

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

The second attempt of M. Waldeck-Rousseau to form a ministry has been successful and the danger of a serious crisis has apparently been averted.

It is by no means certain, however, that the new cabinet will commend itself to the chambers or to the country and it may not survive longer than its predecessor.

TRUSTS IN EUROPE.

A staff correspondent of the Philadelphia Press furnishes some interesting information in regard to trusts in England and on the continent, which shows that monopolistic combinations flourish in Europe and particularly in England.

The real test of the strength of the new cabinet will come whenever it has to declare its attitude in regard to the military power. It is understood to be the policy of Loubet that the army shall be placed in the keeping of staunch republicans.

It has been asserted that he will go so far as to prevent the command of an army corps being placed in the hands of an officer of aristocratic birth and connections.

THE SAMOAN SETTLEMENT.

The tripartite commission sent to Samoa has accomplished the work assigned it sooner than was expected and it appears probable that it will be approved by the three governments concerned in the protection of the islands.

As the Berlin treaty providing for the government of Samoa, to which Germany, Great Britain and the United States are parties, recognizes the office of king, the office cannot be abolished and a provisional government permanently established without the approval of the three governments.

INSPIRED BY DISAPPOINTMENT.

Ever since Mr. Whitlaw Reid failed to connect with the embassy to the court of St. James, now filled by Hon. Joseph Choate, his paper, the New York Tribune, has assumed a tone of vigorous criticism toward the national administration.

These wholesome restrictions were intended to protect the city against reckless waste and misappropriation of funds. The only safety for the taxpayers is their rigid enforcement.

It is an open secret that the author is a discharged and disgruntled employe of the War department who held a practical shingle for many years in the war records division and who lost his head and a large salary when a reduction of force was accomplished.

The latest effusion compares the civilian force under the staff at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war with that at Washington in 1863 under Secretary Edwin M. Stanton.

It seems to be a difficult matter to impress upon the Navy department the fact that the people are thoroughly satisfied with the conduct of Admiral Schley at Santiago.

The people are not only satisfied with the performance of the Brooklyn in that memorable naval combat, but they are proud of the admiral who stood on her bridge and directed the attack upon the Spanish fleet.

The people are also disposed to give Admiral Sampson his just meed of praise for the elaborate plans made for the expected encounter in which, unfortunately, he was not able to participate.

Ex-Senator Peffer declares himself to be a political maverick and furthermore that he does not propose to be branded. The populist party has disappeared as a factor in politics, according to the expatriator, and the contest is between the democrats and republicans.

since the war with its large force of enlisted men acting as assistants who are, of course, put down as needless additions. This sort of criticism defeats itself.

The German foreign minister is certain he secured a good bargain at the bankrupt sale of Spanish islands. In a comparative sense he probably did. They are not so large or so populous as the ones secured by the United States.

The regular summer announcement is made from London that several royal societies are exerting themselves to promote an expedition into the Antarctic region. There is nothing like taking full advantage of the seasons to strike the sympathetic chord of ambitions polar explorers.

In 1896 Coln Harvey's campaign fund scheme was organized under the name of the National Patriots of America. Those patriots of America were initiated into the mysteries of the order in which every man was to draw the capital prize out of the presidential slot machine.

The French government is experiencing almost as much trouble in obtaining a new cabinet as is William J. Bryan in adjusting his political theories to existing economic conditions.

Returning volunteers from the Philippines bring such conflicting reports of the condition of our troops and the conduct of the war that one can enjoy the pleasant privilege of believing just what he would most like to believe.

No sooner has smokeless powder come into practical use than someone has invented a telescope which will detect the flash of the powder and indicate the location of the explosion even more accurately than could be done by observing the smoke of the old kind.

Germany, says How well it is assured may be seen by the objections he is making to every proposition which looks to the disarmament of the nations or even to a permanent plan of arbitration between them.

Industry is striving through the trusts to escape from the force of competition altogether. That is the whole story. It is no fault of the trust if a possible competition remains after combination has done its best.

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life will be to keep democrats out of office. Edward Everett Hale could find here the plot for a worthy successor of the "man without a country."

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ECHOES OF THE WAR.

American officers direct from the seat of war in Luzon express a very different opinion of the Filipinos from that conveyed by critics at home.

The Filipinos pictured in the sensational papers are not the men we were fighting. They are entirely distinct and separate. The fellows we dealt with out there are not ignorant savages, fighting with bows and arrows but an intelligent, liberty loving people, full of courage and determination.

"I have pictures taken there which I brought home of native women who would be handsome anywhere and of good looking, brainy men. They have the intellect and the stamina to govern themselves and rule of Spain. They were the clerks, the bookkeepers, the assessors and managed the entire machinery of the government.

"As for their condition now, as far as I can see, they are stronger, more determined and more skillful in the art of war than when the fighting out there started and as they go by they increase in strength and knowledge, having 5,000,000 or 11,000,000 of people to draw from. They are armed with Mausers—the best rifle in the world—and are far better marksmen than the Spaniards. At first they shot high and missed, but now they have caught on and aim low, with deadly effect. They have a good government now, which they are operating successfully and preserve law and order. They certainly don't think theirs is a hopeless fight and I don't think anyone else does who knows anything about it."

"What they are fighting for now is absolute and entire liberty. They don't want us there or over them, and in the course of time might wear out our patience entirely. An excellent postal and telegraph system is in existence, which we wish very much we could get hold of. While they fight for their freedom, all they ask is for freedom of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and they care not whether it be a republic of their own or some form devised for them by the great United States of North America. I see nothing promising in the struggle, nor any hope of speedy success on our part, unless many more troops are sent out."

"The problem can be solved, however, and I believe that if a proposal were made to the natives to lay down their arms upon the promise that the United States would annex the islands, treat them as Americans and make their country a territory of ours, the rebellion—if such it can be called—would melt away like a block of ice before the sun. A good, level-headed governor could be appointed and given full veto power, while the government machinery could be in the hands of the natives. They could be called together and elect their own legislature and leaders, operate their own politics and manage their own affairs. I believe firmly that they would accept this proposal and surrender, as they realize the benefits in establishing a republic of their own of Germany coming along and taking an island here, France an island there and England three or four islands somewhere else."

"No proposals of this kind have, however, been made to the Filipinos."

Rev. Peter MacQueen, chaplain of Somerville, Mass., writing about the situation at Manila in the National Magazine for June, says: "What shall I say of Filipino valor? The Filipino 'hasn't got no papers of his own; he hasn't got no medals and reward.' But there is only one opinion concerning his fighting qualities, and that is, that they are beyond all praise. Give the Filipino the same resources we have, and we could not subdue Luzon with 500,000 soldiers. I saw a Filipino boy not more than ten years old with a great spear, but let him in his leg, at the siege of Guadalupe Church. He was being carried to our hospital in Manila. He made no complaint; uttered no groan; had not the faintest look of surprise or fear. The doctors at the hospital told me that he never had a case of one Filipino soldier who had showed the slightest fear of pain or death. They look at us with dull, sullen defiance. We do not kill nor wound nearly as many of them as is reported. I went over the battlefield after a most terrific American fusillade and never saw more than ten or a dozen dead as the result of a day's battle with three hundred men. They manage their retreats remarkably well. I saw two hundred of them, with rifles, keep 2,500 of our boys at bay for two hours."

What is the objection? Boston Advertiser. Whitlaw Reid, in his address to the students of Miami university, apparently thought he had scored a great point against the anti-imperialists when he announced that the Filipinos could not be brought to deserve the dignity of American citizenship; but, admitting that, what in the world is the United States trying to do in the Philippines? For nearly a year we have been in a state of military emergency and have expended \$40,000,000 in the Philippines. During the last year 1,366 federal soldiers have been incapacitated by wounds, although not given in the official reports, is estimated by experts at from 2,000 to 3,000. And with all this sacrifice and expenditure, what is the result? The only thing that has happened is that the Philippine Islands are today in the early days of February last. Now, with this sad experience, it is proposed that General Otis' force shall be increased merely to its original strength at the outset of the campaign, to be depleted and disabled away by the end of the year. How long is this mockery of war? There must be a speedy ending of sacrifice and bereavement, for

It is blood the price of admittance. Lord God, be merciful. TIME TO DROP IT. Public Weary of Criticism of Schley's Conduct at Santiago. It seems to be a difficult matter to impress upon the Navy department the fact that the people are thoroughly satisfied with the conduct of Admiral Schley at Santiago.

The people are not only satisfied with the performance of the Brooklyn in that memorable naval combat, but they are proud of the admiral who stood on her bridge and directed the attack upon the Spanish fleet. The people are also disposed to give Admiral Sampson his just meed of praise for the elaborate plans made for the expected encounter in which, unfortunately, he was not able to participate.

The people care very little about the conversation that took place between Admiral Schley and Lieutenant Commander Hodgson on the bridge of the Brooklyn during the battle of July 3. Whether the admiral said "hard-a-port" or "starboard" at that critical juncture, when the air was full of bursting shells and the Spanish ships were trying to escape, is of no concern to the public that doesn't knock starboard from a meat ax.

The particular thing that interests the people is the fact that Admiral Schley was on the Brooklyn's bridge at that particular time; that the Brooklyn was in front of Santiago harbor and that it helped toss enough shells into the retreating enemy to change the map of the hemisphere and to make history that will be read with pride by his children and grandchildren.

That is the only interest the people have in Schley and the Brooklyn. The Navy department will not wisely if it ignores all newspaper stories of alleged "conversations" on the bridge of the Brooklyn or any other bridge.

FEW POINTERS FOR DEMOCRATS.

How to Raise that Large Campaign Fund from the Beneficiaries. Indianapolis News. The Omaha World-Herald is about to start a campaign fund for the use of the democratic national committee.

"Not so with a democratic campaign fund. If raised at all, it must be procured at great effort, in small sums from many contributors. This will take time. A legitimate fund must be made early and the laborious work of raising a fund in small subscriptions, payable in installments, must be begun. \* \* \* The republicans will have the money of the millionaires. We must depend upon the help of the millions."

And yet, if Mr. Bryan be right, there is a source of supply from which the democratic party might draw for a campaign fund which would be practically inexhaustible. For instance, the price of silver is at the present time about 60 cents an ounce. Mr. Bryan insists that free coinage at the rate of 16 to 1 would add 10 cents to \$1.20 an ounce. In a speech at Louisville in the campaign of 1896 he said:

"We assert that the opening of our mints to the free coinage of silver will create a new demand for silver and that that new demand will raise the price. Our opponents dispute this and inventing the effect of increased demand, talk about a 53-cent dollar, because the dollar in a dollar, when it cannot find its way to the mint, is worth less than the coinage price. We assert that when every man who holds silver bullion can get 10 cents an ounce for his bullion dollars at \$1.20 an ounce, he will not sell the bullion to any one for less than \$1.20 an ounce."

During the calendar year 1898 there was produced in the United States \$4,458,000 worth of silver, the average price of which was 57 cents an ounce. If the free coinage would raise it to \$1.20 the advance would be 72 cents an ounce, or more than 126 per cent. An increase of 126 per cent on the price of silver produced last year would be \$8,591,880. Those who would get it could easily get it out up to \$10,000,000 for \$600,000 for the use of the democratic committee.

Of course the transaction would be in the nature of a speculation. For there would be the chance that the democratic party would be defeated and the further chance that, even if it were successful, it would not be able to carry out the adoption of free coinage policy. But these chances are precisely the same as those taken by the beneficiaries of protection who contribute so liberally to the republican campaign fund. They put up their money in 1884 and again in 1892 and in both years the republican party was defeated. Surely the men who are seeking to lift the price of silver for their own selfish advantage can afford to play as boldly as do those who pay for protection.

Here, then, is a source of supply which the World-Herald seems to have overlooked. The democrats are not wholly dependent upon the help of the millions. Like the republicans, they, too, can "have the money of the millionaires." It is, indeed, a great chance for them to prove their faith by the price of silver. The price of silver will be to raise permanently the price of silver to \$1.20 an ounce, the bullion owners could well afford to give the profits of one entire year to the campaign of that political party which proposes to do so much for them. And they could make such a campaign fund as the country has never seen. Our silver friends are welcome to the suggestion, for we should like to know whether the men in the silver business really believe in the theory formulated by Mr. Bryan in his Louisville speech. If they do, they could easily get it out up to \$10,000,000 for \$600,000 for the use of the democratic committee to be used to secure the election of Mr. Bryan.

THE CZAR'S FADING HOPES. Peace Commission at The Hague Doomed to Fail. It has been noted that the peace commission sitting at The Hague started out with high hopes and purposes to create with dispatch the time when war shall be to more. The body was even called the Peace Conference and was given the early days of fraternalization among its members the spirit of good will and harmony prevailed to such a degree that the world began to regard it optimistically and as the valuation it seemed to place upon itself.

Of course in cooler moments, which soon came, it was recognized that the czar, whatever he may have personally wished, was powerless to summon the millennium. He had asked for and that Russia itself stood by the genius of its people opposed to the project he had offered so vainly to Europe. So at first universal peace making was a scheme of arbitration and this in turn had made way for mediation, which was long ago defined as the last day of nations before going to war. Under modern conditions, such as the workings of civilization directed by better influences, it is not possible to serve so harsh a definition, but its application is fraught with difficulties clearly apparent. It presupposes the willingness of both parties to a quarrel to accept friendly intervention from sources that are powerless to urge their views to any effective result. We had mediation at the opening of our war with Spain, France and England both actively proffering their services to avert hostilities. There were earnest efforts at mediation before the Franco-Prussian and the Russo-Turkish wars broke out. In fact, there has scarcely ever been a war between great powers that interested nations did not seek to mediate in advance and the futility of their efforts has almost as frequently been proven by a resort at last to arms.

For an unfortunate situation was presented Kaiser Wilhelm is chiefly responsible. He has just made the boast that Germany is invulnerable, and he thus indicates a course of resistance to his representatives in the commission which is practically irresistible. And by this sign the commission is a failure.

MIXING OIL AND WHISKY. The Standard Oil Millions Used to Strengthen the Whisky Trust. Later dispatches from New York show that the Associated press reports of Wednesday gave but meager details of the organization and ramifications of the new trust to control the whisky business of the country and its allied interests. Practically the new trust is a combination of three existing trusts in the whisky, alcohol and distilling business, and is controlled by the Whitney-Widener-Elkins syndicate, representing the millions of what is known as the Standard Oil crowd. With a capital stock of \$98,500,000, the new company, which is to control the whisky industry of the United States, will be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey this week. It will be chartered under the name of the Distilling Company of America.

A correspondent of the Chicago Herald reports that the merger company, with its enormous capitalization, will swallow up these companies and industries: American Spirits Manufacturing company, \$35,000,000; Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse company, \$25,000,000; Standard Distilling & Distributing company, \$24,000,000; Spirits Distributing company (merged with the above named company), \$7,500,000; total, \$98,500,000.

Forty-five million dollars common and preferred stock is set aside for the purchase of the distilling and whisky industry. The leading ones having been secured and closed, and in addition to this \$50,000,000 cash will be set aside for additional working capital. The Standard Oil millions having entered as a dominant factor in the sugar, tobacco, copper, street railway and electric utilities,

control another industry of the United States. The men who have secured the whisky business of the country drive the course of the sugar business and are now said to be attempting to combine the existing elements. They dominate tobacco and are the moving-spirits in the great copper combine of which the Amalgamated Copper company is the head and fore. They hold the controlling interest in the street-railway systems of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago, and they may later take over others. They own and control all of the patents on storage batteries and a majority of other patents applied to electric automobiles, and are incorporators of seventeen electric vehicle companies in as many states and are planning for the control of that form of transportation in every state in the west, north and east.

The details of the whisky trusts can now be announced. Of the capital of \$98,500,000, \$55,000,000 is to be of 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock. The remaining \$43,500,000 is to be common; \$5,000,000 of it to be set aside as working capital, and this in addition to the cash working capital of the old companies will give the company \$11,000,000 or \$12,000,000 working capital. Twenty-five million of preferred and \$20,000,000 of common will be set aside for the future purchase of plants, including rye distilleries, and for other purposes.

The stock of the existing companies will be changed for stock of the new company, the basis of which will be announced in a day or two. The underwriting was accomplished in a few hours, the subscription papers having been circulated among a few favored firms in Wall street. A large majority of the new securities were taken by these interests: W. C. Whitney, former secretary of the navy and the head of the street railway syndicate of New York and Chicago; Thomas F. Ryan, associated with him; Anthony N. Brady, street railway, gas and electric magnate; Frederick Olcott, president of the Central Trust company; E. A. R. Widener of Philadelphia, W. L. Elkins of the same address, who with Mr. Widener, is a dominant factor in Philadelphia traction affairs; Thomas Dolan of New York, a member of the Whitney syndicate, and Martin Maloney, railroad magnate of Philadelphia, Chicago and New York.

INDIAN TALK FOR FUN. Indianapolis Journal: Mrs. Blueblood—No, I never talk about servants and their shortcomings. Me: My servant—I didn't neither when I was too poor to hire 'em.

Detroit Free Press: "Papa," said little Tommy to his father, who is a ward politician, "teacher told us to find out why the horse is not in the mud as he used to be. Why is it?" "Lost his pull."

Somerville Journal: Would a marble portrait of Daniel Webster be a bust of eloquence?

Chicago News: "Our doctor keeps a medicinal chart on the wall. 'Our doesn't need one.' 'How does he manage when his patients need a shock?' 'Hands in his bill.'"

New York Journal: Bramble—I am trying to get a job as Chinese interpreter for the criminal court. "What do you understand a word of Chinese?" "Bramble—That's all right. Neither does the judge."

Chicago Post: "I'm going west for a little vacation with a few good fellows," he said. "What book will be of the most service to me in our ramblings about the country?" "The book of immediate obedience."

Washington Star: "Orpheus," said the student, "was a man whose music possessed such power that it moved anything in nature to immediate obedience." "Well," answered the gloomy friend, "I would like to sing 'Hard Times, Come Again So More.'"

Washington Star: "Some men are forever talking shop," said Mr. Meekton's wife scornfully. "That's a fact," he answered. "It's a great failing we have. A woman never knows that we are not approving of her. She doesn't stand around and talk about it when she feels like shopping. She just goes ahead and buys."

MY ARTLESS GIRL. Brookline Life. Her beauty charms me more and more, As deeper friendship grows; Her mind reveals its precious store, As seasons come and go; Her heart, my mind's truest friend, And, strange as it may be, A tender spot it seems to hold For dull, unworthy me.

But I can never love this girl, As I should like to do— Although she makes my senses whirl, As though she were a foe; For she is always giving me, The scenes her blush has graded, And in my dream they have to be, Scandalously placed.

Her skies are green, her fields are blue, Her lakes are always red; Her words are ever pouring out, Have gotten through her head; Her forefingers stretch far, far beyond The gaze of mortal eyes; Her distances are never fond Of blending with the sky.

So, though her qualities of mind Are all so good and true, A girl of quite another kind Must hold my fancy fast; Because, why, when I see her, I love simplicity, Her kind of artlessness is quite too much for me!

Speaking to you day after day, as we do, about the different articles we place before you, we have neglected to mention bicycle suits.

Our assortment of these lines is pretty good. But we have taken the lot and made just two prices—\$3.50 and \$5 a suit.

Our linen crash bicycle suits are marked \$2.50. Our white duck bicycle pants are marked \$1.25. These are something new and are much worn with dark coats.

Browning, King & Co.