

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily (Without Sunday), One Year, \$6.00; Daily and Sunday, One Year, \$8.00; Six Months, \$4.00; Three Months, \$2.00; Sunday Paper, One Year, \$2.00; Saturday Paper, One Year, \$2.00; Weekly Paper, One Year, \$2.00.

OFFICES: Omaha: The Bee Building, South Omaha: Stinger Block, Corner N and 24th Streets, Council Bluffs: 16 Pearl Street, Chicago Office: 92 Chamber of Commerce, New York: Temple Court, Washington: 301 Fourteenth Street.

ADVERTISING: 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 company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: Table showing circulation figures for various months and years, including total circulation and net daily average.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 13th day of May, 1898. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

All good things come to an end, even a Joe Letter when dead.

The populists would have everybody know that the middle of the road is much wider this year than usual.

Special state and other days are coming thick and fast at the exposition, but every day is good for sightseeing.

And if his new party becomes unmanageable in a year Mr. Debs is competent to form still another and smaller one.

A Memphis man claims to be a cousin of Dewey and an uncle of Hobson. It is not known what office he has picked out for himself.

The eagerness with which the new issue of United States bonds is being stepped up doesn't make the Spanish minister of finance feel a bit more cheerful.

How much has Mr. Felder paid for the blood-curdling fakes that have been injected into the World-Herald with the sole view of influencing the action of the court?

Grass and tuber crops in Nebraska can stand the excessive rainfall of the present season without injury, but Jupiter Pluvius is not a good crop raiser for expositions.

We have builded an exposition and the guests are coming by thousands. The importance of organized entertainment for our visitors is daily becoming more manifest.

The administration will do well to retain the board of strategy, or war board, if for no other reason, at least that the kickers may have something to complain about.

As soon as the college commencement orators have finished the subject in hand it will be time to form an opinion as to what ought to be done with Spain for having acted so.

The Kentucky distillers who propose to send 50,000 bottles of whisky to the soldiers in Cuba did not say what brand they want to send, but any of the fighting brands will do.

Fourth of July fireworks are not to be allowed in the city of Washington this year. The congressmen should take the hint and adjourn so they can have their little fun as usual.

Another thing the war has proved is that ability to make a century run is not proof of qualification for entering the army. The lump-backed brigade is not conspicuous in the army.

The celebrity with which cable cutting has been done in West Indian waters lends to the belief that General Shafter's scouting parties will be seriously embarrassed by barbwire trenches and other such contrivances.

The way Blanco moves unceasingly about on his seat might lead to the impression that he fears he will be overlooked by that army of invasion, but it is more likely that he is simply nervous for fear he will be next on the list after Cervera.

While so many other strange things are being seen or heard by Americans the astronomers of Lack observatory could not resist the temptation to discover another comet. It is moving rapidly in the direction of the Philippine Islands.

English financiers added to the habit of speaking slightly of American business methods have only to recall the career of Hooley and Barney Barnato and remember that not an American lost anything in the bubbles these plungers blew.

A 25 per cent advance in the price of zinc ore within the past year is causing the reopening of abandoned zinc mines in Missouri and great activity in mining in the Joplin district. Lead mines are also more valuable than they were before the passage of the Dingley bill.

WHAT THE FARMERS DEMAND.

The following letter, written by a prominent farmer in Franklin county, was received by a gentleman in Lincoln. It represents the true position from the farmer's standpoint:

"Small grain is immense. Never saw such a growth out of the ground as they grow here, though I have been all through the United States. Corn is growing fast, a little weedy, but this week, with no more rain, will put it in fine shape. The populists are now howling. 'What in thunder will we do with all the stuff? because they must build more cribs and granaries to house the grain. When we were blown and dried out they howled. Now they are howling because they must spend a little money to make room for their crops."

"Now you fellows up there in Lincoln keep your eyes peeled this fall at the convention and remember to elect a man for governor, and I think we can elect the whole ticket. Look at Oregon. Now I hope to the Lord McKinley will not send Billy Boy Bryan to the Philippine Islands. Billy is playing a sharp card. He wants to leave the United States to get out of the way of the election. Mind that I tell you."

While it may be premature to waste campaign ammunition or worry about the Boy Orator of the Platte, the suggestion of the Republican Valley farmer to have a clean man placed at the head of the republican state ticket is timely and sagacious. A good, clean man for governor, with a ticket made up of men who have nothing to explain away in their past careers, should be the paramount aim of the republicans of Nebraska. In casting about for these men it should be borne in mind that Nebraska is a farming state and not a lawyer state. The men who toil at the plow handle may not be gifted with silver tongues, but the demand of the hour is not so much for oratory and hair-splitting sophistry as it is for men of sterling integrity who recognize the responsibility and sacredness of a public trust. It is an open secret that the political revolution in this state is due not to Bryanism, but hoodlumperism. The republican majority that ruled Nebraska for twenty-five years was not dissolved by the teachings of populism, but by the shameful betrayal of popular confidence through dishonest officials. When the party has purged itself by relegating to perpetual imprisonment the rotten politicians who have brought disgrace and disaster upon it, populism's rule will come to its speedy end and Nebraska will resume its place in the republican column.

THE BOND ISSUE.

The secretary of the treasury has invited subscriptions from the people for \$200,000,000 of bonds authorized by the new revenue law. The bonds will be issued in both coupon and registered form and in denominations of the former as low as \$10. Thus it is intended to make this a popular loan, the proceeds of which shall be used exclusively for war expenditures. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom or expediency of a bond issue at this time, the decision of congress in the matter should be accepted without further question and the bonds promptly taken. It is the first really popular loan offered since the civil war and will furnish a test of the willingness of the people to invest their savings in a government bond. Although the new bonds will pay only 3 per cent interest, they will be sold at par and will be, of course, an absolutely safe investment, while it is quite probable that in a short time they will go to a premium.

That the people are abundantly able to take the bonds is not to be doubted, the only question being whether they will be disposed to thus invest savings which are drawing a higher rate of interest. It is most desirable that the loan shall be widely distributed among the people, that these war bonds of the government shall be held by the masses and not absorbed by the banks and large capitalists, who it is needless to say are ready to take them if the people will not.

Subscriptions to the new bonds must be received at the Treasury department not later than July 14 and we have no doubt that before that date much more than the amount of the loan will be offered. It is an opportunity for the people to show their readiness to supply the government with means to carry on the war which it is to be hoped they will not neglect. The moral effect of the prompt success of a popular loan at this time would be valuable.

ORGANIZING AN ARMY.

The relative number of people who have an intelligent idea about the task of organizing and equipping an army is very small. This explains why there has been so much criticism of military preparations and such an amount of clamor—some of it from sources where better judgment would be to have been expected—over delays in sending troops into the field. With increasing knowledge of the work involved in getting an army ready for active service, especially service on foreign soil, the number of misapprehensions is declining, though there is still a considerable number of impatient people and fault-finders.

The statement given out a few days ago by the secretary of war, which had been carefully prepared by the heads of the various bureaus of the War department, is instructive and merits the attention of the American people, particularly the critics and the grumblers. It does not give all the details of the work of military preparation, but it presents sufficient facts to show how large the task has been. Since May 14 the regular and volunteer troops have been provided with about 2,000,000 rations, requiring for the transportation twelve solid miles of freight cars. An immense amount of clothing and equipments had to be provided, which took time to manufacture and mills and factories have been kept running night and day to get these out. Arms and ammunition had to be supplied and this could not be done in a day. The ordnance department, the statement said, worked under peculiar difficulties, as the supplies required are not articles of commerce and it is not easy to induce private manufacturers to take up their manufacture. The movement of troops to the points of rendezvous was a vast undertaking. Transports were readily obtained to take troops to Cuba, but the vessels had to be fitted for this service, involving no little labor.

This presents only the most general

ties of the great scope of the work of preparation for war, there being a thousand and one details not enumerated, all of them absolutely necessary and all consuming time. If people would but reflect that the country was almost entirely unprepared for war, that little of what was needed was on hand when hostilities were declared, they must give the military authorities credit for having accomplished a very great deed. As the Washington Post says, the statement made by the War department shows that a work of overwhelming magnitude has been executed without the blowing of trumpets, but it has, nevertheless, been most excellently done. Doubtless some mistakes have been made; perhaps there has been more or less incompetency; it would be most marvelous had there not been. But it cannot fairly be denied that on the whole the work accomplished by the War department in the period of a few weeks is in the highest degree creditable to Secretary Alger and the officials of that department.

The conditions now are such that no further difficulty or delay is likely to be found in providing the army with everything required. In other words, the country has been placed on a war footing and it will be made stronger in this respect as the war progresses.

THE DUTY ON TEA.

The duty of 10 cents per pound on tea imposed by the new revenue bill is regarded by the Japanese minister to the United States as in the nature of a discrimination against his country. He does not, of course, question the right of the United States to impose the duty, but he thinks it inexpedient to do so at this time because the United States is embarked on large enterprises in the far east. The minister implied that the tea duty might have an unfavorable effect upon the friendly relations between Japan and this country.

As to the expediency of the duty it has been questioned on the ground that it will impose a considerable tax upon American consumers, but on the other hand it has been urged that it will give them a better quality of tea. But at all events the duty is one which can be easily collected and which will yield a considerable revenue, and in the present exigency this is what is needed. We want to get as much revenue as practicable in the easiest possible way. Congress has levied an internal tax on pretty much everything and having adopted a moderate duty on its product, it is necessary to help pay the expenses of a war. Fairly considered it is no discrimination against Japan, though it is possible her tea growers will so regard it. If Minister Itoishi is correctly reported he does not place the friendship of Japan for the United States in so strong a light as it has been commonly regarded.

HOW IN CONGRESS.

When the present members of congress from Iowa have finished the terms they are now serving they will have had a total of 142 years' experience in national legislation, which makes for the thirteen members an average of nearly eleven years. One member of the house has had eight terms, another six, two five each, three four each, two three each and two others two each. It has often been pointed out that this fact of long and continuous service is one source of the strength of the Iowa delegation in congress, but that alone would count for little but for the fact that there are men of great ability and untiring energy in the list. The combination is one of which the Iowa people may well feel proud.

Seven of the members of the house will be re-nominated and re-elected, namely: Henderson, Dulliver, Lacey, Hepburn, Hull, Condit and "Pegstaff." Two members, Clark and Curtis, announced long ago that they would not again be candidates. In Mr. Clark's district Thomas Hodge of Burlington is already practically assumed of the nomination, but in Mr. Curtis' district no strong candidate has appeared and an effort is being made to induce Mr. Curtis to reconsider his decision. Perkins and Hager are candidates, but have aggressive opposition, in each district at least three rival candidates appearing to divide the convention votes.

Four years ago, for the first time in many years, Iowa elected a solid republican delegation to the house. One district is normally democratic, but the sound money sentiment is very strong, and it is certain that if the good republican candidates are nominated in the three districts about which there is still an uncertainty as to the present members, Iowa will continue to have an unbroken republican delegation in congress and gain rather than lose influence in national affairs.

THE NEXT MINING CONGRESS.

The very successful International Gold Mining convention held in Denver last year is to be followed by an International Mining congress, to be held in Salt Lake City in July next, and the reports of delegates have been so general in their satisfaction in this country, that it is not surprising that the friends of humanity generally tend to have their eyes turned to an end in a region where the barbarism of Spanish rule has been most signally displayed.

Trading with Europe.

How little the war has interfered with the exportation of products from the United States may be seen from the fact that the exports of May were more than \$30,000,000 in excess of the quantity sent abroad during the corresponding month of last year. These do not include manufactures, in which the gain has been equally significant. The talk about the war interfering with our commerce thus far has had no basis in fact.

A Plucky Man's Motto.

No glory will be taken from Lieutenant Hobson due appreciation be given to that one of his seven companions who were forced to die to evolve just before starting on the desperate voyage a phrase that deserves to live and will. It was Osborn Deigan of Iowa, a boy of 21, who managed to immortalize himself without any help from Spanish cannon. When asked if he expected to be each alive he answered carelessly, "Oh, I guess we stand a fair chance of getting out," and then, with emphasis, "but they can't stop us going in!"

RESTRICTION ON BOGUS FLOUR.

Significance of the Tax Imposed by the War Revenue Bill. Philadelphia Record. Mixed flour, upon which the war revenue bill imposes a tax of 4 cents per barrel in addition to an annual license tax of \$12 upon the manufacturer, is a "food product" of comparatively recent origin. It began to appear in quantities in the domestic markets and in export trade about two years ago, and during this period of time the national and state associations of flour millers have been actively engaged in efforts to bring the practice of flour adulteration under legislative restriction and control.

The chief adulterants employed by the sophisticators of wheat flour are flourine, which is the refuse starch of glucose factories; mineraline, a white clay or kaolin ground to powder; barytes, a form of pulverized rock, and corn flour made from maize. All of these, except the last named, contain matter positively injurious to health, while the ground clay and rock are, of course, absolutely destitute of any life-sustaining qualities. Flourine, which has been pushed upon the market with great industry by the leading adulterers, is not only phuric acid, and is deficient in both protein and fat. It is nine-tenths starch, and a person fed on it exclusively would soon die for want of the proper vital nutrients, since starch alone cannot sustain life.

Ever since the beginning of the present session of congress the ways and means committee of the house has had before it bills providing for special taxes on mixed flour and on those engaged in its production, and a substitute for these various measures was finally drawn up by Representative Tawney of Minnesota, and accepted by the committee. This is the Tawney bill, which has been enacted into law by the short cut of a conference committee's report on the war revenue bill. Had the measure taken the usual course of legislation it is probable that final action would not have been taken until next winter, thus affording unwarranted grace to the adulterers. All of the local health and sanitary analysis shows to be deleterious to health. In the view of the advocates of pure food in congress the urgency of the war revenue bill afforded an excellent opportunity for regulating a manufacture which, growing up almost in a single season, had become a menace to the public health and to our international trade in bread stuffs.

This official classing of mixed flour with filled cheese, oleomargarine and other imitations should dispel the atmosphere of suspicion which our exporters of flour have encountered for some time in their efforts to enlarge their markets. Our foreign flour trade last year amounted to nearly 15,000,000 barrels—a traffic too important to expose to the risk of interruption or destruction. The clause of the war revenue bill relating to mixed flour, while securing income to the treasury from this source, will operate to suppress false pretenses and to promote the health and safety of our people. In requiring the producers of mixed flour to brand their product, specifying the ingredients used in its manufacture, the measure affords to all classes protection against fraud and possible disease, and virtually compels the sale of adulterated flour for what it is by preventing its sale for what it is not.

INDISCREET TALK.

General Merritt's Reference to the "New National Policy." Buffalo Express. General Merritt attended a banquet in San Francisco the other night, at which he responded to a toast in his honor, saying that the territory acquired by the United States by right of conquest should not be relinquished; what the navy had won the army would hold. He added: "I believe in the policy of the United States, which looks to the acquisition of additional territory represented in outlying lands that are requisite for the development of national strength and growth."

General Merritt would better have applied the same philosophy to himself and kept silent. It was indiscreet, to say the least, for a man in his position to discuss international policies in time of war in this off-hand fashion. The United States has not conquered the Philippines and is not likely even to attempt the conquest of them. Our fleet has defeated the Spanish fleet there. Whatever other conquest has occurred has been made by the natives of the Philippines. There will be no conquering for our army to do, except to occupy the city of Manila when the fleet compels its surrender, and it is a question whether that will not be done before our army arrives. There is no such thing as a "new national policy" looking to the acquisition of territory. If General Merritt is going to the Philippines with the idea that there is, and that he is to represent it and become the arbiter of arbitrary people, his appointment would better be revoked.

NO ALLIANCE OF JINGOS.

Springfield Republican: John Morley's views on the Anglo-American alliance may be summed up in the phrase, no alliance of jingos to coerce or bluff the world. On the other hand, as Mr. Morley himself says: "If it is an alliance for peace and harmonious co-operation for the mutual good, it will indeed be the dawn of brighter days. But no such alliance can be put upon paper, it must spring from a good understanding between the nations and find its ratification in the hearts of the people."

Atlanta Constitution: All of us have our prejudices, of course. There are some features of John Bullism that are intolerable to Americans, just as there are American characteristics obnoxious to Englishmen. Those things we can discount in advance, and feel that behind what is intolerable and obnoxious there may be sound sympathies and friendships, with room for large development and expansion in the future. As for an active alliance, the mere official suggestion of it would set the whole country by its ears.

Chicago Chronicle: We found England a hard master, but we revolted and had ample revenge. We found her a bitter enemy, but when Jackson destroyed Pakenham's army below New Orleans we enjoyed ample satisfaction. We found her a treacherous neutral, looking for our permanent dismemberment and fitting out privateers to prey upon our commerce, but when we were through with our domestic trouble we gained the Geneva award. We can easily forget all this and pursue amicable trade relations with a very good customer. But when it comes to a proposition that we shall set up

the Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it bakes one-third further than any other brand.

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ILLINOIS DAY AT OMAHA.

Why the Citizens of the State Should Be Represented Generously. Chicago Times Herald. Are the public-spirited citizens of Chicago aware of the fact that one week from today, June 21, is Illinois day at the Omaha exposition? Do they realize that Chicago has a great responsibility in respect to this celebration and that unless they take the lead and organize a suitable representation and delegation the day might turn out a failure, much to the financial loss of this city, if not to its disgrace?

Chicago has favored and promoted the Omaha exposition from its inception. It has done all that it could to make that great and representative exhibition of the west and northwest a decided success. It has been interested in it, not only from high and generous motives, as being connected with the commercial and industrial welfare of many states, but also from selfish motives. Chicago is the counting room, the exchange and mart of all the territory lying west of the Missouri, of which Omaha is the chief depot. To ignore and neglect that region at a time like this is to commit commercial hari-kari. Not that we think there is the least intention on the part of our citizens to pursue any such course, but in the midst of war's alarms the best of people sometimes forget their social and civil obligations. This, therefore, is by way of reminder. What is the Board of Trade doing to bring itself in touch with one of its greatest constituencies? What are the banks and the great mercantile associations and clubs doing?

Doubtless the state authorities intend to do something and will see to it that Illinois day is creditably remembered. It would be a pity if we had to have a repetition of the Nashville episode over again!

But whatever may be done by the people of Chicago, the best of people more or less sporadic way under the influence of the government at Springfield it is all-important that a properly organized movement be made for a large and representative delegation from Chicago.

The National Business League is taking an active interest in the movement, special rates are being provided, and if citizens will only give a little of their time and attention to the subject Illinois day will be a credit and a source of pride both to the exposition and to our state.

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Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Did you hear they were going to tax bicycles in bicycle tires?" "That would be double taxation. Too many taxes, too many taxes."

Chicago Tribune: "It's a fine thing," said the ark one day when the flood was at its height, "that 'don't know' exists in a counting station. I wouldn't know where to look for one."

WHEN JOHNNY GETS HIS GUN.

John Paul Hancock, in New York Sun. When Andy Sam calls out his boys To go and fight for him They drop their books and tools and toys To get in fighting trim; They leave their father's shoulder arms, From the shops and the streets they come, To his rat-tat-tat, and his rat-tat-tat, To a test of the rolling drum.

With this: Johnny get your gun, get your gun, gun, gun, gun, gun; You, too, Johnny, with your sword and your song, Come along Jan, and you, Glovan, Jean and Ivan, come along, come along! Come along, come along, come along!

From North and South and East and West, All of them boys in blue, They fight for the flag that they now love best. No matter what flag they knew; With a joyful shout they march away, To the drum, drum, drum, for some— Brothers in deed and in arms are they, As rat-tat-tat the rolling drum.

Each rat-tat-tat of the rolling drum Is a heart-beat all their own; They feel a music in their feet That they never yet have known; They walk in the air, and glittering there See medals and awards for some— And never a soul in that clamorous roll Hears the beat of a muffled drum.

Johnny get your gun, get your gun, gun, gun, gun, gun; You, too, Johnny, with your sword and your song, Come along Jan, and you, Glovan, Jean and Ivan, come along, come along! Come along, come along, come along!

OUR DAILY BULLETIN.

THURSDAY JUNE 16, 1898

DAITON, Ind., June 16, 1898.—The new airship devised by inventor J. R. Baldwin will be officially tested here today. It is believed that this improved balloon will be of great value in the government's service as an aeronaut.

Summer Underwear at 50c, 75c, and \$1.00 Summer Shirts at 45c, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 Summer Hosiery at 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c. Pure linen, 4-ply Collars at 10c.

These are some of the bargains. Come and see the others.

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