

## THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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## CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the Editor, THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

## BUSINESS LETTERS:

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha, Neb. Drafts, checks, express and postage 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.:  
 I, George H. Tschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning Edition and Sunday Bee printed during the twelve months ending October 31, 1897, was as follows:

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2. Number of copies not distributed.....	1,000
3. Number of copies distributed.....	9,525
4. Number of copies sold.....	8,500
5. Number of copies given or loaned.....	1,025
6. Number of copies returned.....	25
7. Total number of copies actually distributed.....	9,525
8. Number of copies of the Sunday Bee.....	3,000
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GEORGE H. TSCHUCK,  
 Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company.  
 Before me on the 14th day of November, 1897,  
 N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

## THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having the Bee. If you cannot get a 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.

General Blanco is going to reverse the Weylerian method by trying the amnesty plan first.

A paper pulp trust and a glue trust both announced during the same week. What if they should get together?

The United States has 141 war vessels of various kinds in its navy. The navy is fast outstripping the army in point of numbers and strength.

It is easy enough for the cabinet officers to make recommendations in their annual reports, but getting congress to act on them is quite a different thing.

King Oscar of Sweden ought to be reminded that the approach of winter is calculated to send a chill over a project to organize a new expedition for the north pole.

Every Nebraska city ought to have a business men's club, a commercial club or similar organization, and thus be prepared to act promptly on all matters of local or state interest.

Speaker Reed will make a tour of the west before congress convenes and monopolizes his attention. Speaker Reed is one of our great public men who tries at all times to keep in touch with popular sentiment in all parts of the union.

The report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow shows that during the last forty postmasters died and 7,299 resigned. There seems to be exceptions in the Postoffice department to the adage about few dying and none resigning.

The new cornstalk industry is a reality. A factory has been put in operation in Kentucky making lining for ships, imitation silk and celluloid from the spongy interior of cornstalks. If the industry will thrive in Kentucky it will do as well in Nebraska.

It is taken for granted that the returned monetary commissioners will write out a report of their reception and sojourn in Europe which, when issued in book form out of the government printing office, will be a credit to any library, public or private.

The report that the great armor plate factories of America were for sale by reason of their failure as money-making properties is denied. There is no reason therefore why the United States should not produce fortified prairie schooners that will defy the world.

Americans will be much relieved to know that the rumor that the brother of the khedive of Egypt had renounced the succession to the khedivate in order to marry an American woman is denied. It speaks well for the American woman, if not for the brother of the khedive.

The last report of the government directors of the Union Pacific announces in grave accents that the roadbed and equipment show marked improvement over their condition at the beginning of the year. This startling information has been made public in every report of the government directors since the road was operated.

Cardinal Gibbons has been honored with a request from the queen of Italy for copies of all the books he has published or will publish from time to time. But no silver potentate has, or gold potentate for that matter, been rash enough to order all the books published or to be published by William Jennings Bryan.

Down in Maine accidents from misuses in aim by jovial good fellows on hunting expeditions have become so frequent that they are talking of legislation providing penalties for careless sportsmen who kill or maim wicked human beings instead of innocent wild fowl and game. And Maine is supposed to be a good prohibition state, too.

## A LESSON FOR LABORING MEN.

It is true that the sudden retirement of General Master Workman Sovereign and his associates from the controlling official positions in the Knights of Labor was with their consent and approval it simply indicates belated recognition on their part of that which others have long seen, namely: utter failure of the policy they have pursued in the management of the order. The active members, those nearest to the laboring men of the country, have grasped the situation and acted in accordance with their judgment. Denial will be made that the unexpected change of official leadership is a condemnation of the course of the retiring officials, but denials will not change the fact, and the incident will be regarded everywhere as marking another turning point in the history of the organization.

Mr. Sovereign, the retiring general master workman, was a stone cutter in a small Iowa town a few years ago. Being carried away by the political promises of the greenback party he engaged in work on several Iowa newspapers, finally landing in Dubuque, where he developed into a political agitator and prophet of evil. The governor of Iowa somewhat reluctantly gave him the position of commissioner of labor statistics, in which position he gained national fame by supplying the governor with statistics quite useful for political purposes but otherwise of doubtful value. When placed at the head of the Knights of Labor by the radical element he boldly announced his intention of using the power of the order for political purposes. He undertook to dictate nominations and to influence voters in the most unwise and arbitrary manner. Imagining himself a sovereign potentate he issued bombastic edicts that had no more effect than the historical pope's bull against the comet. He gave orders for strikes and boycotts that were simply ignored by the Knights of Labor as well as by other laboring men. The membership of the order decreased rapidly and its influence has been almost wholly lost.

If the Knights of Labor is ever to regain prestige its leaders must recognize the fact that whatever of good is gained for the laboring men of this country through their organizations and associations must be of general benefit. They must believe in the unity of interest of laboring men and all other men rather than act on the theory of perpetual hostility between labor and capital. They must help the laboring man by inducing him to join with others in doing everything possible for the general prosperity of the country rather than to urge organized labor to ignore the rights of others that it may be the gainer. The possibility for good to the laboring men through their organizations is practically unlimited, but their success depends very largely upon the judgment and motives of their leaders.

## THE BONDING PRIVILEGE.

It is stated that one of the matters which the Canadian officials now in Washington will discuss with officials of this government is the bonding privilege accorded to Canadian railroads. They are probably led to present this subject by the fact that there is likely to be a vigorous attack on this privilege at the coming session of congress and an effort made to have it withdrawn. There is a good deal of opposition to it in congress, particularly in the senate, and it is understood that Senator Elkins will lead a movement for the withdrawal of the bonding privilege.

How the West Virginia senator feels in regard to it was shown in a speech which he delivered in the closing session of the Fifty-fourth congress. He then referred to the Canadian Pacific railroad as the natural enemy of the transportation interests of the United States, declaring that it stands today as our greatest commercial antagonist. Mr. Elkins asserted that this corporation violates our interstate commerce law with contemptuous indifference, cuts rates and takes freight from our Pacific railroads, in which the United States has a direct interest. "It hauls more cheaply," said Senator Elkins, "from St. Louis and other interior points in our country, by way of Canada to Oregon and San Francisco, than the Pacific roads can do, though the distance is much shorter. It is a sharp competitor for business with all the Pacific roads from and to California. For 2,000 miles the Canadian Pacific traverses a non-productive country, one not able to support a railroad. It lives off its subventions and the business it takes from the railroads of the United States." Mr. Elkins urged that this cutting of rates, this violation of our interstate commerce law, this invasion of our trade, should be stopped and the remedy would be found in discontinuing the bonding privilege under which the Canadian Pacific carries goods in bond, starting from Vancouver, to Europe and points in the United States. He suggested that we stop every car and break every consular seal at our frontiers beyond Chicago and the Soo. This would throw the trade from Asia to San Francisco and pass it over the Pacific railroad lines. It would break up, in part, or largely, the violation of the interstate commerce law and stop the giving of rebates and the cutting of rates. "The United States," said Senator Elkins, "should at once withdraw this bonding privilege to the Canadian Pacific."

The discriminating duty in section 22 of the present tariff law, for which Mr. Elkins is chiefly responsible, as he has himself said, was designed as an indirect blow to the Canadian Pacific bonding privilege and had the attorney general given it a different interpretation from what he did the bonding privilege would be of little value to the Canadian road. As it is there is no question as to the great value of this concession, but it is necessary to consider that the benefits are not all on one side, for while it may be true that the Canadian Pacific would be unprofitable without the bonding privilege and would become, as some one has said, "two streaks of rust in a howling wilderness," a very large number of our own people derive no small advantage from the service this road gives them. There is no doubt as to the effect of its competition in keeping the rates of American railroads within reasonable bounds and this is a matter

of no small importance to producers in the northwest and manufacturers in New England who can avail themselves of transportation by the Canadian road. There is a very strong opposition in these sections to any interference with the existing arrangement and it will exert great influence at Washington.

## IOWA AT THE EXPOSITION.

One of the subjects pressing for earliest disposal by the Iowa legislature which meets two months hence will be that of the final provision for an Iowa exhibit at the Transmississippi Exposition. To Iowa belongs the credit of being the first of the transmississippi states to take official action looking to the making of a state exhibit. With an appropriation sufficient only for the preliminary steps the Iowa commission has been laying plans and preparing for a work whose execution waits only for the final word of the legislature.

The people of Iowa have from the first manifested a great deal of interest in the exposition. The two Iowa senators and the Iowa delegation in the house took personal interest in the project when it came before congress and their assistance there was almost invaluable. The preliminary appropriation by the Iowa legislature, in advance of action by congress, was timely and encouraging to the promoters, and the prompt organization of an Iowa commission demonstrated that the Iowa people were in earnest in their friendship to the exposition.

There is the best reason for this manifestation of interest on the part of the Iowa people. The exposition is to be held in a city on the immediate border line of Iowa. There are more people in Iowa who will be able to go to the exposition in a half day's ride or less than in any other state. Iowa is in fact the greatest agricultural state of the transmississippi region, a producer of vast quantities of grain and meat and rich in mineral resources and in manufactures. Iowa is the nearest neighbor of Nebraska and the interests of the two states are closely united by the fact of such a large number of Iowa people who have helped build up Nebraska. That Iowa people should take a lively interest in the coming exposition therefore is natural, but not less gratifying.

But in addition to sentimental reasons there are the best business reasons why Iowa should contribute to make the exposition a grand success. All of the travel to the exposition from the east, and that will be much the larger portion of the whole, will traverse the length of Iowa and will therefore be of direct benefit to the state. A majority of those who come to the exposition will have the opportunity of seeing the state of Iowa with its magnificent farms and thriving cities, and to many of them the revelation of Iowa's grandeur, even that which may be gained from a car window, will be as instructive as the revelation of the general greatness of the transmississippi region at the exposition. The people of Iowa do not need to be told how they can utilize all this to the advantage of their state.

Another fact the Iowa people must not lose sight of is that this Transmississippi Exposition has for its primary purpose the bringing together of all the varied industries of the states west of the Mississippi river so that the visitor can get at a glance a fair idea of the resources and prospects of the region. Iowa has a vital interest in the showing that will be made. The chief exhibits here will be of transmississippi industries. At the Columbian exposition in Chicago the foreign exhibits overshadowed everything else and visitors came and went on the great trunk lines without having gained much knowledge of the states west of the Mississippi. So also the exposition at New Orleans a few years ago and the later ones at Atlanta and Nashville were of comparatively little benefit to the west. In fact, they were for the purpose of attracting attention to the south and diverting immigration and investments from the west to the south. At the Transmississippi Exposition the great west will be on exhibition first, last and all the time.

Neither can Iowa afford to be behind Illinois in preparing for a state exhibit. Illinois is going forward with plans for a fine state building and elaborate state exhibit, aside from the special exhibits of Chicago people. Other states all around Iowa are preparing to participate in the exposition.

## PROSPECTS OF BEET SUGAR.

That some one should come forward to question the wisdom of promoting the beet sugar industry in the United States is not surprising. Every important step that has been taken for industrial development has encountered opposition. There appears in the current number of the Forum an article in which the writer seeks to show that a mistake is being made in promoting the cultivation of the sugar beet in this country, from an economic point of view. He asserts that the foreign countries which foster the cultivation of the sugar beet do not find the industry profitable. This is due, he says, to overproduction, the crops of Germany, Austria, France, Russia, Belgium and the Netherlands being now in excess of their aggregate consumption by more than 2,000,000 tons. Consequently the world's markets are overstocked and in all the large producing countries sugars are sold at less than their average cost of production, only the best equipped and best located factories earning any profit upon the investment. Statistics are given showing the large increase in sugar production within a few years, the increase in the world's stock of sugar in the past crop year having been over 254,000 tons, in spite of the fact that the war in Cuba greatly reduced production there.

It is further urged that if this country should produce all the sugar it consumes our farmers would not be able to sell so much of their other products to the countries from which we now buy sugars. It is pointed out that we sell about \$220,000,000 worth of our products, mostly food, to the countries of which we buy \$82,000,000 worth of sugar and the suggestion is made that if European countries should be deprived of

our sugar trade they would turn their attention largely to the production of such agricultural staples as they are now taking from us, while the cane sugar countries, having lost the American market, would not be able to buy our products. Still another consideration presented by the writer in the Forum and perhaps the most important refers to the revenue of the government from importations of sugar. This revenue, based upon last year's consumption and the present customs duty, is estimated at \$50,000,000 a year and the question is asked how the government could do without this revenue.

It must be admitted that all these are pertinent considerations, but they are not conclusive against the policy of building up the beet sugar industry. We do not believe that the growth of that industry to a point where it will supply the home demand would lessen to any appreciable extent the foreign demand for our agricultural products, nor do we apprehend that the loss of government revenue could not be made up from some other proper source of revenue. It is possible, we concede, that all the benefits now expected from the development of the beet sugar industry in the United States may not be fully realized, but there can be no doubt that they will be very material and important.

## NEBRASKA ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

A special effort is being put forth to make the approaching meeting of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences which is to be held at Lincoln on the Friday and Saturday following Thanksgiving day of special interest to the men and women in the state who are specially interested in the advancement of our scientific knowledge. As explained by one of the officers, the purpose of this organization is to take up the study of the scientific problems peculiar to this region and to encourage the pursuit of scientific investigations. In every community the working scientists sooner or later organize an academy and a large part of the results of scientific investigations have appeared in the annual "proceedings." With proper support, there is no reason that the proceedings of the Nebraska academy should not form a positive contribution to the literature of science.

In many countries the public men deem it an honor to hold membership in the learned societies. Benjamin Franklin was an active member of the American Academy of Sciences and Arts in Boston and he was one of the original members of a similar organization in Philadelphia. Napoleon thought it of great importance to France that he organized the National Institute out of the four French academies of which the Royal French Academy of Sciences was one of the oldest and most successful. So, too, in Germany and Great Britain the great academies of science have been encouraged and patronized by the foremost rulers and leaders of men. Even in Russia, after the epoch of half barbaric Catherine I, took an interest in the founding of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg.

While America has as yet devoted comparatively little attention to scientific culture, science is receiving more and more consideration in this country from year to year. In this movement Nebraska has rightly joined and it should be satisfied with nothing less than a place in the front rank of the states that are contributing to the advancement of science.

## A COUNTRY OF LEPROS.

Hawaii is a country of lepers. According to Dr. Prince A. Morrow, an eminent medical authority, more than 10 per cent of the Hawaiian race is affected with leprosy and this terrible disease has made notable advances within the past half a century, the islands which it is proposed to annex to the United States forming one of the great leprosy centers. Dr. Morrow says it is a contagious or rather a communicable disease and while formerly supposed to be of hereditary origin, it is now known that heredity has but little or nothing to do with it. The lepers in the Hawaiian islands are isolated, it is true, but this has not prevented the spread of the disease. According to Dr. Morrow there seems no prospect of extinguishing the disease in the islands. The death rate among the lepers has been lowered, but the number of persons stricken has increased since the foundation of the leper settlements. While foreigners are not exempt from the contagion and it is stated that they furnish an increasing percentage of the total number of lepers in recent years.

As to whether annexation would be likely to bring leprosy into the United States Dr. Morrow believes it would. He says that if annexation comes it will be "idle to think of confining leprosy to the islands, or rather excluding it from this country by quarantine measures," because no practicable means of inspection could detect the symptoms of the disease in its earlier stages. Leprosy would not develop in our northern climate, but it would do so in the south. Doubtless the annexationists will pool-pool the idea that there is any such danger as Dr. Morrow points out, but most other people will be likely to regard the matter somewhat seriously. Leprosy is not unknown to this country, but it is hardly desirable to increase the chances of its spreading here.

It is gratifying to note that questionable fraternal insurance associations are receiving attention from a number of state insurance superintendents or inspectors. While the good and reliable fraternalists doubtless exceed in number the weak and fraudulent concerns, many times the ordinary person is not in position to judge of their soundness and it is plainly the duty of the state, if it undertakes to supervise insurance at all, to protect the public from imposture and fraud.

The Italian government retains for itself a monopoly of the tobacco trade and the United States consul at Rome makes a mournful report on the fact that when the government wanted to buy good tobacco it was necessary to send a

representative to New York to purchase it in the open market, instead of having offers made by American tobacco dealers. It is too bad that American business men are not able to encompass the whole world with their trade arms, and it is dawning to American tobacco growers to have a tobacco buyer sent all the way from Rome to New York to get good leaf for the government.

Still further improvements have been arranged in the fast mail facilities out of Kansas City by which the merchants of that city are to be placed in more direct communication with Kansas points. The fast mail facilities out of Omaha continue to be noticeable either by their absence or by their inconvenient time card, which practically destroys the greater part of their usefulness in commercial circles. No one objects to the improvement of the fast mail service anywhere, but a better distribution of postoffice attentions would be appreciated by Omaha and Nebraska business men.

The destruction by fire of a huge wooden building used by the state of Georgia as an asylum for insane negroes calls attention again to the almost criminal recklessness with which so many states expose the lives of helpless wards by confining them in ramshackle fire-traps. It is next to a miracle that we do not have much greater loss of life from this wanton negligence. Whenever a legislature wants to provide for the erection of a state institution it should either provide a structure which can be used with safety or it should defer action until it can provide one.

The new American minister to China proved himself a firm friend of the Transmississippi Exposition when a member of the Illinois legislature before which the bill providing an appropriation for an Illinois state exhibit was pending. As representative of the United States at the court of the Chinese emperor, Minister Bryan may be confidently expected to do what he can to urge his celestial majesty to arrange for the official participation of China in the great show of 1898.

## Change of Tempers.

Philadelphia Times.  
 More and more indications of good times really go to show that the so-called mark of prosperity is probably a quickstep.

## And Easy of Access.

Detroit Free Press.  
 One advantage of a western "discovery" is that they can be worked at all seasons and in all kinds of weather.

## Significance of a Clamor.

Washington Post.  
 The clamor for cheaper sleeping car rates, so the officials declare, comes mostly from the fact that the rates are too high. There is nothing strange in that. They are doubtless striving to get the rates in reach so that they may patronize them.

## Keeping the Interest at Home.

Indianapolis News.  
 It is estimated that Europe has sent us back \$7,000,000 of securities in the last six months in the endeavor to prevent the shipment of gold to our shores. Europe is welcome to continue the process so long as it desires. We shall be able to take care of them.

## Nebraska a Remarkable State.

Omaha Republican.  
 An Omaha dispatch to a Chicago paper says that business is exceptionally good in Nebraska. Not a few of the old-timers like the present to the old boom days when everyone was getting rich in a hurry, and had money to pay for them. Yet Nebraska has just voted the populist-democratic ticket. It's a remarkable state.

## A Sign of Prosperity.

Philadelphia Press.  
 One pleasing sign of the times is the reports from all over the country of the large attendance at schools and colleges. In Indiana the reports are to the effect that about 100,000 more children are attending school than was the case last year. In some of the colleges the attendance is so great as to require additional accommodations. This speaks well for prosperity.

## Shattering a Popular Idol.

Chicago Times-Herald.  
 Captain Jack Crawford, the poet scout, should cut his hair and come in from the reservation. He has betrayed one of the principal secrets of his long-haired fraternity. In a recent interview he explains that breaking his hair will give the enemy a clue to a horse is accomplished by using cartridges filled with small shot instead of a bullet and adds: "A man ought to be able to ride over a line of excellent horses and break a horse with such an outfit as this." Alas! Do all popular idols have feet of clay?

## American Skill Leads.

Chicago Tribune.  
 If orders for locomotives keep pouring in upon the factories of the United States as they have been doing lately it will not be long before American railway engines will be puffing in every corner of the globe. The latest large order, which amounts to fifty-one engines, has just been placed by the government railway in Finland, twenty-four heavy broad-gauge locomotives for the government of Brazil and ten for the Grand Trunk railway of Canada. This, in connection with the recent large orders from foreign countries for American steel rails, indicates the superiority of American methods in the iron and steel manufacturing business, a superiority which eventually will drive foreign competitors out of business.

## DENVER AND THE EXPOSITION.

## The Colorado Capital to Put Its Shoulder to the Wheel.

Denver Times.  
 Denver must help the Omaha Transmississippi Exposition. It has already done Denver a vast amount of good. It has awakened our slumbering real estate owners. They have been doing the country badly, they are drifting in the direction of old fogies. They realize their humiliating position when they stop to think that Denver was every way better able to have secured this great exposition than was her rival in the sweltering climate along the muddy river. Denver is the only representative city of the Transmississippi region. Her climate, her mountains and her minerals are the characterizations of all the undeveloped and interesting portions of that coming empire. It is a pity that the city of the future, Denver, though geographically in that valley, would not be the place to hold it. Likewise Omaha, though technically across the line, is geographically a part of the Transmississippi Exposition. Let Colorado's exhibit overshadow that of Nebraska in everything except corn and logs.

The good effects of the World's fair were postponed five years by the panic that came at the same time. Now the country has recovered and is ready to boom. This Transmississippi Exposition next summer will take at its rising flood the tide that bears on to prosperity. From this tide, Denver, of all cities, should receive the most benefit. It is the only metropolis of the undeveloped region. But it is necessary for the city to promptly inaugurate some plan that