interest of annexation. Indeed, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the Hawalian government would be very glad to bring about just such a situation. The president and the secretary of

anything about the alleged instructions to Minister Sewall and officials at the State department have positively denied that the Hawaiian legation at Washington has been advised of the minister having received such instructions. While it is possible that there is some substantial ground for this report, there are good reasons for regarding it as altogether improbable. In the first place it is most unlikely that President Mc-Kinley would place in the hands of the minister to Hawaii the power to force an issue in this matter that might eventuate in war, however great his confidence in the Judgment of Mr. Sewall. In the second place, if the alleged instructions have been given to the American minister it would seem that our naval force at Honolulu would be strengthened, in order to support any aggressive action on the part of the minister, but so far as known no increase of that force is contemplated. In the third place there has been no intimation on the part of Japan to interfere in Hawaiian affairs which could justify the reported instructions to the American minister, but on the contrary the Japanese government has explicitly disavowed any hostile intentions and has agreed to arbitrate its differences with the Hawaiian government. Undoubtedly our minister and the American naval commander at Honolulu understand that they are to protect the rights and interests of the United States and of American citizens. This is their duty. But that their instructions go beyond this and involve the possible institution of a protectorate must be regarded as highly improbable. It may be admitted that President McKinley is heartily in favor of Hawaiian annexation, but those who have any faith in his judgment and conservatism will not readily believe that he would do anything to force annexation, particularly if there were danger of war resulting from his action. It

BETTER MAIL FACILITIES.

Hawaiian matter.

of congress, but whatever his expecta

say that meanwhile the administration

will make no aggressive move in the

Omaha and Nebraska are suffering for want of better mail facilities. That fact has been patent for several years but the railway managers have, perhaps with good reason, claimed that existing conditions did not justify them in incurring the additional expense involved in increased train service.

The conditions that compelled the railroads a few years ago to discontinue fast mail trains and to substitute mixed freight trains for passenger trains no longer exist. While the people of Nebraska and local busimen have patiently born inconvenience of inferior and decreased mail facilities, they have now a right to expect and demand the restoration of regular and rapid mail trains to all points in this and adjacent states. This much the railroads owe to the state whether the running of such trains pays a profit or involves a loss. Whatever losses the improved passenger and mail service might entail would be recovered several times over by the enormous freight traffic which all the Nebraska roads will enjoy by reason of the abundant crops and the marked im-

provement in mercantile business. It goes without saying that Omaha would appreciate highly the introduction of fast mail trains over the Iowa lines. Denver and Kansas City have recently secured improved fast mail facilities which enable their merchants and newspapers to reach patrons within the radius of several hundred miles. There is no good reason why Omaha should not receive as liberal treatment at the hands of the railroads as other cities of

no greater commercial importance.

ANOTHER PROTEST. Our government has received another protest from the German government in regard to the discrimination against the sugar of that country, alleging that it violates treaty stipulations. Inasmuch as congress paid no attention to the earlier protests it is perhaps safe to assume that nothing will be done in regard to the latest one and yet the matter seems to require some notice. If there is good ground for the contention of Germany this government cannot judiciously decline to consider it, for it would not be gations after attention had been repeatedly called to it. It must be presumed, however, that congress would not, in the face of Germany's protest, have imposed the duty which it is claimed discriminates against German sugar without a very strong conviction that no treaty stipulation was being contravened. The duty is imposed as an offset to the German export bounty and is essential to the protection of the domestic sugar industry, but none the less we should not violate any treaty obligations if we ex-

pect other countries to observe their ob-

Perhaps from a lack of other matters of public interest, or possibly by way of we follow the example of England and rigation is a very live question in a annexation scheme, reports and rumors containing the "most favored nation"

CHIEF SIGWART'S RESIGNATION.

When a man resigns in the face of charges affecting his official conduct he practically admits his guilt. Had Chief Sigwart resigned promptly when asked to do so by the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners he might have availed himself of the excuse that he did not care to serve under a board that did not have confidence in him and on whose support he could not depend. But Chief Sigwart preferred to defy the board and public opinion as well by refusing to comply with the request and announcing that he knew of no reason why he should step out. In order to convince Chief Sigwart that the board had good and sufficient reasons for demanding his retirement, a resolution was unanimously adopted directing the mayor and city attorney to prepare and prefer charges against him. To forestall these charges, which were sure to disgrace him, Chief Sigwart discreetly reconsidered his defiant refusal to vacate the office and handed in his unconditional state have very properly declined to say resignation, to take effect September 1.

Although this resignation has been ac cepted, it is announced in the World-Herald that the vacancy created by the resignation of Captain King will be given to Chief Sigwart. In this case the wish may be father to the thought. How can the police board consistently reinstate Sigwart into the police service as a captain who might be called on from time to time to perform the functions of chief after having ordered charges of misconduct preferred against him? How could discipline be main tained in a police force officered by men who, although charged with grave offenses, had dictated terms to the police board?

PARLIAMENT, PROROGUED.

The British Parliament has been prorogued and there is little to be said regarding the late session of the body which was not particularly eventful. The so-called queen's speech, which as everybody knows is a merely perfune tory deliverance emanating from the prime minister, is quite as tame and colorless as these deliverances usually are. The responsibility for the war be tween Greece and Turkey is placed upon the former, but it may be doubted whether impartial history will approve this judgment. The statement that the powers endeavored to dissuade the king of Greece from war may be true, but they could have prevented war had they earnestly desired to do so by compelling Furkey to accede to the demands regarding Crete. They permitted Turkey to trifle with them then as she has done ever since and none of the powers was so derelict in its duty in the matter as Great Britain. And Lord Salisbury is still dallying, still indirectly upholding the hands of the sultan, still manifesting an unwillingness to take any decisive step for compelling Turkey to submit to the declared will of the powers. What he said some days ago in a public adis said he believes the senate will ratify dress is reiterated in the queen's speech, portant matters in controversy have been adjusted. This is simply an evasion, tion may be in this regard it is safe to for if any matters had been adjusted the British government would have full knowledge of it, but the fact is there has been no adjustment of anything, the Furkish government having as complete command of the situation at this time as when the peace negotiations were en-

tered upon So far as appears, England is either playing a minor part in this matter or Salisbury has ulterior purposes which he is keeping most carefully concealed. But in any event he cannot acquit himself of grave dereliction by charging the responsibility for war upon the king of

According to the provisions of the constitution, the biennial session laws should be printed in official form and distributed for use within sixty days after the final adjournment of the legislature. Republican officials have frequently been charged with ignoring the constitution by failure to get the printed session laws out within the prescribed time limit, but never have they in recent years let the work run along until after the laws have gone into operation by lapse of the constitutional three-months period. This year not only have the fusion state officers disregarded the constitutional mandate, but they have offended in this respect worse than their predecessors, the volumes only now making their appearance that should have been at hand sixty days ago. In the line of reform under a fusion administration this experience with the printed session laws should be a shining example

If Senator Tillman did not tell his South Carolina constituents how he has stood up for their rights on the floor of the senate against invading trusts, grasping monopolies, threatening plutocrats and guileful goldbugs, it is difficult to say how they would inform themselves of his wonderful self-sacrifices. How lucky Tillman is not of the bashful dis position that shrinks from sounding his own praises.

The American Dental association will break all former precedents by coming west of the Mississippi to hold its next annual convention in Omaha during the exposition. Western tooth doctors will loubtless take advantage of this important meeting by swelling the attendance beyond anything that has been attained by the meetings held in the far

The South Omaha Gas company that a few weeks ago asked for and secured a free franchise with such a flourish of trumpets and promises of new plant and cheap gas has already filed its assignment to the company that has long had the field to itself. The question is, What were the proceeds of the apparent holdup and who got the perquisites?

a trifle out of the irrigation area, yet

lightions toward us. It is not clear what there is every reason why a full attendcan now be done in the matter, unless ance of delegates should be present. Ir-"denounce" the treaty with Germany great region of the west and anything that contributes to its systematic and successful application contributes to the growth and expansion of the great trausmississippi country.

The editor of the paper that has been so free in making all sorts of unsubstantiated charges against reputable people will have a chance to keep to the question in the police commission investigation of alleged attempted bribery.

The republican county committee should not hesitate to change the apportionment of convention delegates to a basis of republican votes. A reform in this direction has long been demanded and should be no longer deferred.

Strange, but True. A curious circumstance about prosperity's coming back is that the more factory chimnies smoke the brighter will grow the skies.

Renson Sufficient.

That was a good reason given in the House Commons why 7,708 tone of rails for an East Indian railway had been purchased the United States. It was because the bid was \$43,775 lower than the lowest British

Teeming Nature's Stores.

On the whole, the corn prospects are up to the average, and so much of the wheat has been harvested in good order that it is hardly possible that any future weather condition can prevent this from being an unusually good crop year. What this means in the way of a revival of business prosperity is already manifesting itself in many direc-Nature has been lavish in its favore to American producers this year, and the hungry of other lands want our surplus

The Flattery of Imitation.

If it is true that imitation is the sinerest flattery, the people of this country have a right to be proud. The British ad the other day asked and obtained from Parliament a supplementary naval grant for the construction of four naval vesels which will practically be duplicates of the United States armoured cruisers New York and Brooklyn. The Brooklyn, which participated in the queen's jubilee, made such an impression on British seamen that they at once urged the building of ships on model, and, though one critic declared she is "full of Yankee dodges," the sequel shows that they are the sort of dodges that promise good results.

Relief Expeditions in Prospect.

Philadelphia Ledger. Judging from the accounts received from Alaska, the next relief expedition should be sent, not in search of Andree, but to the Yukon river and the rescue of the adventur-ers who have been and will be caught on the way to the gold fields and find them-selves unable to get forward or back. It is said that many of the early starters are already caught in the difficulties of the way, and all the later ones are yet to join them. There may not be much starvation among these people during the winter, as not only their own provisions, but those intended for the Klondyke region are held with them. much freezing, distress and suffering. Doubtless many of them will never return alive unless rescued by a strong and well equipped party early in the winter.

Watching Piratical Craft.

Philadelphia Ledger. The story that piracy on the treasure ships from Alaska is to be feared has impressed the Treasury department so far that a revenue cutter has been ordered to escort the next one that attempts the voyage between St. Michael and Seattle. The amount of gold she is expected to carry, about \$2,000,000, is enough to tempt pirates but where can they get a vessel swift and powerful enough to capture the treasure steamer? Certainly not on the Pacific coast, where all of the available steamers are being snapped up for the legitimate traffic. there have been rumors of a contemplated raid by Chinese pirates, and there are plenty of ocean tramps, one of which might perhap engaged for the businees. At any rate the escorting vessel will do no harm if

Passing of Passes in Nebraska.

Nebraska politicians will this year obliged to forego the privilege of using rail-way passes, owing to the action of the last The first effect of the law is about to be felt as the state political con-ventions are to take place within a few weeks. Instead of obtaining free transpor to and from the convention city, best the delegates can secure is a reduced rate. Under the law there is no way of getting around its provisions, for corporaions are positively prohibited from making any contributions whatever for political pur-poses. It is a tolerably effective guarantee that there will be no dictation on the part of corporations in the future either as to the minations of candidates or the action of legislators. The people of Nebraska have good cause for congratulating themselves on his safeguard against official corruption.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Senator Lodge, who has gone to his hom at Nahant, Mass., is not ill, as reported, but, on the contrary, is as well as usual. It is reported that Congressman David B. Henderson of Iowa will be obliged to submit to another amputation of his leg, the result of a wound received at the battle of Corinth, Miss. "From barefoot boy to candidate for gov

ernor." is the glowing title of a political puff going the rounds of the press in lowa. customary for Iowa boys to be born with boots on? The convention of the republicans of Iowa,

to be held at Cedar Rapids on the 18th inst., will consist of 1546 delegates. Polk ounty is entitled to the largest number of delegates-fifty-seven-and Osceola stands at the foot, with six. Senator Quay's chief opponent for the election eighteen months hence, is likely to be Gov-

ernor Hastings. At the present time the governor's veto is the most popular political veapon in Pennsylvania. The state treasurer of South Carolina re-ceives \$1,950 a year for his services, and

n Louisiana, one of the principal points of interest in consection with the subject is the sort of suffrage article that is likely to be incorporated in the new constitution if a convention should be called.

A comparison hak been made of the way different senators fan themselves on warm ys. Penrose waves his back and forth the hour with the automatic precision by the hour with the automatic precision of a machine; Faraker has a quick, nervous movement; Jones of Arkansas and Vest, who sit side by side, (an in unison, with a rhythmic sweep; Senator Deboe fans in a lay fashion, but Senator Clay, grabbing a tariff bill or any other public document, flourishes it to and fro and endeavors vainly to keep cool

"The most eloquent speech of my life, said the late Senator Doolittle of Wisconsin a few months ago, "was the briefest one I ever made. It was upon the eve of the nomination of Lincoln for the second term of his presidency. A number of the leaders of the party had been called together secretly to discuss the advisability of re-electing Lincoln. I They were much disturbed over The sixth annual convention of the National Irrigation congress is to be held next month at Lincoln. Lincoln is a triffe out of the irrigation area, yet THE PRAIRIE STATES.

Surpassing Growth and Productive Wealth of the Middle West.

Philadelphia Press. The most interesting of the series of articles on the progress of the United States. which Prof. Michael G. Mulhall is preparing for the North American Review, appears in the August number of that magazine and relates to what he calls the prairie states. Under this head are included all the states between the eastern boundary of Ohio and the western boundary of the Dakotas and north of the Ohio river. Missouri is also included, making twelve states in all. These cover what has been generally known as the west this side of the Rocky mountains and which is known to have made the greatest progress of any part of the union. The five easternmost states of this group are now known as the middle west and the twelve other states as the northwest.

Much of this region was practically known in 1850, the year with which Mr. Mulhall begins his comparisons, and five of the states did not then exist. In 1850

what Is now the prairie group of states had 5,402,000 population, and in 1890 this number had grown to 22,362,000, an increase of 314 per cent. Its population is now estimated at 26,320,000 and by 1900, when the next census is taken, it will doubtless have nearly 29,000,000 people. They exhibit the same tendency to gather in cities as is seen in the states further east. In 1890 5,493,000 of their population lived in cities, an increase of over 300 per cent in twenty years, and 16,869,000 lived in the country, an increase of less than 50 per cent in the same As it is known that a large percentage of the foreign immigrants go west it is not surprising to find that the foreign born population in the prairie states increased 563 per cent during the period between 1850 and

As agriculture is the chief industry these states the progress they have made in this interest is naturally the most marked. In 1850 the prairie states produced fifty-eight bushels of grain per inhabitant and a total of 634,000 tons of beef, mutton and pork; but in 1890 the same section produced 118 oushels of grain per inhabitant and 2,188,000 trikingly:

employed, Tons, mil'ns. Grain, Meat, millions. Grain, Meat, bush. Ibs. es. 3,060 49,700 2,190 650 1,610 Meat. 2,190 2,760 4,950 1,160 1,200 1,500 rairle States... 3,060 ther States.... 5,260 73,000 .. 7,270 18,100 17,100

Mr. Mulhall adds that "one hand in the prairie states raises as much food as five can do in the most advanced countries of Europe." The increase in farming wealth in the forty years between 1850 and 1890 was \$7,596,000,000, or an annual average of \$196,000,000. "Less than half a century," sayo Mr. Mulhall, "has sufficed for a comparatively small number of farmers to vert the western prairies into one of the most productive regions of the globe, and to create and build up as flourishing a community as can be found today in either of the hemispheres." The following table, which makes a comparison of wealth and hands, shows how marked is the difference in the condition of the prairie state farmero and the farmers in some of the best known countries in Europe:

- Agricultural - Hands. Wealth.
Prairie States 3,069,000 38,511,000
France 7,229,000 14,845,000
Germany 9,359,000 12,042,000
Austria 12,949,000 8,630,000 Manufacturing, while showing great progress between 1850 and 1890, is not so important an industry in the prairie states as Nevertheless the number of operatives increased more than twelve time the value of their product rose from \$147, 000,000 in 1850 to \$3,161,000,000 in 1890, the wages per operative grew from \$270 to \$478 ther greatness. And so she thought to exand the product per operative from \$1,324 tend her dominion into Africa, with the to \$2,247. As the average product per operative rose 70 per cent, it is plain that the downfall of three Italian cabinets: that her operative was the more fortunate reation of wealth in the prairie states has been very rapid, the total now standing at \$25,256,000,000, or an average of \$11.30 per inhabitant. This gives a yearly increase \$45 per inhabitant, while in Great Britain the increase has been only \$19 per inhabitant. Perhaps the most encouraging com-parison of all is the one between the value of farms and houses and the amount of real

estate mortgages. The total value of farms and mortgages in the prairie states is placed at \$15,125,000,000 and the mortgages e \$2,078,000,000, or 14 per cent of the value. In concluding, Mr. Mulhall says: "Com-pared with the union at large, the prairie states stand for 36 per cent of population 47 per cent of agriculture, 34 per cent of manufactures, 31 per cent of mining and 3: per cent of wealth, so that they may be said to constitute all around 35 per cent of the republic. In many respects they sur pass in importance five or six European empires and kingdoms rolled into one." yet men still living can remember when their population did not exceed that of the

REAL PROSPERITY. Cheerful Condition of Affairs Nebraska.

island of Sardinia.

Davenport (Ia.) Republican. Mr. W. S. Downey, staff correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald, is spending a couple of weeks in Davenport, enroute fro the west to Chicago. Mr. Downey has spent considerable time in Nebraska and is enthusiastic in his description of the immens crops and good prices that the farmers are realizing. Mr. Downey estimates the corr crop of Nebraksa at about 350,000,000 bush els; the wheat crop at from 70,000,000 to 100, 000,000 bushels. The oats crop is very large as is that of barley and rye. At Aurora Mr Downey met a farmer cashing his checks in one of the leading banks. This farmer had harvested and thrashed thirty-six acres of wheat, forty-one bushels to the acre, and was just counting out his cash at the rate of 58 cents per bushel; 58 cents for wheat thrushed out of the shock is equal to 75 cents after the wheat has gone through the sweat This realized the farmer \$23.78 per acre Many of the Nebraska farmers are olled with hogs and cattle, in addition to their large grain crops "The advertisements that Nebraska farmers

are paying off their mortgages are no fakes."

mid Mr. Downey. "They are actually paying off mortgages at a very rapid rate. The same is true in a large part of Kansas and South Dakota."

South Dakota."

Data the British have maintained their rule over this heterogeneous mass of Asiatics as long and firmly as they have reflects the greatest possible credit on the skill of their statesmen as well as the bravery of their off mortgages at a very rapid rate.

man \$2.000. Cash per ton for their beets, and the acreage is averaging from seventeen to twenty-one tons per acre, or about \$80 per acre. Next the holding of a state convention for the formation of a new state constitution. As plant 50 per cent more to beets than they pen. have this year, as they are realizing year by year that the sugar beat even corn, wheat, hogs and cattle com bined. The beet sugar plant at Grand Island is not only making good, big money for the farmers who are realizing \$80 per acre or their crops, but it is paying good dividends to its stockholders.

Non-Union Insurance Companies Meet CHICAGO, Aug. 6 .- Representatives of wenty of the largest non-union insurance companies in the northwest are in session companies in the northwest are in session here today. The conference was called in order to secure uniform action on the part of the non-union companies and to discuss the utility of an organization, not exactly on the lines of the regular underwriting associations, but close enough to hold the outside companies together without destroying their character or regulating their business. One matter which is being discussed this afternoon is that of a sort of compact with the union companies respecting rates.

Dental Societies Unite. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Aug. 6.—The American Association of Dentists and the Southern Dental association, which organiza tions have been in convention at Old Point Comfort since Monday, last evening united into one body, with Dr. Thomas Fillebrown of Boston as president. Dr. George H. Cash-ing of Chicago was elected secretary. OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Chitral, the scene of the present outbreak ias been in a disturbed condition for saveral years, and has before this been the objective point of a British military expedition. The trouble began in 1892, with the murder of the Mehtar, Amanul-Mulk. His eldest son, Nizam, seized the throne, but was quickly expelled by a younger one, Afrul, and th latter was a year later murdered by his uncle, Shere Afzul, whose son, Amir-ul-Mulk, was then made mehtar, to be in turn succeeded by the present incumbent, Shuja In these domestic disturbances the British Indian government did not interfere, though it watched them with much interest. But when, after the death of Afgul, the redoubtable Umra Khan of Jandol, brother-in-law of Amir-ul-Mulk, invaded Chitral to achiev its conquest, a British force was sent thither In 1895 to drive him out and to preserve the status quo. Umra was sent back to his own realm with a sound thrashing, a permanent military road was opened from Peshafar through Swat to Chitral, a garrison was established at the latter place, and an annual subsidy was settled upon the mehtar. From that time to the present comparative quiet has reigned throughout that region. is probably not the alightest connection tween these disturbances and the anti British agitation which has for some time cen afoot at Poonah, Bombay, Calcutta and elsewhere. The latter is the work of profes-sional mischief makers, moved either by fanaticism or by hope of gain, and is moted by means of falsehoods skilfully vised to arouse the caste prejudices of the lindoos and the religious passions of the Moslems.

Portugal does not extract much but glory from the possession of Mozambique, which in her hands is no more profitable to her than it was two centuries ago. In fact, the Portuguese possessions in East Africa are "run" at an annual loss of some \$250,000. But they are of national value to her as a elic of the great days of Portugal Vasco da Gama and Magellan were showing ons of meat. This great product was made the world. Although the possession which possible by an increase in improved area is of so little use to her would be of great from 27,210,000 acres in 1850 to 184,300,000 use to a more enterprising power the sentn 1890. This was an average increase in ment of the nation, as the Portuguese speech ultivated area of 13,000 acres a day and an from the throne not long ago explained, is ncrease in the average of improved acres altogether too strong in favor of retaining per inhabitant from 5 in 1850 to 8.1 in 1890. Portuguese East Africa to allow the governhe great product of these states can better understood by comparison. It produced nearly as much grain as France, Gerand Austria with 130,000,000 people own commercial account or in the interest own The great product of these states can be ment to give it up. The suspicion that the setter understood by comparison. It produced nearly as much grain as France, or many and Austria with 130,000,000 people produce, and almost twice as much meat of Mr. Cecil Rhodes' operations, is not unnatural. It will almost certainly be enternatural. It will almost certainly be enternatural. proach to which from the sea is now beld by the Portuguese.

It will be interesting to note the outcome of the vigorous protest against the raids of Albanian bands of marauders which the Servian government has addressed to the powers. The Albanians in question are Turkish subjects, who dwell in a state that may be described as semi-brigandage. They are invariably ready to enlist under the sultan's banner when there is any prospect of plunder, and the porte is not always able to keep them from attacking their non-Turkish neighbors in times of peace. These predatory fighters have been engaging in what looks like a concerted series of attacks upon posts and villages along the Servian frontier. Some time ago the Bel-grade officials notified the sultan that unless he kept his Albanians in hand it would refuse to be answerable for the consequences. Now it has gone a step further in denounc-ing these outrages to the concert, which has assumed a large measure of guardianship The charge is made the raids have been committed with the connivance of the Turkish government, and the ambassadors at Constantinople are reported to have decided to interrogate Tew fik Pasha, the Turkish minister of foreign affairs, in regard to the subject.

The lenging which European powers have shown for territorial conquest in Africa has been a costly one, and in no case more so than in that of Italy. She was a member of the triple alliance, and dreamed of furdownfall of three Italian cabinets; that he people, then groaning under the burden of taxation, were further impoverished, and that the flower of her army fell before the attack of the rude and undisciplined soldiers of the Abyssinian mountains. Crispi's disgrace was brought about by these events, and it is probable that the Rudini cabine sessions in Africa had it not been that after the sacrifice which had been made there was a fear that the people would accuse them of trailing the honor of the nation in the dust. The end will soon come. The policy of reckless expansion has ruined the nation and popular wrath would now be sure to follow any further attempts at expenditures in Africa. Italy's humiliation is complete and the financial clouds that envelop her are dark and ominous.

In consequence of the warlike atmosphere of Europe there has been a great deal written in every European country regard ing men who may perhaps become the leading generals of great armies. General Saussier, governor of Paris, although 69 years old, can remain hours in the saddle without showing signs of fatigue. General Da-voust is the youngest of all the French generals, and the one on whom the mantle of Saussier will probably fall. In Germany General Schellendorf is regarded as the leading military man. He is only 50, while his great military rivals are men of age. Blumenthal is 87, and the king of Saxony 79. General Schouvaloff is considered the great general in Russia. But most of the generals who came to the front in the Ru sian-Turkish war are all alive, and ha prior claim to Count Schouvaloff. Field Marshal the Arch Duke Albrect has for many years held the command of the Aus-tro-Hungarian army, but as he is 70 years of age it is probable that Karl Ludwig will take the command of the army in the event of war. In England public opinion is pretty generally divided between Wolseley, Rolerts, Evelyn Wood and Kitchener.

In respect of religion, no other country cotains so heterogeneous a population as India In round numbers they are estimated a Hindus, 140,000,000; Mohammedans, 41,000,0 Buddhists, 3,000,000; Sikhs, 1,500,000; other native religions, 6,000,000; Christians, 1,000, ceives \$1,950 as year for his services, and the attorney general of Kentucky gets \$500 the attorney general of Kentucky gets \$500 a year and fees. Kansas pays her chief justice \$3,000 a year and the superintendent of public instruction in the state of Nebraska gets the same shlary as a New York alderman, \$2,000.



MERRY JINGLES.

Detroit Free Fress boy stood on the burning deck, did not flinch, or budge a speck; knew there was no earthly spot ch wasn't every bit as hot.

men who think that maiders ever Should know for each one faithful one deceives— hould be like roofers at their business, Extremely careful when they're near the

> Detroit Journal. "A little house, well filled A little wife, well willed," A little wire, went of the state of the stat

Chicago Tribune, Above the sleeper's nose, Trembling at every joint, Buzzel the young mosquito: "I want to And I'm trying to screw my courage up, Up to the sticking point!"

The lazy days of August g cam; The insect-chorus chimes And bids us simply drift and dream And wait for better times.

Washington Star,

Oh, never Marie will smile again When a whizzing scorcher's met, He tried to answer her gay salute-They aren't untangled yet. Detroit Free Frees.

Of all sad words of tongue or pen, The saddest are, "It might have been." But none can cause one so much was But none can cause one so much wee As these short words: "I told you so."

KEEPING STILL.

Chicago Journal. Of all the men whom I admire There's not a one who may aspire To stand as high, and none who can, As does the truly "quiet man, If any being on the earth Gets credit far beyond his worth, That one can be none other than This unobtrusive "quiet man." No matter what's within his head His silence is interpreted To be a sign that wisdom lies Behind his inexpressive eyes.

If so he drops a word or two, His friends will search 'em through and through

To meanings deeper in intent Than e'er the speaker thought or meant, If so, by chance, he takes a stand, Assumes position of command, Surprised approval greets him then, And you shall hear from other men: "Some weighty reason lay behind

When things so wrong his moveless state is credited to scorn of fate. So softly to himself he swears; 'Tis thought he murmurs plous prayers, He's so misjudged, his flaws at length Are twisted into points of strength. Poor humanking awaits command From all it doesn't understand, And he may work his own sweet will Who has the art of keeping still.

WISTFULNESS.

Washington Star. Washington Star.

When the mercury is waiting
Just at seventy or so
And you find a gladsome respite
From the cruel summer's glow,
A regret comes stealing o'er you
As you watch the sunbeams play
And you sigh in mournful accents,
"If 'twould only stay this way!"

When your purse at last is heavy When your purse at last is heavy
With a long-expected sum,
And the right is yours to mingle
With life's pleasures as they come,
You behold the threatening shadow
Of the dreaded "rainy day;"
And you count your store and murmur
"If 'twould only stay this way!"

When the world is smiling fondly
And the days like dream-light shine,
And the things you've wished for cluster
Like the fruit upon the vine.
Then you think of bleak November
And the water where all was gray And the waste, where all was gay, "If 'twould only stay this way!"



## How Old Is He?

We have some sailor suits here that ought to fit your boy. There are not very many of them, but still more than we want at this time in the season. There are reefer suits too, and Junior suits. If your boy can fit one of them the prices are now very

The assortment of patterns and sizes is not quite complete, but at these prices we don't expect to have to mention the goods again. They are bargains, not because they are cheap but because they are good.

Our guarantee with every garment,

