OFFICES: Omaha: The Best Building.
Boath Omaha: Singer Elk., Cor. N and 14th Sts.
Council Build: 10 Pearl Street.
Carego Office: 137 Chamber of Commerce.
New York: Rooms II. it ami Ia, Tribano Bidg.
Washington: 261 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editor BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addessed to The Dee Publishing Company, main. Drafts, checks, express and postoffice ioney orders to be made payable to the order.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Btate of Nebraska, Douglas County, sa.1 George B. Tzachuck, scoretary of The Hee Pub-ishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of tail and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Dee printed during the month of August, 1897, was as follows:

********** 19,665 Less returned and unsold copies 9,825

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

Net daily average 19,618 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having The Rec. 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.

Calamity speeches and prosperity prices were never meant to be Siamese twins.

Nebraska gold democrats have as little relish for populistic doctrines as they ever had.

The oftener the republican state platform is read the more it appeals to the favor of the voters of Nebraska.

Calamity preaching will have to be postponed in Nebraska until after the farmers finish gathering in the corn.

Now let the State fair managers mak public their financial statement without the mystery or unnecessary delay that usually surrounds this transaction.

The World-Herald has not yet told whatkind of a memorandum slip brough it to the defense of the Bolla bondsmer In their high-handed interference with the city's witnesses in the suit on the Bollo bond.

The way to make prosperity permanent is to build up American industries so that American markets will keep up a brisk demand for all kinds of products for American consumption. That is what the new tariff law is intended to do.

Just to spare his British friends the expense of another public jubilation Oom Paul Kruger sends out word that in his opinion his health is yet good for a number of years' active service as president of the South African republic

The National Irrigation congress a Lincoln next week must not be overlooked. Irrigation is a growing subject and interest in it is becoming more and more widespread as Its successful achievements are becoming better known.

It is getting pretty late in the season to begin proceedings for new pavements but it is not too late to take advantage of this year's low prices by making the contracts this season and having the The advancement of both follows the work done as soon as the state of the weather permits next spring.

One thing specially noticeable among the fair week visitors is the orderly character of the crowds that have througed Omaha's streets. The fact that the good order that prevailed was maintained by the visitors themselves rather than by any police surveillance entitles them to an extra credit mark.

Now that the street railway company has finally gotten to the point of laying a new track on upper Farnam street, i may not be out of place to inquire when the unsightly wooden poles are to be replaced with the ornamental iron posts that have been so often promised but have as often failed to materialize,

Some American free traders may deny that the tariff ever gave any tangible results in the way of creating and stimulating the tin plate industry in this coun try, but the British tin plate manufac turers whose business has been affected by the loss of the American market for their product know better than to de lude themselves in that fashion.

Canadians are said to regard the de cision of Attorney General McKenna on section 22 of the tariff law as an indication of friendliness on the part of the United States to the people of Canada That is very good so far as it goes Now let the Canadian government show appreciation by reciprocating favors to Americans who seek to establish trade relations with their neighbors on the

It took the legislative investigating committee's expert ten weeks to go over the the changed conditions, of the utter corner caucus. books and accounts of the State Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, but he thinks are many who still believe it. We do every item in ten days. In the opinion of the investigating committee the time required to examine and verify the accounts of a state institution should depend entirely on the size of the appropriation behind it.

treasurer's shortage on Governor Holcomb and now the local republican organ seeks to place the blame for Mr. Gillespie's delinquencies upon the governor. A very con

In condemning and denouncing the reforms and economies brought about nation. Those who attempt to create plate conferring on him. under his administration he cannot hostility between these sections are pubage, defalcation or irregularity in the from patriotic men. state house and in state institutions since his incumbency which could have been prevented by a rigid enforcement of business methods and an unflinching America has issued an address in which having the benefit of modern medical

15 494 performance of duty. The fact that Joseph S. Bartley was personal notice before Bartley had encar. 200 that Bartley had persistently refused to case he was compelled by the governor Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of September, 1897. to produce the funds in his custody as a time it is doubtful whether Bartley's circumstances, and in view of the state's loss in the Mosher bank wreck, the gov ernor's duty was plain. Had he fearlessly demanded an accounting from Bartley in January, 1895, as it was his right and duty under the constitution, the deficit in the state treasury would have been at least \$400,000 less than it is. Had Bartley refused to comply with the demand of the governor, the legislature, which was then in session, would have taken action either by refusing to permit Bartley to qualify for a second term or by instituting impeachment proceedings that would have resulted in his summary removal.

For inexplicable reasons Governor Holcomb failed to do his sworn duty in the critical hour and allowed Bartley to continue his criminal practices until the stealing mounted up to over \$500, 000 and his manipulation of state funds entailed a loss of equal amount. The plain, unvarnished truth is that instead of dealing firmly with Bartley by forcing a cash settlement at the outset Governor Holcomb permitted himself to be hypno tized by Bartley and his bank backers and remained inactive until the treasury had been completely leoted.

Governor Holcomb must also share re ponsibility for whatever irregularities or misappropriations of public funds may have occurred in state institutions under is immediate control. This applies to the State Institution for the Feeble Minded at Beatrice, where a shortage has been reported, as it does also to the deaf mute school. It is the duty of the governor to keep fully informed about the conduct and finance. of every state institution and he as ample power under the constitution compel periodic exhibits of every item f revenue and expenditure.

Whatever the intentions of Governor Holcomb may have been, his failure to meet the emergency when it presented justifies the indictment embodied in the republican platform.

THE EAST AND THE WEST. In his address at the banquet given im in Denver, Comptroller Eckels urged a continuation of the feeling of mutual onfidence between the east and the west. He said that it would not do for the eas to boast of its possession of the surplus capital of the country, or for the west o point with overwhelming pride to its supendous resources and its wonderful dvancement. "The wealth of the one," said Mr. Eckels, "but continues to diminish if not employed and that of the other is of no avail if not developed same pathway and centers in the same interests." He thought that at a time when we are entering upon an era of better things the accumulated capital and the undeveloped riches of the country should be brought nearer together and not driven wider apart.

These are sentiments which all sensible and patriotic men must approve. They are national in spirit, practical and sound. It is unfortunate that there should be any reason or excuse for a plea in behalf of mutual confidence between the east and the west, but the fact must be admitted that there are a large number of people in the west who feel positive hostility toward the east. This is due mainly if not wholly to the teachings of political demagogues who are still laboring with their tongues to keep alive this feeling. The sectional appeal that was constantly made by the popocratic leaders in the national campaign of last year was very effective in the west. From the moment Mr. Bryan announced that he was going into "the enemy's country" his adherents sedulously cultivated the view that the east is the enemy of the west, that there are no mutual interests between the two sec tions, that the welfare of the west was not dependent upon the east. Eastern canitalists were reviled from every popoatic stump and western producers were old in voluminous invective that their misfortunes were due to the oppression was crushed. Thus hundreds of thoustanding the complete demonstration, in

falsity of this popocratic teaching, there

as a year ago, but it is yet strong and

politics.

it will require more than a year of prosperity to reduce it to a point where it the institution, but whether he can will not be an important factor in our justify the selection of an inexperienced

venient method this of shifting blame from entire nation. Possibly as the west adwhere the biame should be placed to where vances and is enabled to accumulate the blame does not belong .-- World-Herald. | capital it will need less and less to rely upon eastern capital. It has not drawn escape the responsibility for any short- lie enemies who can have no countenance

PROBABLY MISLEADING. The president of the Cuban league of he announces that action is soon to be taken by our government that will result using state money for private specula- in giving the Cubans independence. A tion was brought to Governor Holcomb's declaration of this kind from such a source challenges attention. Upon what formerly was considered. tered upon his second term. The gov- authority does Mr. Ethan Allen, the ernor was repeatedly forewarned at the lengue's president, summon its members very beginning of his term that Bartley to be alert to uphold the president in a would turn out an embezzler. He knew policy intended to secure Cuban independence? Is there something known make known where the state's money to him that has not been given to the was placed and threatened to resign in public? Nothing that has recently come from Washington would justify the annonncement made by Mr. Ethan Allen. prerequisite to turning over. At that The report that an ultimatum had been sent to Spain-which we discredited on shortage exceeded \$100,000. Under the its appearance-has been denied both from Washington and Madrid and one of the most trustworthy of the corre spondents at the national capital has stated, upon high authority, that Minister Woodford's instructions are couched in the most friendly terms and that there is every reason to believe they will be received in the same friendly spirit by the Spanish government. There is neither bluster nor jingoism, says this correspondent, in the attitude of the administration, which is simply carrying out the policy assumed by Secretary Olney last December and for which the Spanish government has been fully prepared for nearly twelve months past.

In view of this the announcement by the president of the Cuban league in America is probably misleading and if so its effect is likely to be mischievous. Of course the Spanish government pays no attention to irresponsible utterances of this kind, but the Spanish public does pay attention to them and they operate to intensify popular feeling against the United States, which is not without effect upon those in authority. The tendency of such outgivings is also to embarrass our own government in its efforts to induce Spain to accept the friendly offices of the United States in behalf of Cuban pacification. They can do no good and are liable to do much harm.

AN EFFECT OF THE TARIFF.

One effect already of the new tariff law is the bringing of leading industries to the United States from England and elsewhere. The Philadelphia Ledger says it is becoming almost common to see foreign manufacturing concerns establishing branches in this country and refers to the report that the leading tailors and dressmakers of Europe are about to open branch establishments in the United States, in order that they may continue to supply their profitable American customers with clothing which can no longer be purchased abroad and brought home duty free.

In the coming here of foreign industries we are simply having a repetition of the experience during the first year or two of the McKinley tariff, but there is reason to believe that the present movement will be on a more extensive scale. Whether American manufacturers will regard this with favor or not is a question, since the object of the foreign manufacturers in coming here is to hold their American trade, but from the point of view of the general interest perhaps the acquisition of industries from abroad is desirable. It brings foreign capital here, helps forward industrial development and widens the market for American labor-conditions that make for a greater and more permanent prosperity. The American manufacturer may object that this increased competition defeats the purpose of the tariff, but the foreign manufacturer is not coming here with a view to crushing out anybody or to so increase production as to destroy profits. Undoubtedly his idea is to get all the advantages which the American manufacturer enjoys under the tariff. At all events it is a fact that industries from abroad are coming here and the movement will undoubtedly be watched with no little interest by American manufac-

Nebraska popocrats are not sure whether they ought to rejoice or lament over the nomination of a straight ticket by the national democrats. They would like to have the gold men vote for Judge Sullivan, who was nominated largely be cause of his goldbug associations and proclivities, but they also want their silverite followers to believe that Judge Sullivan's professions of loyalty to silver are above suspicion. Between the two it is not the easiest thing for them to tell just how they feel over the national democratic nomination.

Chairman Jones of the democratic national committee has been in consultation with ex-Governor Altgeld of Illinois on the subject of the policy of the democratic organization. As Jones reand exactions of the eastern money cently advised the New York democrats power and that things could never be to steer carefully clear of the silver better for them until that money power question and Aligeld in his Labor day speech announced that the coming issue sands of western voters were inoculated was not to be silver but government with this political virus and notwith- ownership, the consultation may have more than the significance of a street

In the controversy over the removal of that Prof. Gillespie should check over not think the number is nearly so large Prof. Gillespie the main issue is not whether the governor was justified in making a change in the management of and confessedly incompetent superin-The advancement of the east and the tendent just because and only because the same as those in the Wisconsin case.

THE GOVERNOR'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The republican state convention sought to place the blame for the republican state interests and this must always be the ceding that the governor has absolute case. Eastern capital is necessary to control over state institutions, his right western development and this develop- to cripple them or destroy their usefulment enriches not the east alone, but the ness to pay political debts is decidedly questionable.

As all the mambers of the jury that cleared ex-Congressman Hunter of Kenfaithless state treasurer and auditor upon the east so largely this year as in tucky of the charge of bribery in conwhose defalcations have scandalized the former years. Indeed, the time may not nection with the late senatorial contest a large part of the loss that has fallen will still be mutual interests between the supporters of Dr. Hunter as well as of upon Nebraska is due. Governor Hol- two sections and they will move along Dr. Hunter himself. It gives him a clear comb has been in office since January, the same pathway in the great work of bill for the federal appointment which 1895, and if he is to be credited with increasing the wealth and power of the President McKinley is said to contem-

> To date the reported fatalities from yellow fever are remarkably small and evidence first the fact that the epidemic is not general even in the fever districts. and second that the fever victims are treatment that was not available in previous visitations that have proved

Spoils First, Principles Later.

Senator Jones of Arkansas is for keeping uiet about silver in New York, but when e speaks in his own state the horizon still palpitates with his eloquent tributes to the old ratio.

A Home Thrust.

Indianapolis Journa The authorities of the City of Mexico are etting the United States an example to deal with lynchers and with officials who fail in their duty. All things considered, perhaps we had better stop alluding to Mexico as a half-civilized country.

The Responsibility of Spain. Kansas City Star. The polite attitude of the United States its dealings with Spain will not be abanned unless the latter country commits the blunder of assuming that civility implies lack of purpose and the absence of courage in the enforcement of just demands.

Hitting the Box Office. The Nebraska politician is now touring the west as a star attraction at Chautauquas county fairs and the like, and at one place lately his share of the receipts for admission was \$1,200, at another \$800 and at an r \$500. Mr. Ingalls pronounces Mr. Bryan "most successful acrobat and tragedian of the century." Gate receipts bear out the ex-senator's characterization.

Bondsmen and Defaulters.

Buffalo Express The state of Nebraska is trying to find out whether it is possible to recover \$100,000, 000 from the bondsmen of a defaulting treasurer. This brings up the old problem of the real value of a crooked politician' When a ring is in control of a stat house it is a comparatively easy matter that up bonds so they will be worth no more than the integrity of the official they are supposed to guarantee. This seems to have done in Nebraska. The defaulter trouble seems to have been that he was too liberal about brading weak banks with state funds, as many a state treasurer in other states has been without getting caught at it. It would seem that the state should stand a better chance of getting back its money from these banks than from the bondsmen.

Overburdened with Modesty. New York Sut

Hon, William Jennings Bryan was introduced to an audience the other day by Mr. A. E. Orchard, a Christian minister who made a reputation last year as a silver Orchard produced compliments which "brought a rosy blush to the cheek of the Boy Orator," who was described as "the living herald of the common people," and "the living exponent publicanism." The living herald and living exponent of Bryanism, after having illumi-nated his check with the rosy blush herein before mentioned, "modestly disclaimed the pinnacle erected for him by the chairman. To what purpose was this excessive show of pudency? A living herald and exponent ought not to be made to stagger by a salvo of compliments. Besides, did not the sciousness of this orator tell him that the chairman had erred, if at all, by under-

NEWSPAPER CONTEMPT OF COURT. Seathing Rebuke of the Tyrana; Practiced by a Political Judge, Chicago Chronick

very wholesome decision on the sub

ject of newspaper contempt of court ha een rendered by the supreme court of Wis The decision was written by Asso ciate Justice Winslow and had the unan mous concurrence of the full bench. At the late judicial election in the East Claire circuit of Wisconsin Judge Balley then serving his first term, was a candi date for re-election. He was first elected six years ago as a democrat, though he had previously been identified with the green backers. The recent campaign was one of considerable excitement and bitter news paper attacks were made on Judge Bailey, as as on his republican opponent. In the course of the campaign L. A. Doo

little, an Eau Claire lawyer, wrote an article severely assailing Judge Bailey's persona and judicial character. It was printed by H. C. Ashbaugh, the publisher of a local paper. Judge Bailey caused the arrest of both the writer and publisher of the fensive article on a charge of contempt o court. He tried them, found them guilty an sentenced them to pay small fines and to short terms of imprisonment. They sought the interposition of the supreme court and this is the case that is decided.

The law of Wisconsin, unlike that of Illi-nois, defines what—aside from disobedience to judicial writs or refusal of a witness to testify-shall constitute contempt of court. Among acts of contempt the publication of a false or grossly inaccurate report of court proceedings is described. But it has been held in previous cases that editorial coments on judicial proceedings or on the char acter of the judge, however false and libelous do not constitute contempt of court if the judicial proceedings. On these grounds the defendants in the Eau Claire prosecution would be entitled by precedent to an ac-

But this is merely technical. Justice Winslow bases his decision on broades unds. He holds that for a judge to pu ish for contempt a newspaper which criti cises him and his decisions is an invasion of personal liberty of the right of free speech and of the freedom of the press. In express ing the judgment of the court he says; well persuaded that newspaper comments on cases finally decided prior to publication cannot be considered criminal contempt.

As to the injustice and oppression in-volved when a judge who is a candidate for re-election or for any other office assumes to use against his opponents the power to pun ish for contempt of court Justice Winslow

Truly it must be a grievous and weighty necessity which will justify so arbitrary a proceeding whereby a candidate for office becomes the accuser, judge and jury, and may within a few hours summarily punish his critic by imprisonment. The result of such doctrine is that all unfavorable criticism of a sitting judge's past official conduct can be at once stopped, can be punished by immediate imprisonment. If there can be any more effectual way to gag the press and subvert freedom of speech we do not know where to find it. Under such a rule the merits of a sitting judge may be rehearsed, but as to his demerits there must be profound silence. In our opinion no such divin-ity 'doth hedge about' a judge—certainly not when he is a candidate for public office." TRADE EXCHANGES HIT.

Buffalo Express: This association, it will be remembered, has controlled for a long the sale of live stock in Kansas City That it is of the nature of a trust seems certain and its forced dissolution is in line with the movement against combinations in restraint of trade. A strict view of the diernment and the state, however, would seem to give this case to a Kansas court, and it is possible that this position will be taken by the supreme court if the case is appealed.

Chicago Post: As interpreted in the great justly included in its arraignment the of western capital for all the needs of governor to whose gross neglect of duty a large part of the less that has fallen merce with the view to limit and restrict competition. The reasonableness of the restriction is no test, under that decision, cor gress having deliberately placed under the ban all efforts to interfere with the fullest and freest competition. The view taken by Judge Foster is therefore not at all surprising, though it has not been made plain that the exchange as now operated is really an obstruction to legitimate dealing.

Kansas City Times: It need not necessarily result from a confirmation of Judge Foster's decision by the supreme court that the Live Stock exchange of Kansas City business which it transacts. With a reformation of methods, so as to remove from its manner of conducting operations the objection that is involved in an interference particularly deadly. Yellow fever is by with the natural law of supply and demand and a crushing out of competition, the exchange may go on expounding its transac-tions according to the liberal and fair policy live-and-let-live, multiplying its customer and piling up its profits, Chicago Tribune: By non-intercourse or

> built up which practically monophizes the live stock business at the Kansas City Stock yards. Is that combination one "in restrain of trade?" Judge Foster thinks it is. The exchange has rules which prescribe mint-num commissions, which forbid the sending of telegrams to farmers giving them formation as to the state of the market except under certain conditions, and which deny to members the right to buy stock from, or sell it to any persons other then members and stock owners. Judge Fos er holds that these rules are in restraint of trade and that the exchange must not en force them. Doubtless the exchange will appeal from this decision, but in view of principles laid down by the majority of the supreme court in the case of the Transnissouri Fright association, nothing is likely to be gained by appealing. Therefore, if there are other live stock exchanges whose rules are in restraint of interstate comnerce they ought to prepare to repeal those

> > POLITICAL DRIFT.

rules.

The estimated expenses of the city of Philadelphia for the ensuing year is \$39,440,332, an increase of 50 per cent over the current year. The officeholders insis on a little prosperity in their'n.

The republicans of Virginia have, much delay, determined to make a fight for the maintenance of the integrity of their party organization in that state, where the republican vote was 135,000 at last year'

Senator Murphy of New York is one the most active and vociferous advocates of dence on the silver question. The senaor's term expires in 1899, and next year' campaign will determine the succession ience his anxiety to smooth the trouble waters of democracy this fall.

There is no state election in Illinois this the terms of the treasurer and superintendent of public instruction not expirin until January, 1899, and those of the governo nd other state officials continuing unti-January, 1901; but in Morgan county, the capital seat of which is Jacksonville, and which adjoins Springfield, Governor Tanner has issued a call for a special election for county judge on November 2 to elect a suc essor to Richard Yates, resigned.

There is a rumor that the Illinois State pard of Equalization intends increasing the 5 per cent valuations in Cook county. Illinois Board of Equalization consists wenty-one members; Cook county, which in cludes the city of Chicago, has only six memers upon it, a minority quite helpless though representing so large a share of the weilth and population of the state. Last ear the valuation in Cook county was \$232. 000,000, which is about one-third of the os-sessed value of all the property in the state The proposed addition will bring up the as essed valuation of Cook county to \$388,000.

There will be a hot time in old New York this fall. Candidates and parties are multiplying like mosquitoes in a Jersey swamp, largely because there will be some-thing like \$70,000,000 a year to be disbursed by the managers of the consolidated city The Independent Citizens' union has already nominated Seth Low for mayor. The re-publicans and Tammany Hall will have regular candidates. Besides, there will be silver democrats, the gold democrats. the Gleason democrats and Purroy demo crats, populists, laborites, prohibitionists and socialists. Most of the city conventions will be held during the coming week

The Montana text book commission se-ected Birnes' history for use in the state. Then somebody discovered that it "heretical" on silver, heretical meaning, in Montana, that the history took the sam view of silver that somewhat more than 7,000,000 voters took last November. Such a becovery naturally caused a terrible turmo in Montana and drove the text book com-mission into hiding till it was discovered that the offending paragraphs weren't in the history after all. Now the dove of peace has settled over the verdure-clad hillsides of lovely Butte and rests on the perfumed stacks Anaconda and on the tropical vale of the Prickly Pear.

From all reliable sources it appears that much advertised 16-to-1 camp meeting in Springfield, O., was a conspicuous failure The Cincinnati Enquirer keeps up the semblance of a large attendance and great en thusiasm, but the facts gathered by correspondents show that it was a failure that will damage the 16-to-1 fad. Ten cents admission was asked in order to meet the expenses, but the collections for admission not half the expenses thus far. The correspondent of the Pittaburg Dispatch wonderful change has been made locally in politics by the failure of th silver camp meeting," and that "local demo erats are outspoken in declaring that there was only one way to account for the slin attendance, and that is that the silver issu is dead.

REPENT AND BE SAVED. Popocrats Urged to Return to the

True Democratic Fold. As a democrat, we appeal to democrati

o march with us upon the broad open highway of democracy. As a democrat, we appeal to democrats once again to summon to mind and heart the courage of conviction and to stand as of old a wall of conservative lemocracy against the follies and passions of those extreme and unsound men who year the mask of democracy only the bette to serve the purpose of fanaticism and self We have no unkind thought or bitter word for any true democrat. We would not re-proach any of those of our old friends and comrades who have been honestly misled. We have no gibbets to build, no guillotines to ply; but in place of these we would erect in the midst of the temple of democracy an altar where all democrats may worship in peace and love. We appeal to the reason of our fellow-democrats, and-at a time when there is nothing at stake to place any beyond the reach of reason-we ask i to stop and reflect upon the real aspects of the situation and the true meaning of the issue; we entreat them not to let the demon of hate come between them and truth we beseech them not to listen to the harangues of those whose whole stock-in-trade is the extollation of themselves at the ex-pense of all others. There is yet a magic in the name of democracy. To saving grace in the spirit of den In a recent case in Cleveland the judge of a local court attempted to hold for contempt a newspaper writer who had criticised this juddelal acts. A higher court set aside the proceedings and discharged the writer from the judgment for contempt. The victories, not divide and lose them; bearing grounds for this decking were substantially. the proceedings and discharged the writer faith of the fathers. Let us unite, and win from the judgment for contempt. The victories, not divide and less them; bearing grounds for this decision were substantially in mind that we can unite only on truth.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Greece has been sigged and the evacuation of Thessaly by the Turks will follow at Greece accepted the conditions because nothing else could be done. The lot of the little kingdom is bad enough, at best. There is a crushing money intermulty to pay, and the province of Thessaly, which used to be one t the richest and best of the kingdom, has been so blighted by war and Turkish occu-pation that its tax-paying power is virtually destroyed. Meanwhile, the frontier has been so changed that Greece is open to inva-sion by the Turks and has no adequate line of defense. The prestige of the Helieucs has suffered greatly throughout southeastern Europe and the ruling dynasty has lost much of the favor it formerly enjoyed among the Greek people. There is more unrest and less pride and confidence in the future of Greece to stimulate the endeavors f the Greeks, Altogether, the penalty which poor little Greece has to pay for her rashness in trying to free Crete and beat the line of Turkish rule a little farther back on the continent of Europe is very heavy. If it were the result of unequal war alone or of any other city, will be destroyed and. If it were the result of unequal war alone with it, the immense volume of profitable the case would not be so bad, but it is the direct effect of the timidity, selfshness and inertia of the great nations which would not permit an uprising of the Balkan states. anything themselves to bring Asiatic misrule in Europe to an end.

An understanding is said to exist between Russia, France, Austria and Germany with a view to future events in the Levant, and megotiations are said to be in progress with yeotting methods a combination has been Italy in order to induce her to join the league, which is supposed to have been arranged for the apportionment among its nembers of the fragments of the Otto empire in the eventual division, and which evidently looks without displeasure upon the prolongation of the present situation, as it leaves an opening for startling complica-tions. It is also alleged that Germany's unconcern over the Franco-Russian allianis due to the perfection of this rumored quadrilateral agreement. The story is prob ably merely a new version of the concerning an anti-British combination of the continental powers; and it does agree with the facts in several important particulars. The unsettled situation in the near east is due to the baffling diplomacy of the sultan, who is prolonging the same in spite of the powers and not to please them, and Kaiser Wilhelm continues to display great concern over the Franco-Russian odality by estentationsly rattling the dry bones of the Dreibund. There is no true representative govern

nent in India. The governor general-inouncil is supreme, under responsibility to the English cabinet officer, the secretary of state for India, and Parliament. There are only six councilors for administrative pur oses, though the vicercy may add for legslation a dozen more to his council. Under hem are lieutenant governors for the great presidencies, commissioners for provinces osidents for tributary native states, deput ommissioners or collectors for districts, and to on down. The responsibility in this sys tem turns upon the chief of the district-that is, upon the deputy commissioner or collector. He is a collector only in the sense of being a fiscal agent to receive and ransmit revenues. In practice he is the source of paternal government, having very large discretion. The Calcutta council may overrule him; but, in fact, it seldom does so long as his district is quiet and prosper ous. This official is expected to understand Indian agriculture, native customs and man ners, economics and everything pertaining o the welfare of his subjects. So well have these officials performed their work that only a familie or a plague leads to discon tent or fanatical outbreaks except in the Upper Indus valleys.

An international incident of considerable mportance will probably grow out of the new Belgian law which requires foreigners esident in that country to serve in the civic guard. The exemption of foreigners from military service in the country wherein they may be temporarily residing is well recognized as a principle of international A comparatively large number Americans is included in the foreign colony of art students at Brussels, and the enforce ment of the new law would doubtless evoke from the unwilling conscripts apeals for pro-tection directed to this government. The Belgian authorities assert that the civic guard is not a military force, but since the guard would legally become an auxiliary force of the Belgian army in case of war, and could be called upon for garrison duty n time of peril, this assertion must be re garded as a mere subterfuge. ... Emperor William of Germany has again

hallenged the resentment of a large numer of his subjects, if the report be true hat he has squandered in personal extravagance what has been known as the Guelph fund, amounting to over \$15,000,000. This fund represented the private fortune of the dind king of Hanover, which was seized b Bismarck in 1866, at the time of the unifier ion of the German states, because Hanover king refused to bow before the emperor The interest of the fund was used y Essmarck while he remained in power for state purposes, such as subsidizing the and was first seized, was that it would be returned to the family of Hanover when the legality of the annexation of Hanover be Prussia was recognized. Bismarck neve-touched the principal, but on one pretext of another he always put off the transfer of the forting to its rightful owners. If William has now dissipated it the friendly relation between the crowned heads of Europe wi ot be greatly enhanced, for the family Hanover, of which the duke of Cumberlan is the head, is a branch of the royal hous of England, whence comes the Guelph, as affixed to the fund. T who is the son and heir of Hanover's lat king, married the youngest daughter of th king and queen of Denmark, and is a brothe in-law of the dowager czarina, of the king of Greece and the princess of Wales. ***

The silver jubilea of King Oscar's corona ion has awakened the old Bernadotte-Na solean controversy. The French admirers of be great emperor still insist on libeling the semory of Bernadotte (afterward Charles XIV of Sweden) as that of a traitor. No only do some historians accuse him of reachery to Napoleon, but they declare that e would also have betrayed the ailles, have made himself an emperor after the Napoleonic model. But it is also well to reember that Bernadotte had been member that Bernadotte had been minister of war while Bonaparte was in Egypt, and served splendidly as a marshal despite his rivairy with the "Little Corsican." He was made prince of Ponte Corvo for his brillian to come out from the body of death which envelops them in the camp of Bryanism and feat at Austerlitz, and he only resigned and washed his hands of Napoleon when that passionate ruler quarreled with him over the battle of Wagram. As for his work with the ided the battle of Leipzig.

Royal makes the food pure,

BOYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

wholesome and delicious.

SECTION 22.

The treaty of peace between Turkey and Chicago Tribune: It is unfortunite that the attorney general could not see his way clear to construing the language of the law once. The terms agreed upon are not what the freight which they are entitled to. It is either country desired. They represent a all the more unfortunate that he feels he can compromise forced upon the victorious sul- not do so, since for years Canada has had tan by the great powers of Europe, and a discriminating ducy as regards tea, imposed for the purpose of giving trade to the Cana-

dian Pacific. Globe-Democrat: The atforney general's Interpretation of this section will, whole, give satisfaction to the country. scope which some persons desired to give that provision it would undoubtelly proharm than good. The provision appears to have been unnotized by most of those who voted for or against the bill. It did not get the consideration which its importance de-

Pioneer Press: It will be noticed with interest that in one of the strongest points of his arguments he sustains the opinion of Attorney General Childs that when a law is enacted relating generally to a sub-Ject covered by a previous statute, it can-not be taken to receal the prior statute when there are no express words of re-peal, unless there is an irremediable conflict between the two.

St. Paul Globe: It is something to find that section so interpreted as to leave it effective for those purposes of protection that were forement in the mind of congress without permitting it to be a hindrance and a charge upon the nation. The decision will set at rest much agitation, and is welcome both in its practical bearing on affairs and in its defeat of one of the most natorious instances in our history of an attempt to hange custom and taw by fraud.

Chicago Record: Attorney General Me-Kenna seems to have been about as much in the dark as to the meaning of the now famous section "22" of the tariff law as those who enacted it into legislation. His celated decision that its provisions apply to direct importations through Canada vill be very pleasing to New England merchants and will relieve the Treasury de sartings, of muca troublesome litigation and at the same time remove grounds for serious profest and perhaps retaliation by Britain and other countries affected. England sustains pleasant and profitable reations with Canadian railroads. would have been seriously disturbed had Atorney General McKenna brought in a differeat finding, and as the chief protest came from that quarter, everything, presumably, will quiet down now that the law has been pronounced inoperative as respects its most erious provision.

MIRTH IN BHYME.

Detroit Journal. The homeliest grub will often make
The leveliest butterfly, they say. Why, I know a pretty girl who eats Of pork and beans three times a day.

Chicago Tribune. Discouraged cyclist, unto thee The consolation's given To know that there will never be A sprinkling cart in heaven

Detroit Free Press While wise women frame advices How each girl may catch a man. Silly women all get husbands And without a shred of plan. Indiatapolis Journal.

She learned to cook in order that lils love she might not lose; 'hey say she hasn't cooked a thing, Except, perhaps, her goose Washington Star,

Cried he, "I'll kiss your tears away!"
And, if we may believe her,
That wicked, wileful, wanton witch Was glad she had hay fever, Chicago Tribune If I had forty wives I might

Consent that one should learn To cook, for then, as you may see, I'd have no wives to burn. Detroit Journal. And when she went and married,

This girl of whom we sing, She did a very foolish (Albeit rich old) thing.

Brooklyn Life. draw her closer; in her eyes I see badows of dreams and tender thoughts of Her line are raised to mine; and I alast draw her closer-with my opera glass.

Denver Post. he paced her chamber floor, a maiden fair-Upon her face a look of anxious care, : Anon she sighed—aye, even groaned, as Her heaving breast was rent with pangs of

Her hands were o'er her solar plexus pressed As paced she back and forth in wild unrest, And from her vocal works these words were 'I'll never eat another y'ear of corn!"

THE WHISTLING BOY.

Nixon Waterman in L. A. W. Bulletin When the curtains of night, 'tween the dark and the light,
Drop down at the set of the sun,
And the tellers who roam, to the loved ones come home, As they pass by my window is one

Whose coming I mark, for the song of the As it joyously soars in the sky is no dearer to me than the notes glad and Of the boy who goes whistling by,

If a sense of unrest settles over my breast And my spirit is clouded with care, t all flies away if he happens to stray Past my window a-whistling an air And I never shall know how much gladness

Lowe To this joy of the ear and the eye, But I'm sure I'm in debt for much pleasure To this boy who goes whistling by.

And this music of his, how much better it is Than to burden his the with a frown, For the totler who sings to his purposes

brings noe his endeavor to crown. And whenever I hear his glad notes, full and clear, I say to myself I will try make all of life with a joy to be rife,

Like the boy who goes whistling by.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY-19th and Harney streets, from 10 a. m. until 10 p.m. The-

JOHNSON COLLECTION of HIGH CLASS EUROPEAN PAINTINGS

ed masters of the present day-comprising figures, Landscapes, Marine Views, Flowers, ADMITTANCE 25c

rom the easels of the most distinguish-

from 2 to 6 p. m. Free

Inder the auspices of the Western Art Association.

A few of the artists represented-

A few of the artists represented—
A. Tamburini, Florence; C. Hinaldi, Florence; Prof. L. Steffant, Florence; A. Zoppi, Florence; G. Gaiti, Florence; E. Torrini, Florence; P. Massani, Florence; P. Torrini, Florence; P. Massani, Florence; Prof. O. Pitt, Munich; Prof. F. Ortlieb, Munich; Prof. Chri Hitz, Munich; G. H. Kotchenreiter, Munich; E. Misel, Munich; Ernst Muller, Munich; Mariano Barkssan, Rome; J. J. Garate, Rome; A. Seni, Rome; E. Forti, Rome; L. Lanckow, Rome; Prof. Scaffal, Rome; Alfred Stevens, Paris; Van Schuten, Paris; Berns fellecour, Paris, Victor Gilbert, Paris; G. Jaansin, Paris; Paris, Fan Scipter, Paris; G. Haquette, Paris; E. Richter, Paris; A. Piot, Paris; Luigi Z. m. Paris; Charles Londelle, Paris; Luigi Z. m. Paris; A. Gisbert, Paris; J. Gailbert Paris; Otto da Thoren, Paris; I. Japy, Paris; A. Hagborg, Paris; A. Gisbert, Paris; Jean Bernsud, Paris; P. Grolleron, Paris; Leroy, Paris, and Wertleement.