THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (Without Sunday), One Year	$6 00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year	8 00
Six Months	4 00
Three Months	2 00
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	50

OFFICES:

Omaha: The Bee Building.
South Omaha: Singer Blk., Cor. N and 24th Sts.
Council Bluffs: 15 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office: 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York: Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Bldg.
Washington: 501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks, express and postoffice money orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

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

1	19,470	17	19,573
2	19,449	18	19,494
3	19,435	19	19,574
4	19,370	20	19,794
5	19,410	21	19,930
6	19,502	22	19,620
7	19,863	23	19,528
8	19,469	24	19,355
9	19,513	25	19,541
10	19,424	26	19,391
11	19,849	27	19,673
12	19,829	28	19,563
13	19,688	29	19,608
14	19,396	30	19,463
15	19,890	31	19,445
16	19,665		

Total	617,995
Less returned and unsold copies	9,825
Total net sales	608,170
Net daily average	19,618

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

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

TO STATE FAIR VISITORS.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SPECIAL VISITORS' HOURS.

Visitors to the fair are invited to inspect the unexcelled newspaper facilities of The Bee. In order, however that there may be no confusion they will be asked to accommodate themselves to the following hours: The press room on the ground floor of The Bee building and opening upon the west side of the court will be open to the public between the hours of 3:30 and 4:30 each afternoon. The composing room on the sixth floor, entered through room 600, will be open to the public each afternoon from 4 o'clock to 5. No one who visits the State fair should go away without seeing the finest newspaper plant in this part of the country.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

THE BEE BUILDING.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

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

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

"Progress and Prosperity" is the watchword of the republican party.

Cornhusking bees promise to regain their old-time popularity in Nebraska this coming winter.

Omaha never does things by halves. The superb illuminations in honor of Ak-Sar-Ben would do credit to any city of half a million people.

The merchant who advertises is the merchant whose store is crowded with people and whose goods are not allowed to rust on his shelves.

If the popocrats are thankful to Providence for the increased price of wheat, to whom are they thankful for the recent betterment of the silver market?

The improvement of the railway passenger train service and the increase in mail facilities will be appreciated by the patrons of the railroads that have put on new trains.

There is a dazzling array of male fowls in the poultry department of the State fair, but that democratic game rooster seems to have gone astray after other and false birds.

The man, woman or child within railroad distance of Omaha who deliberately throws away a chance to visit the State fair and Ak-Sar-Ben pageants throws away one of the best things life brings him.

Douglas county populists are to be the first to put their local ticket in the field. If any one is going to walk into the fusion parlor in this county this year the populists propose to furnish the parlor.

When the mighty potentate, Ak-Sar-Ben, calls at the city hall for the keys of the city, he will find them just as untarnished and true as they were when they were delivered to him for the day a year ago.

Bryan is amply able now to pay railroad fare, the same as is required of the common people, but it is a great deal cheaper to work the railroads for free passes on the pretended account of a stockholder in the Omaha World-Herald.

The Greeks do not like the conditions of peace imposed upon them by the treaty settlement with Turkey. But then the vanquished seldom get what they want out of the victors. The dissatisfaction could have been avoided only by avoiding the war in the first place.

Judge Sullivan, the democratic nominee for supreme judge, was elected to the district bench by a combination between his democratic followers and republicans who wanted to down his populist opponent. Yet Mr. Sullivan appeals to populists to come to his support, even if they have to lose their party identity to vote for the democratic candidate.

JUDGE SULLIVAN'S CONVERSION.

Public men are not to be judged by their professions, but by their acts. While the adage that wise men change and fools never holds good in politics as elsewhere, there is a vast difference between a change brought about by conscientious conviction and a change for policy's sake. This applies with special force to Judge Sullivan, the democratic candidate for supreme judge.

In his awkward attempt to explain his eleventh-hour conversion to the free silver cause Judge Sullivan refers to the platform of the Nebraska silver democracy of 1896, which he says he helped to draft, as a proof of his sincere adherence to each and every doctrine and principle enunciated therein. As a clincher he declares: "There has never been and could not be at any time among the people of this vicinity the slightest doubt of my ardent support and approval of every plank in the Chicago platform."

The platform which Judge Sullivan prides himself in helping to draft, every word of which he says he indorses, contains the following declaration:

We are in favor of the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people.

When was Mr. Sullivan converted to this principle and what has brought about his complete summersault on this question?

In 1886 the people of Nebraska, under the constitutional provision which authorizes the popular expression of choice for United States senator, by an overwhelming vote proclaimed Charles H. Van Wyck their choice for the United States senate. Did Mr. Sullivan respect the popular will as expressed through the ballot box? Did he not deliberately join with railroad democrats and railroad republicans in a conspiracy to defeat the popular will? Is not his vote on record in the journals of the house of representatives of 1887, of which he was a member, for J. Sterling Morton, George L. Miller and other pronounced gold democrats whose candidacies were notoriously in the interest of the corporations?

But this is not all. Can Judge Sullivan square his present professions of faith in the people with the record on page 242 of the 1887 house journal? That record shows that on January 13, 1887, the following memorial was presented by Mr. Horst of Polk county, now a prominent populist:

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

Whereas It is the sense of this house that existing circumstances demand the election of United States senator by the people; therefore,

Your memorialists, the house of representatives of the state of Nebraska, respectfully petition your honorable body to submit an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

The vote as recorded shows that Sullivan voted for the indefinite postponement of the resolution, thus killing the memorial. Taking the record made by Judge Sullivan as a legislator as the true test of his make-up, no other conclusion can be reached than that he, like other political weather vanes, regards party platforms as mere fly paper to catch the unwary and credulous and to be deposited in the ash bucket after it has served its use.

CAUSES OF PROSPERITY.

The New York republican state committee, in its address to the voters of that state, says: "With the fact established that a party was in power which would never tolerate the thought of disowning the country's obligations, which would maintain at all hazards the national credit, which would never allow anything stamped as an American dollar to be of less value than a dollar of gold, and upon the passage of a new protective tariff, assuring to the people plenty of work, fair wages and a ready market, confidence was at once resto ed."

Let it be admitted that the chief cause of returning prosperity is good crops and an enlarged foreign demand for them, still it is true that restoration of financial confidence and improved industrial conditions were absolutely essential to a return of prosperity and these things have come through republican success and republican policy. Those who ascribe the better times entirely to crop conditions ignore the fact that improvement began immediately after last year's election, months in advance of any knowledge that this country would be called upon to supply a large deficiency in the grain crops of Europe. Within thirty days after the victory for sound money and protection there was a marked revival of industrial activity and the number of employes in the manufacturing establishments of the country was increased by tens of thousands. At the same time the distrust which for months had pervaded financial circles, prompting capital to the most extreme conservatism, was dispelled and business men who were before unable to obtain money found no difficulty in getting it to the full extent of their credit. The financial and business constraint preceding the election was relaxed as soon as the victory for sound money and protection was known and from that moment the march toward prosperity begun. With this crop conditions at home or abroad had nothing whatever to do, because they could not be foreseen.

Long before anything definite was known, therefore, in regard to a big wheat deficiency in Europe and a good crop here, we had started on the road to prosperity. Obviously the causes then operative were the restoration of financial confidence and the assurance of a change of tariff policy that would judiciously protect the industries of the country and increase the demand for labor. The delay in securing the latter retarded the advance to prosperity, but still there was progress. Had the new tariff law gone into effect two months earlier than it did, as the republicans sought to have it, the manufacturing industries would have been more active last June than they now are, to the great gain of labor and all other interests.

We do not undervalue the importance of crop conditions as a factor in the restoration of prosperity. Dollar wheat and the advance in the price of agricultural products generally has been of immeasurable benefit to the country. But what we contend is that returning prosperity here is not wholly due to deficient crops abroad, as the silverites and free traders assert, and that if this condition did not exist we should still have better times than for several years. We insist that the restoration of confidence in the stability of a sound currency and the enactment of a tariff law that has given encouragement to our manufacturing industries and employment to labor are potent causes of returning prosperity.

WHERE THE BLAME SHOULD REST.

An open confession is good for the soul. The Schuyler Quill, whose editor was elected to the state senate of 1895 as a populist, has this to say concerning the new blanket ballot law:

The Quill editor swears every time he thinks about the blanket ballot which will be in use this fall. It is a shame that people will send to the legislature a lot of chumps who feel called upon to do something and then the people must suffer for it afterward. We had a fine ballot and aside from a little amending our election laws and provisions were all right. The last legislature was one that causes every populist to blush with shame every time it is mentioned. Another such a legislature and good-bye populist party in Nebraska.

Who is to blame for this outrage upon the people? Governor Holcomb in his message to the legislature of 1897 declared unqualified opposition to any change in the Australian ballot law that would put a premium on illiteracy by facilitating wholesale voting with one cross mark. But when the fusion legislature sent for his approval the very bill he had denounced he allowed it to become a law. If any swearing is to be done by the independent voter this fall he should not bestow his blessings upon the legislature alone. Had Governor Holcomb had the courage of his convictions and vetoed the bill it could not have become the law, inasmuch as the legislature had adjourned immediately after its passage.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE DECISION.

The decision of Judge Foster of the United States district court at Topeka, that the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange is an illegal organization, violating the Sherman anti-trust law, is of general interest. If it should be sustained by the higher tribunals to which appeal will be taken a number of stock and other exchanges throughout the country will be affected.

While the Kansas City exchange is entirely voluntary in form and does not directly require any person in the live stock commission business to become a member, it has a rule prohibiting any member from dealing with any person violating any of the rules or regulations of the exchange. A commission merchant attempting to do business at the Kansas City stock yards without joining the exchange—for which a membership fee of $2,500 must be paid—is regarded as violating the rules of the exchange and is consequently boycotted. Thus a monopoly is created and maintained, for no one attempting to do a commission business in live stock independently of this organization can get any business, whatever inducements he may offer for the purchase or sale of stock.

The court declared that the ultimate purpose of the exchange is to control and monopolize the entire business of buying and selling live stock at the Kansas City stock yards and in this it violated the anti-trust law. This appears to extend the scope of that act, but it seems to be entirely consistent with the interpretation of that act by the supreme court of the United States in the Transmissouri Freight association case. There is no doubt as to the monopolistic character of the stock exchange and there are many like it in the country, but the essential point to be established is whether the business of the members of the organization is interstate commerce. Justice Foster held that it is, but his reasoning in this connection is not absolutely convincing. On general principles, however, the decision is pretty certain to be widely approved.

SECTION 22 OF THE TARIFF.

Attorney General McKenna's opinion regarding the application of the 10 per cent discriminating duty in section 22 of the tariff law leaves existing conditions unchanged. This will be entirely satisfactory to New England and the northwest, but a great disappointment to the American railroad interests which had hoped for an opinion that might shut out the competition of Canadian roads.

The attorney general some time ago gave the opinion that goods imported into Canada and from there reshipped to the United States are subject to the discriminating duty. The questions upon which he has just expressed an opinion were whether goods coming through a contiguous foreign country in bond are subject to the discriminating duty and whether goods brought in foreign vessels, other than the country of origin, are subject to the duty, in cases where the United States has no treaty with the country to which the vessel belongs. These questions the attorney general answers in the negative. Thus tea and other foreign products will continue to be brought into the United States over Canadian railroads and foreign vessels will go on bringing merchandise here from any part of the world, unless congress shall amend section 22 so as to make the discriminating duty apply as those who had it inserted in the law intended it should. It is probable that an attempt will be made to do this, but it will be found very difficult, if not impossible, to accomplish this, because it would encounter the united opposition of New England and the northwest. It is pretty safe to say, therefore, that there will be no congressional action in the matter and that the opinion of the attorney general, which is of course approved by the president, will be accepted as conclusive.

"It is right and proper," says the popocratic Chicago Chronicle, "that the voters of Iowa should know the kind and character of man whom the republicans have nominated for the exalted office of governor. Mr. Shaw's record is here given, not in the spirit of unfriendly criticism or exaggeration, but the plain facts are given for the information of voters." Then the Chronicle goes on: "If a man's qualities are to be estimated in this world solely on his ability to acquire wealth, Mr. Shaw may rightly be regarded as a "successful" man. Measured by another standard he is a sordid, bigoted, unsympathetic, arrogant money changer. In politics he is a narrow-minded, prejudiced, unreasoning partisan." All this of course is in no spirit of "unfriendly criticism or exaggeration."

The new chief of police protests that under the slot-machine licensing ordinance he has nothing else to do but to give police protection to the automatic skin games, notwithstanding the existence of a state law making the keeping of gambling devices a punishable offense. If the council should pass an ordinance licensing footpads and burglars the same illogical logic would compel the police to see that the criminals were not molested in their work of holding up belated pedestrians and robbing people right and left. The police can not hide behind any ordinance for their failure to enforce the law.

We notice that good middle-of-the-road populist paper, the Schuyler Quill, proposing several plans of fusion on the Colfax county ticket, in which only populists and democrats seem to figure. What has become of the so-called silver republicans? Are there none of them in Colfax county? Or is it that they do not count except as gudgeons when it comes time to vote?

Judge Sullivan tries to explain his lukewarmness in the silver cause and refusal to enlist in the army of silver orators last year on the ground that it is not proper for judges to take the stump. This version may gull the gullible, but the gold democrats with whom Mr. Sullivan has always trained can give another reason.

Perhaps the county attorney can give that committee of ministers a little more satisfaction than the reform police commission on the question of enforcing the gambling laws against the owners and operators of the automatic gambling machines.

Mexico is anxious to unload some of its anarchists and assassins upon the United States. The United States has a plentiful supply of evil-doers at present and would much prefer to let Mexico take care of its own people who come within that class.

Just Happened So.
Globe-Democrat.

It will be observed that the passage of a republican tariff happened about the same time that prosperity knocked at the door.

Promises Without Performance.
Philadelphia Press.

General Weyler has cabled his government that he will have Cuba pacified in four months. As nobody any longer believes what Weyler says, the announcement will not attract serious attention.

Now Wind Up the Concert.
Chicago News.

The treaty of peace which has just been signed by the ambassadors and the sultan assures protection for German bondholders and makes more secure the bondage of those Armenians who have not been slaughtered. We will now close with a song by the European concert.

Nothing Surprising About It.
Philadelphia Press.

It is not surprising that wheat should advance under a republican or any other administration under existing foreign conditions. Neither is it surprising that factory doors should always swing outward, spindles hum and anvils ring during a republican administration and immediately following a democratic and calamity-howling era. It's not at all surprising.

The Onward March.
New York Tribune.

Another tribute to American manufacturing superiority is conveyed in the announcement that Japan is about to abandon the English steel rail on its imperial railway and substitute for it the heavier American rail, known as the Pennsylvania standard. Japan is a wideawake country, with keen commercial instincts, and its preference for American manufactures, if sufficiently encouraged, may do much to change the existing trade relations in the far east.

"We Have Money to Blow."
Kansas City Journal.

The eastern press is disposed to criticize western communities for paying large sums to hear Bryan talk. While it is regarded as undignified for a presidential candidate to place himself on a level with big pumpkins and fat hogs as a county fair attraction, yet Bryan is not so much blamed for filling his purse as his audiences are for being "gulled" out of their cash. The eastern press doesn't quite understand the situation. Money is so plentiful with western farmers now that they can spare $500 to $700 in a county and never miss it. They were so long without money to spend that the spending of it is a positive luxury. If they want to "blow in" a few dollars seeing big pumpkins, fat swine and windy orators, why begrudge them the pleasure? Farmers must have amusement as well as city folk.

Dry Dock Scandals.
Philadelphia Ledger.

Whether or not the Indiana was seriously injured in the Halifax dry dock, its experience, following that of the Columbia at Southampton, should be enough to deter our government from ever again attempting to dock these big vessels in a foreign country. There may be no malice on the part of the foreign authorities; the disasters may be due, as there is no reason to doubt that they were in the cases under consideration, to clumsiness and unfamiliarity with the handling of such extremely heavy ships, but still it creates suspicion and distrust, and these quickly generate an unpleasant feeling between the nations. The Indiana's case furnishes an additional reason, and a very strong one, why this country should have its own dry docks, suitable for any emergency, and it is hoped congress, at its coming session, may be induced to take this view of the matter.

RETURNING TO COMMON SENSE.

Bryanism Sidetracked by the Democracy of the Empire State.
New York World.

The action of the state committee in ignoring the Chicago platform and nominating Judge Parker was the most important political event to the democratic party since the defeat of Bryan.

The first official act of the organized democracy of New York since the presidential election was to turn its back on the Chicago platform. It did this not merely incidentally and casually, but deliberately and purposely. It so acted in the face of a strenuous demand for an indorsement of the 16 to 1 folly, and in spite of a threat that the free silver adherents would bolt the party.

As if to emphasize this return of the organization to a sane and true democratic policy, the committee nominated for chief judge of the court of appeals an upright judge and independent citizen who rejected the Chicago platform and refused to vote for Mr. Bryan.

In leading the state committee to this course Governor Hill has shown that, as Mr. Gladstone said through the World on a notable occasion, "only common sense is necessary" to guide parties and nations into paths of peace and honor. The ex-senator deserves great credit for his skill and sagacity.

ADVANCING PROSPERITY.

Globe-Democrat: Business failures in the United States have declined to about 170 a week, against an average of 200 a week in the September of four preceding years. Last year's September average was 300 a week.

Minneapolis Journal: Croakers who try to discount the return of prosperity by pointing to the advance in price of many commodities forget that this advance demonstrates a better demand for these articles, showing that the consumer is better able to purchase many things which in the past he has had to deny himself.

Kansas City Star: The most gratifying feature of the present improvement in business is the plain evidence of its permanency. Business cannot go on much longer increasing at the present rate, but the gains made will be maintained, and though there will be natural temporary reaction the general tendency will be upward for a long time to come. All rational people recognize this, and sensible business men are shaping their affairs with that idea constantly in mind.

New York Mail and Express: The value of our imports during August was $39,876,640, the smallest for any month in eighteen years. The exports during August were valued at $79,497,820, the largest of any August recorded by the bureau of statistics and an increase over those for August, 1896, of $12,807,839. Here is a thirty-day score which broadens the smile on the face of the country, and indicates what the farmer is doing with his surplus grain.

Philadelphia Record: With the progress of autumn the last of the markets and trades to benefit by the renewed prosperity are beginning to experience a genuine revival of business. The iron trade and the shoe and leather industry have both experienced notable improvement during the past week. The wheat markets have been fairly well maintained despite some loss in values, and the wool situation continues as strong as ever. Cotton has been at the mercy of much fictitious speculation on futures. The wheat movement has been large on both the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards. The seaward movement of the cereal in Oregon has broken the record; but there have been recent injurious rains in the Snake river valley. The usual degree of heat, with widely prevalent drouth conditions, has injured the late planting of corn. The entire corn crop is now estimated at 1,175,000,000 bushels.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The ice man still lingers in the lap of the coal dealer.

The European concert is practically over except for the party who is to pay the bills.

For the moment the railroads are monopolizing the casualty columns, but they will be sidetracked presently by foot ball.

A rolling mill in Cleveland, O., has received an order for 1,000 tons of bar steel from manufacturers in Birmingham, Eng.

Chairman Jones—Jones of Arkansas—is accused of addressing the New York democrats with two tones in his voice, but whether both were silver tones is not recorded.

Having pinched Greece for the benefit of foreign holders of Turkish securities, the ambassadors of the powers agree that their labors represent the loftiest form of European statesmanship.

The saying that talk is cheap calls for revision. The Bell telephone people have received dividends amounting to 10 per cent on eight months' business, and there are four months to hear from.

Governor Pingree of Michigan delivered an address of welcome the other day at the annual convention of the Concatenated Order of Hoo Hoos, at Detroit, after an introduction by the presiding officer, the Grank Snark of the Universe.

In his opening address on the eastern situation at Brown university on Wednesday, Dr. Andrews quoted an unfamiliar saying to the effect that it takes two Turks to beat a Greek, two Greeks to beat a Jew, two Jews to beat an Armenian and two Armenians to beat the devil.

By reason of a law passed by the last legislature of Ohio lynching is likely to become unpopular in that state. Heirs of lynched persons are entitled to sue the county wherein the lynching occurs for $5,000. When taxpayers go down into their pockets for the ducats, it is not probable they will be anxious to contract the bill. A test of the law is about to be made at Urbana.

The house of Dr. Siemens, the Berlin electrician, is known throughout Germany as "the Wonder of Wansee." It is fitted from roof to cellar with electricity. The dining room, kitchen and wine cellar are all connected by means of a miniature electric railway. In order to convey things from one room to another the article required has only to be placed on a little car, a button pressed, and the car is almost instantly where it ought to be.

Ex-Senator Ransom of North Carolina, who, until recently, was minister to Mexico, is always the pink of courtesy, but there has not been in this day and generation a more expert dodger of the interviewer than General Ransom. His inquiries after the health of the reporter and his words of welcome are cordial and redundant, but when it comes to eliciting a single opinion or comment from the veteran tar heel statesman there has not yet been found the newspaper man who could compass that feat.

THE PRICE OF CORN.

Condition of the Market and the Prospects of an Advance.
Kansas City Star.

People who have been looking for the price of corn to go to a higher level, following the great advance in the wheat market, were disappointed by the drop of several cents that occurred last week. Corn in Chicago is now selling only a few cents above the extreme low prices on record. It seems anomalous to see corn selling for less than 30 cents a bushel while wheat is worth nearly a dollar. A vigorous speculative movement set in a few weeks ago, which carried prices up about 6 cents a bushel, but it so happened that this wave swept into the market just at a time of extraordinarily large receipts in Chicago, which piled up such enormous stocks of corn at that center that many buyers got discouraged and sold out, putting the price down again.

There is no satisfactory way of accounting for this big movement of corn to market. It is more than twice as large as the movement at this time last year, whereas there are good reasons why it should be much smaller now than then. The crop this year is not as large as that of last year. There are fewer farmers who are forced to sell by their financial necessities. There is so much more profit in wheat and in live stock now than at that time that the farmer might naturally be expected to hold the cheaper product, corn, and supply his needs by selling those commodities which yield him greater profit. It is true that many big corn producers have nothing but corn to sell. But there are so many thousands of farmers who raise both wheat and corn, and who feed much of their own corn to live stock, that the higher prices of wheat and live stock ought to have a pronounced effect in keeping corn off the market.

It will probably turn out that the recent great receipts of corn were due to special temporary causes, and that before long there will be such a falling off in receipts as to make the sentiment in favor of higher prices more effective than it has been in the past month. The more prosperous times all over the country, the remunerative prices for other staple farm products and the disproportion between the price of wheat and the price of corn certainly ought to add a good deal to the value of corn before long, regardless of the supply in the country.

It is rather remarkable that the foreigners are not buying great quantities of cheap American corn. Their feeding crops are smaller than usual and the high price of wheat should result in the use of an increased quantity of coarser grains as a substitute for wheat. More than that, Argentine has shipped no corn to Europe in the past three weeks, whereas in the same time last year that country's exports amounted to over 5,000,000 bushels. But Europe is not taking extraordinary quantities of corn. No satisfactory reason for this can be given. It is reasonable to expect that before long the corn exports will greatly increase, if the European crops of all kinds are as small as they are represented to be.

All things considered, there is a substantial basis for the belief that the price of corn will advance materially before many months, and thus add greatly to the prosperity which the farmer is enjoying.

FAITH IN GENERAL WOODFORD

Ex-Minister Taylor Says the New Minister Can Be Trusted.

WILL PROVE EQUAL TO ANY OCCASION

Mr. Taylor Declines to Discuss the Interview of His Successor with the Spanish Foreign Minister.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—Hannis Taylor, the former United States minister to Spain, arrived here last evening and called at the United States embassy today. In an interview Mr. Taylor said: "The grave negotiations pending between the United States and Spain as to the war in Cuba are now entirely in the hands of General Woodford, who has had fruitful experience both in peace and war and will be equal to the occasion, whatever it may be."

Mr. Taylor was questioned in regard to the accuracy of the statements contained in the dispatch from San Sebastian to the Temps of Paris, purporting to give the substance of the interview which took place on Sunday last between General Stewart L. Woodford, the United States minister to Spain, and the duke of Tetuan, the Spanish minister of foreign affairs, in which General Woodford is said to have insisted courteously but firmly upon the necessity of terminating the war in Cuba, and to have declared that if it is not terminated by the end of October, the United States will feel justified in taking measures to secure the independence of Cuba. In reply, the former minister said:

"My lips are sealed until after my arrival at Washington."

While Mr. Taylor refused to discuss the matter, his manner tended to confirm the story told by the correspondent of the Paris Temps.

Regarding the general feeling in Spain, Mr. Taylor said, "I must in justice say that I have never received any personal discourtesy from any one, but for the last year my residence was guarded by soldiers."

Mr. Taylor will pay a visit to Prof. Freeman at Oxford, and will complete his book on "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution," and will sail for home on October 2.

HURRY PROVISIONS TO ALASKA.

Expect to Push Three More Steamers Up the Yukon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Secretary Alger spent some time yesterday in conference with President Weare and Michael Cudahy of the Alaska Transportation and Trading company at his office in the War department. They announced their intention to make every effort to get as much of the supplies at St. Michaels up the Yukon as possible and expected that three more steamers can be run up before the river closes entirely to navigation. So far no steps have been taken to insure the carriage of supplies after that event by way of the mountain passes, such as Chilkoot, but it is likely that this matter will now enlist the attention of the company's officers.

Mr. Weare reported that the steamer Humboldt will be ready to sail from Seattle for St. Michaels next Thursday, so Secretary Alger called a consultation of the bureau officers of the War department to hasten the preparations for the equipment of the troops who are to go forward to Alaska on that vessel. Mr. Weare said that the transportation company had for the accommodation of this force suitable quarters which would serve for a temporary home, and the large supply of food stores at St. Michaels would provision them. It was arranged with him that the company's agent at St. Michaels should accept the vouchers of Lieutenant Colonel Randall, the officer who will command the troops, so that the soldiers may be paid regularly. The men are already on their way to Seattle.

Secretary Alger has been anticipated in his scheme for supplying transportation over the Yukon by steam snow sleds. Today he received a telegram from E. B. Hartley, secretary of the Klondike Transportation and Commercial company of St Louis, stating that his company has already contracted for several of the locomotives, and trains will be running over the Yukon river in December.

MONEY FOR NARROW GAUGE ROAD.

Railroad Over White Pass to Lake Bennett to Be Ready by May.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 21.—New York and Seattle men have subscribed the capital necessary to build a narrow gauge railway from Skagway over the White pass to Lake Bennett. In the syndicate are ex-United States Senator W. C. Squire of this city, Senator J. P. Jones of Nevada and James A. McNaught, formerly general counsel of the Northern Pacific railroad.

The preliminary survey was made by F. C. Farnham, a mining engineer of San Francisco. He returned from Skagway a short time ago, went to New York, his report was accepted and the money subscribed. The material for construction has already been purchased and as soon as it arrives here Mr. Farnham wil go north with it and begin work. Right of way has been secured from the government and filed with the secretary of the interior.

It is the intention to bill passengers and freight through from Seattle to Lake Bennett. River boats will be built here and sent to the lake for use.

It is expected to have the road ready for operation by May 1.

Eckels on a Pleasure Trip.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 21.—James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency, arrived here Sunday on a pleasure trip. Today he goes to Cripple Creek to inspect some of the big mines of the district, returning here in time for dinner at the El Paso club, given by the bankers of the city. Mr. Eckels is not talkative as regards his trip through the west, but says he is simply on a pleasure trip and will not discuss the financial situation. He will be in Denver Wednesday.

THE EXPOSITION.

Iowa's Part in the Productive Exhibit of the Imperial West.
Davenport Republican.

The Transmississippi exposition, in so far as the state of Iowa is especially concerned, is receiving encouragement. The appeal of the commission to the people of the state has been generously treated by the press. Even the weekly papers, which do not have large space to devote to one subject, have been very generous in publishing the appeal entire. Some of the strongest endorsements have come from democratic papers. The commission is, of course, a nonpartisan body, but the Republican takes pleasure in acknowledging the courtesy of the democratic editors. The editor of the Davenport Democrat is among these. His endorsement was strong and cordial. Of the local papers the Catholic Messenger also lends its influence.

The exposition as a whole is progressing beyond what the Iowa commission expected when it was first organized. The recent appointment by President McKinley of a member of the exposition board, who will act as its president, is an official recognition that can but be a great impetus to general interest. Colonel J. H. Brigham, assistant secretary of agriculture, who will represent the president and cabinet, as president of the board, is a man eminently qualified for such a position, not only by ability and tact, but by a special preparation in lines which render him conversant with transmississippi affairs.

BRYAN AND HIS PASSES.

Denouncing Corporations While Accepting Their Favors.
Troy (N. Y.) Press.

The Omaha Bee publishes a fac-simile of the letter in which William J. Bryan made application for a free railroad pass from Sacramento, Cal., to Portland, Ore. Bryan had previously traveled from Ogden to Sacramento on a free pass. Bryan defends his application by saying that he asked for the pass on the ground of his connection with the Omaha World-Herald. As Bryan's position as an editor of the World-Herald's staff expired last year, he claims the free transportation by virtue of owning a few shares of stock in that paper, and on the paper's advertising contract. The business manager of the World-Herald says that it has no advertising contract with the Southern Pacific road and has not been printing any of that road's advertising matter.

This is the man who, although he traveled to the Chicago convention on free passes, insisted with a great flourish on paying the fare of himself and wife on the return trip, and who, during his presidential canvass, called everybody's attention to the fact that he was paying his way and to his contention that no one was entitled to special privileges from the railroads. Now as a capitalist, a stockholder, he asks favors of a railroad company.

If Bryan had not been receiving recently a large income from his book and from the lectures in which he has denounced corporations and their favors, his offense would not be so rank. Or if he had asked for the half-fare usually allowed to children, no one would have objected. But it looks as if he had been crucifying opposition to corporate privilege on a cross of personal profit. The only loophole for escape left Bryan is to plead that he was spoiling the Egyptians by making them expend motive power in carrying him long distances without receiving any return for the service.

POINTEDLY PUT.

Chicago News: Block—Have you known Doolittle long? Jones—Never; always short.

Washington Star: "Nine times outer ten," said Uncle Eben, "a gemman advises young men to choose some yuthuh business dan whut he got into. He takes it foh granted dat it took a heap mo' dan common smahtness to succeed like he did."

Indianapolis Journal: "Women," said the youngest boarder, "are the true conservatives."

"You are right for once," said the Cheerful Idiot. "Nearly every woman I know is at least four years behind her age."

Chicago Record: "She saved the whole family from drowning once."

"Indeed! She must be an Amazon."

"Oh, no; she simply dressed so slowly that they all missed the boat."

Chicago Post: "Is it proper to address an alderman as 'Honorable?'"

"It isn't a question of propriety but of conscience. If you have no scruples against lying you may use the word in such a connection."

Detroit Journal: "Your majesty," suggested the grand vizier, "might attain the desired end by setting your majesty's Christian and Moslem subjects against each other."

The sultan shuddered visibly.

"No," he answered in a hollow voice. "With my luck I shouldn't think of playing the races."

ONE THING SHE COULDN'T DO.
Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

She climbs upon a street car and
She takes a smoker's seat;
The men all frown and look askance,
And likewise scrape their feet,
But quick from out her pocketbook
A cigarette she snatches,
And asks, "Please, may I have a light?
"I—er—I can't scratch matches."

AUTUMN ASSURANCES.

Washington Star.

Oh, keep looking forward to times that will smile;
To hours when the earth will be gay;
When jewels will sparkle; when mirth will beguile
A country serene as May.
Think not of the present, nor grieve o'er your fate.
The promise behold of a glorious date!
So turn to your calendar gally and wait
Till after election day.

There'll be nothing to do then but sit down and wish,
And things will come straight your way.
The handsomest garment, the dantiest dish
Will be ready for all, they say.
We'll heed not the present. We cannot go wrong.
Each candidate sings us the same dulcet song.
Cheer up, all ye voters; it will not be long
Till after election day!

A Visitor

Will find quite a holiday aspect in our store already—the season of festive occasions is upon us and men who would be well dressed for a good deal less than the merchant tailor charges is wise if he comes to us—We advise you that our Fall Overcoats and Suits for old men—young men and children—for stout men and slim men——for boys in long trousers and shavers in short pants—are all here and are as fine in texture and as finely made as it is possible for them to be at the prices, and the prices are from the lowest to the highest. All are welcome at our store, especially mothers and small children—our second floor has all conveniences for their comfort—and you are invited to make yourself thoroughly at home here.

B. K. & CO

BROWNING KING & CO.,

S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.