THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, 88; George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of May, 1839, was as follows:

1724,370
1824,390
1924,350
2024,715
2125,115
2224,420
2324,600
2424,430
2524,440
2624,520
27
2824,565
2924,480
3024,330
3124,550
ned copies 0,807

Net daily average...... 24,22; GEO. B. TZSCHUCK, 24,228 Subscribed and sworn before me this 2d ay of June, 1899. F. J. SUTCLIFFE, (Seal.) Notary Public. day of June, 1899. (Seal.)

Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office, in person or by

Parties Leaving for the Summer.

The address will be changed as often as desired.

Eastern papers which report a drouth in Nebraska must have received the Sunday reports from South Omaha.

The whisky trust has been swallowed by the Standard Oil trust, which-goes to show that petroleum and distilled pizen can be mixed with impunity.

If it be true that the north part of the city jail is infested by fleas it is evidence that dogs must have been harbored about these premises at no remote period.

General Kitchener has also been honored with an academic degree by Oxford university, or rather Oxford has been honored by General Kitchener accepting the compliment at its hands.

Of course there is nothing incompatible in Russia presiding over a peace contime asking the price of rapid-fire guns at American ordnance factories.

It may be true down east that the organization of trusts has reduced the number of commercial travelers, but in this region of country the number of pilgrims has increased 50 per cent the past

A good many things are wanted just now, but no long-felt want is more urgent than the national popocratic caming to extract from the pockets of sympathizers with 16 to 1 financiering.

One of the leading churches of Omaha search. This fact is indicative of a statement that the ministerial market is glutted.

Watch those Washington capitalists who propose to erect a building to be rented for the special use of the federal census bureau lay their pipes to unload the whole investment on the government at two prices as soon as the census tenants move out.

It is reported the yield of gold in the Klondike this year is double that of last. It will have to be doubled a good many times over to equal in value what Nebraska farmers dig out of the soil in the shape of crops, and they do not risk their lives to get it, either.

From the fact that the Samoan commission has unanimously sustained the action of Chief Justice Chambers and the American and English consuls, it would appear that our German friends made a great fuss without accurate knowledge of the situation.

A division of the jurisdiction of the United States district court in and for Nebraska must proceed from a popular demand after a thorough consideration of the subject. Certainly the people would not approve of the division solely as a means of multiplying the number of federal offices.

The National Society of Homoeopathists has resoluted itself into demanding the creation of a new cabinet officer who is to be a doctor of medicine. The question is. To which school of medicine must this national medicine man belong? Another question is, If medicine and surgery are to be represented in the cabinet, why not also have the funeral directors and preachers represented?

There is more money in Nebraska than ever before in the state's history. This of thousands of pensioners have since is attested on all sides and is known by ascertained their utility. eastern jobbers whose agents are flocking to the state to reap the harvest.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

is by no means certain, however, that the new cabinet will commend itself to the chambers or to the country and it of the claims of old soldiers? may not survive longer than its predecessor. The premier, it is needless to say, is in full political accord with President Loubet and it is to be presumed that so are all of his associates, though it is not the uniform rule in forming a French ministry that all of its members must be of the same party or po-

litical faction. 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 stanch republicans. It has even 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. When the Dupuy cabinet resigned it was said that action

to this effect was already in motion. If the new ministry attempts to put so radical a policy as this into effect there is certain to be grave trouble ensue. The aristocratic element in the army and its sympathizers among the people would undoubtedly vigorously resent such discrimination and having the clergy with them they exert a powerful influence. The Dreyfus issue is still a potent factor in the situation and the relations of the ministry to the new trial will be politically important, the anti-Dreyfus element professing to fear with a view to the acquittal of the accused.

Altogether it is a troubled and perplexdays or even less time would not be at all surprising.

THE SAMOAN SETTLEMENT. abolish the office of king and establish controlled by a combination. a provisional government.

As the Berlin treaty providing for the government of Samoa, to which Ger- those of the United States, but they are many, Great Britain and the United of king, the office cannot be abolished that monopolistic combinations have and a provisional government permanently established without the approval and have grown so numerous and so of the three governments. It is reported strong there as to be a subject of serifrom Washington that there is no doubt this government will agree, provided a governor shall be selected in a manner to insure impartiality to the residents, and it is reasonably probable that Great Britain and Germany will approve the proposition.

singship controversy is an assurance that peace and order will not be disturbed for some time and the three governments may now carefully consider, free from apprehension of serious trouble, the proposed change in the system of government.

INSPIRED BY DISAPPOINTMENT.

Ever since Mr. Whitelaw 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 paign fund which Coin Harvey is seek- criticism toward the national administration, and especially toward the conduct of the War department, which was conspicuously absent during the time when he was an active candidate for has just found a pastor after two years | that position. A series of articles assailing various branches of the staff scarcity of high-grade pulpit material which have appeared in the Tribune and hardly tallies with the oft-heard during the last few months have attracted attention because, in the first place, they told many half truths, and, in the second place, they were aggressively and well written.

It is an open secret that the author is a discharged and disgruntled employe of the War department who held a practical sinecure for many years in the war records division and who lost his head and a large salary when a reduction of force was accomplished. It is perhaps natural that the writer should consider the severance of his connection with the War department fatal to its efficiency and not surprising that in consequence he should unconsciously distort and suppress facts in criticising his former em-

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 gives a statement showing that in time of peace there were double the number of such clerks at the War department that there were in 1863, in time of war, and points to this fact as evidence of gross incompetency and political favoritism.

The most cursory examination of the figures given, which, for the sake of ar gument, are assumed to be correct, shows that of the added civilian clerks 632 are employed in handling the records of the civil war turned over at the end of that conflict to the War department. Of these 514 are in the record and pension office, which has all the medical and military records of the volunteers of the civil war, seventy-three are added clerks to the adjutant general's office, where all the muster rolls of the regular army are located, and sixty-one are employed in completing the rebellion records. Edwin M. Stanton bad no use for this force because there was no material available upon which they could work. Hundreds

In addition, owing to our system of river and harbor improvements, placed Most of these firms deserted us during by congress under the War department. the dark days, while the Nebraska job- there are sixty-four more clerks in the bers proved faithful to the last. The engineer office and seven in the office of time is now come when Nebraska deal- the chief signal officer, a bureau created senator, and the contest is between the ers must stand up for Nebraska institu- since the war. The hospital service has

successful and the dauger of a serious ditions. This sort of criticism defeats the "man without a country." crisis has apparently been averted. It itself. Why does not the Tribune compare the force in the pension office in 1863 with that now engaged in disposing

TRUSTS IN EUROPE A staff correspondent of the Philainformation in regard to trusts in England and on the continent, which shows that monopolistic combinations flourish in Europe and particularly in England as well as here-a fact which should receive the attention of those who characterize the tariff as the "mother of

The correspondent says that trusts exist in nearly every country in Europe and are quite common in England. There are over 200 in Germany, as enumerated in the newspapers of that country, and a large number in France. There are more in England than the public is aware of. These British trusts are organized on practically the same basis as the combinations in this country and their methods of business are similar. They have the same general purpose that American trusts have and they seek its accomplishment by like means, even employing coercion. A quotation is given from a Birmingham paper in which it is stated that many of the victims of the trusts would give half they possessed to escape from an escannot shake off without the gravest business risks. The same paper refers to this system as having been denounced that the court-martial will be constituted by the highest authorities as illegal conspiracy, yet it continues and is growing in free trade England.

The correspondent points out that in and the new ministers have to deal with and combinations in England there are conditions. and another cabinet crisis within thirty a large number of incorporated companies with immense capital which practically monopolize many branches of business. There are many organizations on the continent which combine The tripartite commission sent to Sa- and sell conjointly through a central mon has accomplished the work assigned | bureau in order to dictate prices and like to believe. it sooner than was expected and it ap- deprive individual members of every pears probable that it will be approved vestige of independence. No member by the three governments concerned in of such a trust has a right to take or the protection of the islands. Peace and fulfill an order whether at wholesale or order now prevail there and are likely to retail. In that way the coal industry be maintained, the decision of Chief of Germany is practically under the con-Justice Chambers and the action of Ad- trol of a combination and there are miral Kautz pursuant thereto were apmany such combinations in France. proved, the rightful king was induced to The chemical industry of France, like resign and the commission agreed to that of Germany, is almost exclusively

Perhaps the European trusts are somewhat less oppressive generally than essentially similar in character and oblong flourished in free trade England ous public discussion. Those who assert that the tariff is responsible for trusts here cannot ignore the existence of like combinations in a country where there is no tariff protection and they will find it a rather difficult matter to successfully defend their position. The At all events the settlement of the further fact that some of the strongest of the American trusts have no tariff protection increases the difficulty of sustaining the assertion that the tariff is responsible for the industrial combina-

KEEP WITHIN THE CHARTER LIMIT. The charter for metropolitan cities expressly prohibits the mayor and council from incurring any indebtedness payable out of any fund in excess of the limit authorized by law, the only exception being expenses incurred in consequence of an unforeseen accident requiring immediate repairs of public works. But such emergency appropriations must be certified to by the city engineer and require concurrence by the mayor and two-thirds of the entire coun-

These wholesome restrictions were in ended to protect the city against reckless waste and misappropriation of funds. The only safety for the taxpayers is their rigid enforcement. Yet members of the council are constantly endeavoring to subvert these restrictions even where a palpable violation of the harter is involved. This applies esional gas and electric lamps and fire hydrants. Every member of the counil knows that the lighting and water fund is practically exhausted. In other the rental for street lighting and fire hydrants now in use.

The most amazing feature of these rent beyond the limit of the levy comes from Councilman Stuht, who takes such pride in the share he had in bringing about the veto of the amended charter framed with a view to affording relief ment which it is now suffering by reason of the exhausted fire, police and water funds. Mr. Stuht should have foreseen that the straight-jacket in which he and others persisted in keeping the city for three years longer would pinch him and his constituents of the First ward, as well as all the rest.

In this instance General Grant's motto pealed is to enforce it is to the point. The mayor and council are sworn to live up to the provisions of the charter. They not able to participate. have no right to create any debt over and above any amount available in the fund set apart for its redemption. A violation of this provision of the charter not only makes them amenable to impeachment, but also makes their bondslawfully created. Those who want more lamps or hydrants than the city has money to pay for should raise a private will cheerfully accommodate them.

Ex-Senator Peffer declares himself to be a political maverick and furthermore that he does not propose to be branded, his children's children. The populist party has disappeared as a factor in politics, according to the exdemocrats and republicans. He denies on the bridge of the Brocklyn or any other tions and tell the outsider to call again. also in its present form been established being a republican and his chief aim in bridge.

since the war with its large force of life will be to keep democrats out of The second attempt of M. Waldeck- enlisted men acting as assistants who, office. Edward Everett Hale could find Rousseau to form a ministry has been are, of course, put down as needless ad- here the plot for a worthy successor of

> 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, but delphia Press furnishes some interesting the price is much less. If Germany wants more people on them the United States would cheerfully make a call loan of Aguinaldo and his followers with an implied understanding that payment would never be demanded.

> > 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 ambitious polar explorers.

In 1896 Coin 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.

Kentucky democrats evidently forgot to ask the pleasure of the populists of that state before holding their convention. If they had only taken up with pionage and domination they detest but a three-ring circus on the Nebraska plan instead of a one-ring show how much more fun they might have enjoyed.

Troubles of Political Faddists. Philadelphia Press. The French government is experiencing lmost as much trouble in obtaining a new cabinet as is William J. Bryan in adjusting

Minneapolis Times Returning volunteers from the Philippines

One Invention Develops Another.

lege of believing just what he would most

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

Why the Killser rene. Philadelphia Ledger. every proposition which looks to the disarmament of the nations or even to a States are parties, recognizes the office | ject. The significant fact, however, is | But the kalser is consistent; he is forever talking peace and forever preparing for

Trusts Assume Too Much.

socialistic contention that competition is somewhere else. destructive both to labor and capital. But they assume that monopoly manently established and will be allowed to be maintained as a private institution for unregulated private profit.

What is the Objection? Boston Advertiser.

Whitelaw Reid, in his address to the students of Miami university, apparently thought he had scored a great point against that the Filipinos could never be brought to deserve the dignity of American citzenship; but, admitting that, what in the world is the United States trying to do in the Philippines? For nearly a year we have been informed that it was the duty of this country to shed our enlightenment upon those unruly savages, even at the cost of a prolonged, bloody and costly war. If these savages cannot be educated up to the American standard, what is the objection to granting them independence, in order that they may work out their own political improvement?

Casualties of the Campaign.

Philadelphia Record. An official statement from the adjutant general's office of the casualties in the camaign against the Filipino insurgents shows 226 killed in battle, 69 died from wounds and 64 deaths from disease-659 lives lost between February 4 and June 6. During the same period of time 1,366 federal soldiers have been incapacitated by wounds, while pecially to resolutions ordering addi- the number invalided by sickness, although not given in the official reports, is estimated by experts at from 2,000 to 3,000. And with all this sacrifice our little army is today practically defending itself at Manila, just as in the early days of February last. Now, words, the amount levied for these with this sad experience, it is proposed that special funds will be insufficient to cover General Otis' force shall be increased merely to its original strength at the outset of the campaign, to be depleted and dribbled away just as in the dreary four months gone by! How long is this mockery of war to flout periodic attempts to increase the water the nation with its fruitless results? There must be a speedy ending of sacrifice and bereavement, for If blood be the price of admiralty, Lord God, we have paid in full,

TIME TO DROP IT.

to the community from the embarrass- Public Weary of Criticism of Schley's Chicago Times-Herald

It seems to be a difficult matter to impress upon the Navy department the fact the conduct of Admiral Schley at Santiago. The people are not only satisfied with the performance of the Brooklyn in that memrable naval combat, but they are proud of the admiral who stood on her bridge and prected the attack upon the Spanish fleet. that the only way to get a bad law re- The people are also disposed to give Admiral Sampson his full meed of praise for the elaborate plans made for the expected encounter in which, unfortunately, he was

The people care very litle about the cor versation that took place between Admiral Schley and Lieutenant Commander Hodgson on the bridge of the Brooklyn during battle of July 3. Whether the admiral said "hard-a-port" or "starboard" at that critical juncture, when the air was full of burstmen liable for the amount of debt unings shells and the Spanish ships were try ing to escape, is of no concern to the public that doesn't know starboard from a

The particular thing that interests the fund and the electric lighting com- people is the fact that Admiral Schley was pany, gas company or water company 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 make history that will be read with pride by

That is the only interest the people have in Schley and the Brooklyn. The Navy de-partment will act wisely if it ignores all newspaper stories of alleged "conversations

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. Commander John D. Ford, fleet engineer of the Asiatic squadron, who has just start a campaign fund for the use of the

The Filipinos pictured in the sensational rows, but an intelligent, liberty loving pen-ple, full of courage and determination. The tions, payable in installments, must be beidea that the Filipino is an uncivilized being gun. * * * The republicans will have the is a mistaken one. Originally the natives money of the millionaires. We must deof those islands sprang from Japanese pend upon the help of the millions." are called.

"I have pictures taken there which I brought home of native women who would campaign of 1896 he said: be handsome anywhere and of good looking, brainy men. They have the intellect and the stamina to govern themselves and new demand for silver and that that new have done it thirty years, although under the demand will raise the price. Our opponents bookkeepers, the assessors and managed creased demand, talk about a 53-cent dollar, the entire machinery of the government. Their courage is undoubted and they fight | not find its way to the mint, is worth less to the death, having among them a superstition that if you are killed you really die, but in three days appear somewhere else.

"As for their condition now, as far as can see, they are stronger, more determined and more skillful in the art of war than when the fighting out there started and as the days go by they increase in strength and knowledge, having 9,000,000 or 11,000,-000 of people to draw from. They are armed with Mausers-the best rifle in the worldand are far better marksmen than the Spanlards. 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 ing situation which President Loubet addition to the syndicates and trusts his political theories to existing economic fight and I don't think amyone else does who knows anything about it."

> "What they are fighting for now is absolute and entire liberty. They don't want bring such conflicting reports of the condi- us there or over them, and in the course tion of our troops and the conduct of the of time might wear out our patience enwar that one can enjoy the pleasant privi- tirely. An excellent postal and telegraph system is in existence, which we wish very much we could get hold of. While they fight for entire freedom, all they ask is a chance for 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 the powder and indicate the location of North America. I see nothing promising 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 of the millionaires." It is, indeed, a great Germany, says the kaiser, "is in a state of assured peace." How well it is assured may annex the islands, treat them as Amerithe promise that the United States would be seen by the objections he is making to cans and make their country a territory of ours, the rebellion-if such it can be called-for we had no claim on thempermanent plan of arbitration between them. 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 rest of the government could be in the hands of the natives. They could be called together and elect their own Industry is striving through the trusts to legislature and leaders, operate their own escape from the force of competition alto- politics and manage their own affairs. I That is the whole story. It is no believe firmly that they would accept this his Louisville speech. If they do, they could fault of the trust if a possible competition proposal and surrender, as they realize the remains after combination has done its best. possibilities in event they establish a repub-The trusts are therefore actually striving lic of their own of Germany coming along with the socialists to establish industry on and taking an island here, France an island a non-competitive basis. They indorse the there and England three or four Islands "No proposals of this kind have, how-

ver, been made to the

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 Filining valor? The Filipino 'hasn't got no papers of his own; he hasn't got no medals and rewards. But there is only one opinion concerning the anti-imperialists when he announced 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 fifteen years old with a great gaping bullet hole in his leg, at the siege of Guadalupe Church. He was being carried to our hospital in Manila. He made no complaint; uttered no grean; had not the faintest look of surprise or fear. The doctors at the hospital told me they had 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 battlefields after a most terrific American fusillade and I 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."

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Sarah Bernhardt's first application to a thentrical manager was denied because of the length and thinness of her neck. Admiral Schley says of his western trip:

'If a man had two reasons for pride in his

country and should then visit the west he would return with a hundred more." The estate of the late Francis Parkman. the historian, of Boston, is now valued at \$300,000, a large part of it being stock in

the Calumet and Hecla Copper Mining com-The Daughters of the Confederacy and to unveil a soldiers' monument in that place sion is a failure. early in July, and have invited General

Joseph Wheeler to deliver the oration. A Mississippi paper announced that at the commencement exercises of the local High school the annual address was delivered by "Rev. E. P. Jones, the velvet-lipped orator people are thoroughly satisfied with of the Delta," and that the musical exercises Wednesday gave but meager details of the were in charge of "Prof. George F. Brown.

the Black Beethoven. The "Sick Man's Burden" is the title of a ing Mr. Kipling's illness.

of the Art Institute, under the guidance of America. the director, Lorado Taft. Those who are not scandalized on moral grounds, but con-

name is withheld, asking permission to take | named company), \$7,500,000; total, \$98,500. the place of any life-term convict in the penitentiary. She wants to serve out such governor was so impressed with the idea that the woman was neither a lunatic nor a crank seeking notoriety that he answered her letter at length, explaining that the laws of

FEW POINTERS FOR DEMOCRATS.

How to Raise that Large Campaign Fund from the Beneficiaries. Indianapolio News. The Omaha World-Herald is about to

returned from Manila to Baitimore after an democratic national committee, "The repubabsence of a year and a haif, says in an in- lican fund can, it says, "be silently and suddenly raised." But, "Not so with a democratic campaign fund. papers are not the men we were fighting. If raised at all, it must be procured at great They are entirely distinct and separate. The effort, in small sums from many confellows we deal with out there are not ig- tributors. This will take time. A beginnorant savages, fighting with bows and ar- ning must be made early and the laborious

stock and are identically the same race. And yet, if Mr. Bryan be right, there is a with a change in language and customs, source of supply on which the democratic There was a time when the feudal system party might draw for a campaign fund prevailed in Manila, but no vestige now re- which would be practically inexhaustible. mains and the savagery of the people is For instance, the price of silver is at the found only in the very lowest class of present time about 60 cents an ounce. Mr. Negritos or 'little niggers,' as the Filipinos Bryan insists that free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 would at once raise it to \$1.29 an ounce. In a speech at Louisville in the

"We assert that the opening of our mints to the free coinage of silver will create a rule of Spain. They were the clerks, the dispute this and, ignoring the effect of inbecause the bullion in a dollar, when it canthan the coinage price. We assert that when every man who holds silver bullion can find a place to coin that bullion into dollars at \$1.29 an ounce, he will not sell the bullion to any one for less than \$1.29 an ounce.

> During the calendar year 1898 there was produced in the United States \$54,438,000 worth of silver, the average price of which was 57 cents an ounce. If free coinage would raise it to \$1.29 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 \$68.591.880. Those who would get it could easily afford to put up \$10,000,000 or \$15,000 .-600 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 secure the adoption of the 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 secking 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 chance for them to prove their faith by their works. If the effect of free coinage will be to raise permanently the price of silver to \$1.29 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 that would 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 make no better investment than to turn over a few million dollars to the democratic committee to be used to secure the election of

THE CZAR'S FADING HOPES. Peace Commission at The Hague

Doomed to Fail. Philadelphia Times. 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 wars shall be no more. The body was even called the Universal Peace commission and in the early days of fraternization among its members the spirit of good will and harmony prevailed to such a degree that the world began to regard it optimistically and at the

valuation it seemed to place upon itself. Of course in cooler moments, which soon came, it was recognized that the ezar, whatever he may have personally wished, was powerless to summon the millennium he nad 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 made way for a scheme of arbitration and this in turn has made way for mediation, which was long ago defined as the last delay of nations before going to war. Under modern conditions, such as the workings of civilization directed by better influences, it may not deserve 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 certain result We had mediation at the opening of our war with Spain, France and England both aclively proffering their services to avert hostilities. There were earnest efforts at med! ation 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 the resort at last to arms. For the unfortunate situation as now pre

sented 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 the confederate veterans of Kansas City are | irresistible. And by this sign the commis-

MIXING OIL AND WHISKY. The Standard Oil Millions Used to

Strengthen the Whisky Trust. Later dispatches from New York show the Associated press reports of organization and ramifications of the new

rust to control the whisky business of the country and its allied interests. Practically volume compiled and manufactured by the the new trust is a combination of three exproprietor of the hotel in New York where isting trusts in the whisky, alcohol and dis-Rudyard Kipling was ill with pneumonia, tilling business, and is controlled by the and presented to the novelist just before he Whitney-Widener-Elkins syndicate, represailed for Europe. It is made up of the senting the millions of what is known as the daily bulletin issued by the physicians dur- Standard Oil crowd. With a capital stock of \$98,500,000, the new company, which is Chicago is raising its hands in horror and to includde every form and branch of the peeping from behind them at the nude fig. whisky industry of the United States will ures of nymphs, heroic in size, which adorn be incorporated under the laws of New Jer the new fountain just erected on the lake sey this week. It will be chartered under They were modeled by young women the name of the Distilling Company of

A correspondent of the Chicago Herald reports that the merger company, with its demn the figures purely from an artistic enormous capitalization, will swallow up standpoint, declare that these figures are these companies and industries: American evidently copied from models whose waists Spirits Manufacturing company, \$35,009,000 have been ruined by long wearing of the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse company, \$32,000,000; Standard Distilling & Distributing company, \$24,000,000; Spirits Disletter from a woman of that state, whose tributing company (merged with the above

Forty-five million dollars common and term faithfully in order that she may feel preferred stock is set aside for the purchase that she has not misspent her life. The of rye-distilling plants, options for the leading ones having been secured and closed, and in addition to this \$5,000,000 cash will he set aside for additional working capital.

The Standard Oil millions having entered the state prevented him from granting her as a dominant factor in the augar, tobacco. copper, street railway and electric vehicles.

control another industry of the United The men who have secured the whisky business of the country direct the course of the sugar business and are new said to be attempting to combine the sai ring elements. They dominate tobacco and are the moving-spirits in the great copper combine of which the Amalgamated Car per company is the head and fore. They bold the controlling interest in the street railway systems of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Chicago, and they may late: take over others. They own and control all of the patents on storage batteries and a majority of other patents applied to elecirie automobiles, are the 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 cast. The details of the whisky trusts can now be announced. Of the capital of \$98,500,-00c, \$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 is to be set aside as working capital, and this in ad dition to the cash working capital of the old companies will give the company \$11,-000,000 or \$12,000,000 working capital. Twenty-five millions 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 subscrip tion 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 pavy and the head of the street rallway 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 ompany; P. A. B. Widener of Philadelphia W. L. Elkins of the same address, who with Mr. Widener, is a dominant factor in Philadelphia traction affairs: Thomas Do lan of New York, a member of the Whitney syndicate, and Martin Maloney, railway magnate of Philadelphia, Chicago and New York.

Indianapolis Journal: Mrs. Blueblood-No, I never talk about servants and their shortcomings.

Mrs. Parvence—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 such demand as he used to be. Why is it?" 'Lost his pu'l.'

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

Chicago News: "Our doctor keeps a midical battery in his office," "Ours doesn't need one," "How does he manage when his patients need a shock?" "Hands in his bill."

New York Journal: Bramble-I am try-

ng to get a job as Chinese interpreter for

court Thorne-But you don't understand a word Bramble-That's all right. Neither does Chicago Post: "I'm going west for a little vacation with a lot of good fellows." he said. "What book will be of the most service to me in our ramblings about the

"Hoyle," was the ready reply. 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 wish he were here this minute. I'd get him to sing 'Hard Times, Come Again No More."

Washington Star: "Some men are for-ever talking shop," said Mr. Meekton's wife scornfully. "That's a fact," he answered. "It's a great failing we have. A woman never does that way," he added approvingly. 'She doesn't stand around and talk about it when she feels like shopping. She just goes ahead and shops."

MY ARTLESS GIRL

Brooklyn Life. Her beauty charms me more and more, As dearer friends we grow. Her mind reveals its precious store As seasons come and go Her heart, I find, is purest gold— And, strange as it may be, A tender spot it seems to hold

But I can never love this girl As I should like to do— Although she makes my senses whirl, Although she's fond and true For she is always giving me The scenes her blush has graced. And in my den they have to be Conspicuously placed

Her skies are green, her fields are blue, Her skies are green, her fields are blue,
Her lakes are always red;
Her drawing and perspective—few
Have gotten through her head;
Her foregrounds stretch far, far beyond
The gaze of mortal eye—
Her distances are never fond
Of blending with the sky.

So, though her qualities of mind And heart are unsurpassed.
A girl of quite another kind.
Must hold my fancy fast.
Because, why freely I confess
I love simplicity. Her kind of utter artlessness Is quite too much for



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.