THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
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, 1899, was as follows:

1	24,410	17	24,370
2	24,380	18	24,390
3	24,270	19	24,350
4	24,380	20	24,715
5	24,440	21	25,115
6	24,400	22	24,420
7	24,500	23	24,600
8	24,260	24	24,430
9	24,310	25	24,440
10	25,940	26	24,520
11	24,320	27	24,710
12	25,070	28	24,565
13	24,580	29	24,480
14	24,765	30	24,330
15	24,470	31	24,550
16	24,410		

Total 760,890
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Net daily average..... 24,228

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 2d day of June, 1899. F. J. SUTCLIFFE, (Seal.) Notary Public.

Parties Leaving for the Summer.

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 mail.

The address will be changed as often as desired.

The new sign at the Douglas county corner of the popocratic pie counter reads, "No populists need apply."

The weather man will be pardoned if he desists for a while in his artillery practice up in the clouds that hover about Omaha and vicinity.

The Herdman gang is bound to have the scalp of D. Clem Deaver and that of every other populist or popocrat who does not approve of the Tammany ring methods.

The first Spanish consul has arrived in the Philippines. He is doubtless congratulating himself that he did not arrive until after the last Spanish soldier got out.

Milwaukee is celebrating with a midsummer carnival. But then nobody will be permitted to suffer from the heat amidst the beverage that has made Milwaukee famous.

The council is on the right track in declaring a war of execution on the executionary giant cracker. To celebrate Independence day properly does not require the slaughter of the innocent.

Ninety per cent of the stock subscriptions returned to shareholders in the Transmississippi Exposition of 1898 promises to be high water mark of exposition success for many years to come.

The referees in bankruptcy are to have a convention. If the men bankrupted by the late democratic times were to attempt to get together not a city in the land would have entertainment facilities sufficient to care for them.

The railway passenger agents are still fighting the scalpers. The best way to fight the scalpers is to establish low rates for the public and stop supplying scalpers with tickets to beat the competing railroads while pretending to maintain uniform rates.

The Kansas regiment retires from the firing line in just about the same condition as the Nebraskans, with a little over 400 men in condition for active duty. A vast difference exists between the climatic conditions of the Philippines and the bracing air of western prairies.

Congressman Bland's seat has been vacant but a few days, but the governor of Missouri announces he will call an election for early in September to fill the vacant seat in congress. Congressman W. L. Greene's seat has been vacant several months, yet no move has been made to call an election to fill the vacancy in the Sixth Nebraska district.

Fusionist politicians are not the only ones with an appetite for pie. The prisoners in the Anamosa, Ia., penitentiary struck for a pie ration at least once a week and set up such a howl and kept it up day and night that the warden yielded to their demands. As a means of averting a further outbreak the warden should secure a larger stock and make a more equitable division than has obtained in the Nebraska fusion fold.

For the second time The Bee propounds the question, Has any one heard of any one connected with the proprietorship of the World-Herald going down into his pockets for a single dollar to be contributed to the various Herman relief funds? Is it not true that the only offer of cash emanating from that paper was the harmless offer of $50 reward for the arrest and conviction of the parties said to have removed the sign from the World-Herald relief bureau and thereby to have deprived that paper of some of the self-advertisement it was making at the expense of sympathetic donors?

HALT TO CAMPAIGNING.

The report of General Otis in regard to existing conditions in Luzon is hardly reassuring. The rainy season has stopped campaigning and for the next month or two the American forces will do little more than defend the territory from which the insurgents have been driven. Otis says we occupy a large portion of the Tagalog country, but whoever will examine a map of Luzon will see that our occupation is by no means so extensive as might be inferred from the report. The fact is that from a military point of view we are not very much better off than we were at the beginning of the war.

General Otis again informs the authorities at Washington that the insurgents are scattered, only one large force, estimated at 4,000, being held together. But it is more than probable that this statement, like others of similar tenor that have preceded it, will be found misleading. It may fairly be doubted whether Otis has ever had anything approaching an accurate idea of the strength of the enemy. At all events the halt in the campaign will give the insurgents the opportunity they have been waiting for and undoubtedly they will take full advantage of it. The Filipino leaders will perhaps be able to impress upon the people the idea that the Americans are weakening and thus draw support to their cause. It will be surprising if at the end of the rainy season the insurgent forces are not considerably stronger than now and well prepared to give us at least five more months of fighting.

President McKinley having returned to Washington, it is to be presumed that consideration of the question of calling for volunteers for service in the Philippines will be resumed. If the president has been keeping in touch with public sentiment during his vacation he knows that it is strongly in favor of largely reinforcing the Philippine army.

WEST INDIAN RECIPROCITY.

The order to the Jamaican reciprocity commissioners to go to Ottawa and confer with the Dominion government was probably due to objections on the part of the Canadian officials to the movement for reciprocity arrangements between the United States and the British West Indies. The fact that Canada has much the same food products to sell as this country naturally inclines her to regard with disfavor a trade agreement with a British colony which would give an advantage to American products and it is not to be doubted that she will protest against negotiations looking to such an arrangement. Whether Canadian objection will have any effect is a question, but it probably would not be unheeded by the imperial government.

What the people of the British West Indies desire is to secure some advantage for their sugar over other sugar imported into this country by making some concessions on imports from the United States. But it is a question whether they can offer concessions which will be important even on their face. The concesssions they made under the former reciprocity agreements had no perceptible effect upon the amount of our exports, because the articles chiefly imported into the British West Indies from the United States are those that they must get here and a little more or less duty has little or no effect upon the purchases. Our exports to the islands are chiefly breadstuffs, provisions and dairy products, which nothing short of prohibitory duties would prevent the islands from buying of us.

It is not apparent, therefore, what benefit the United States could derive from reciprocity with these islands, though it is easy to see how the islands could be benefited if special favor should be shown their sugar. But this is impracticable by reason of our treaty obligations to other countries and besides it would be hostile to our domestic sugar industry. The conditions in the British West Indies are undoubtedly very bad and the people have appealed to the British government for relief without avail. Their hope is in entering into closer trade relations with this country, but we cannot help them at the expense of our own interests. It would not be surprising if Canadian objection put an end to the negotiations.

THE TRANSVAAL PROBLEM.

The speech of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, colonial secretary, on the Transvaal question, shows that the British government fully realizes the portentous nature of the problem and that its present intention is to insist upon a solution on the lines it has proposed. What effect this utterance will have upon the situation remains to be seen, but probably its effect will not be to lessen the tension even if it shall not intensify it. It is very plain notice to the Boer government that England does not propose to recede from the position it has taken and while it desires to avoid war will fight rather than abandon its demands and surrender the authority and rights it claims.

Mr. Chamberlain charges the Transvaal government with flagrantly violating the equality which the London convention was intended to secure. There is certainly some ground for this allegation. The outlanders, constituting a majority of the people of the Transvaal, owning most of the property and paying the greater part of the taxes, have cause for complaint in the fact that they have no voice in the government and are treated in all respects as aliens. It is easy to understand that they should regard this condition as intolerable and earnestly seek relief. But on the other hand the Boers are quite naturally indisposed to surrender control of their government, which they would practically do if they acceded to the demand of the outlanders in regard to the suffrage. From an English or American point of view there is no question as to the justice of this demand. The people who contribute most to the public treasury should have the right to participate in the administration of affairs. Yet it is not difficult to understand why the people who founded the South African republic should be jealous of their authority and unwilling to hand it over to others who might exercise it in foreign interests. President Kruger has proposed to give the outlanders the elective franchise, but he wants to put off the time of granting this privilege so far that many of the people would not live to exercise it and it is this attitude, regarded by the British government as unreasonable, which has created the issue.

Mr. Chamberlain declared that Great Britain only wants justice, but the Boers are manifestly apprehensive that British purpose contemplates something more than securing to British citizens in the Transvaal the right to vote; that it looks to obtaining a domination there which would make the little republic practically a British possession and ultimately, perhaps, actually a part of the empire. Such a view may be utterly groundless, yet it must be admitted that it is a quite natural one for the Boers.

Meanwhile preparations for possible war are being vigorously pushed by the Transvaal government, which is reported to have recently placed large orders for quick-firing artillery in Germany and this country. There does not appear to be any warlike preparations in England, but as a London correspondent remarks, in times of a crisis the war office automatically makes all of its preparations on paper and these are complete as regards South Africa. There is no doubt that the situation is full of danger, but a solution may be found without recourse to arms.

MONKEYING WITH A BUZZ SAW

Some people do not know how to let well enough alone. It is a matter of notoriety that the passage of the bill making the district court clerkship a salaried office was resisted by an organized boodle lobby which resorted to every conceivable device and scheme to have the bill sidetracked, mutilated or stolen. It is an open secret that a pot of several thousand dollars was hung up by the parties interested in defeating this legislation, to be divided between boodle lobbyists and purchasable members of the legislature.

In view of all these facts it is simply amazing that parties engaged in penitentiary business should have the audacity to threaten to appeal to the courts to barricade the law which they failed to kill by boldest conspiracy. Should they persist in their effort to thwart the law to the point where the full light of publicity is thrown upon the principals and their associates they may get a taste of the criminal as well as of the civil law.

The salary of $5,000 a year prescribed by the new law for a service which any intelligent business man can render is certainly liberal. It is still the highest pay any public officer in Nebraska will receive, and the desperate effort to retain the malodorous fee system one day beyond the limit set by the law will receive no encouragement from the public.

Instead of countenancing the retention of the fee system in the office of the district court clerk public sentiments demand the abolition of the fee system in every public office. There should be no chance or contingencies connected with place of public trust, but every officer should have a limited income commensurate with the duties and responsibilities devolving upon him, whether any income attaches to the office or not, and serve all alike, whether they pay big fees, little fees or no fees at all.

An insight into the underhanded methods of our desperate popocratic contemporary in procuring by false representation an arraignment of The Bee coupled with a boycott pledge is given by the following letter in answer to an inquiry what was the occasion and circumstances of the circulation of the document:

HERMAN, Neb., June 26, 1899.—To the Editor of The Bee: Yours of the 25th to hand and contents noted. I do not know who got it up. The station agent, Mr. G. V. Coyle, handed it to me and said it was thanking the World-Herald for their good work. I did not read it. I do not think there was any intentional attack on The Bee. However, I think you had some statements in The Bee that were not correct. Respectfully, J. H. CHAMBERS.

Doubtless in the hurry and confusion of the scene at Herman a few misstatements found their way into The Bee's reports, as into all reports. If so it would have made prompt correction of any error called to its attention. It did not, however, make any sensational charge that the whole community had become a set of vandals, robbing one another right and left, or ask the governor to call out the militia to suppress the reign of crime. That fake was left to the Fakery.

The new law making the position of clerk of the district court a salaried instead of a fee office will go into effect July 1. It behooves the commissioners of Douglas county to take the necessary steps to have the books and records of the clerk's office checked up and make a settlement for the business covered under the fee system. It will also devolve upon the commissioners to ascertain how much clerical force is actually required to carry on the work and fix the number and pay of each employe. Unless steps are taken promptly to comply with the new law serious complications are liable to arise, besides endless litigation.

Unless Germany changes its mind there will be no agreement at the peace conference to limit expenditures for the army and navy. Germany's acquiescence is a necessity, not only from its importance as a power, but from its central location in Europe. The German official class is thoroughly convinced that its safety depends upon being the preponderating military power and there is no likelihood of them agreeing to any proposal to cut off their own salaries.

Two Americans returned from Central American ports on late steamers have a great tale of woe regarding their treatment in the southern republics. They complain that they were put on board ship and told to leave, all because they had simply given aid and comfort to a filibustering party. The United States is bound to protect its citizens, no matter in what country they may be, in all of their legitimate rights. To be entitled to protection, however, they must obey the laws of the land in which they are sojourning and in mixing up with revolutionary movements they forfeit such rights. The United States has enough international trouble without taking up the quarrels of adventurers who, on their own statement of the case, escaped easily.

We understand one of the noisiest of the local Jacksonians is preparing a broadside to be fired at Governor Roosevelt which is expected to annihilate at one fell swoop the whole political future of the distinguished Rough Rider. Having dauntlessly faced the Spanish cannon, Governor Roosevelt may hope to escape the Lilliputian firecrackers.

The constitutional republic of France has had another narrow escape, according to all the most observant newspaper correspondents at the French capital. If the republic did not have a narrow escape at least once a month the people of France would not feel that they were getting their money's worth.

Change of Program.

Washington Post.

Now that General Otis has captured the Filipinos' brass band, perhaps he will be able to change the tune.

Taxing Credulity.

Baltimore American.

A war pensioner has sent a petition to the department to decrease his pension, as he thinks he is receiving too much. The inherent incredibility of such a story is enhanced by the fact that this moral wonder hails from Ohio.

Too Much of a Trust Job.

Kansas City Star.

It will take a mighty big trust to corner the cattle industry in Texas, and even if such a scheme were practicable, Kansas and Nebraska and Oklahoma and Colorado and New Mexico would still continue to raise steers on the side.

Gunpowder Ticket.

Boston Transcript.

"Roosevelt and Funston" in 1904. How does that strike you for a presidential ticket? It comes all the way from Kansas and is as redolent of gunpowder as were those "Beecher Bibles" which made so much noise in the Sunflower state in its territorial days.

The Overflow of Gold.

Globe-Democrat.

The aggregate gold exportation since the movement began has been about $13,500,000. Nobody knows, and probably nobody cares, how long the outflow is to continue. The chances are, however, that the mines of the United States will contribute more gold during the year than the steamers carry out of the country. Moreover, when the outward grain movement begins in September or October, gold is likely to flow into the country. In any case the United States is going to keep at the head of the list of gold-owning nations.

Lessons of Experience Ignored.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The fatalism of the democracy is one of the most marked traits of that strange party. Very nearly all of its leaders appear to believe that Bryan's candidacy next year would be suicidal for their side, yet many of them declare that he is certain to be nominated. They know he can by no possibility carry the country, but they see no way whereby he can be kept off the ticket. This is an extraordinary condition of things. Henry Watterson's figure of 1896 of the democracy's march through a slaughter house to an open grave expressed the conditon of that party now, with this difference, that its defeat next year will be much more disastrous to it than was that of three years ago.

American Troops in Cuba.

Philadelphia Press.

The greatest danger that menaces our troops in Cuba is in the use of old Spanish barracks. For scores of years these buildings were utilized by the army of occupation, and as a result they are reeking with the germs of tropical fevers. No amount of disinfection will entirely eradicate the danger from this source. The army health authorities apparently realize this, for the announcement is made that after four deaths and eighteen cases of yellow fever in the hospitals at Santiago the troops have been moved to an open air camp on the hills. With proper precautions in the matter of housing and feeding our troops in Cuba very little danger need be apprehended from yellow fever.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

Honeyed Words of Bryan Addressed to Gold Democrats.

J. Sterling Morton's Conservative.

During the tumultuous campaign of 1896 in the city of Richmond William J. Bryan declared:

"I want to warn you who are contemplating deserting from the democratic party at this time that the man who, in the face of such an enemy, either goes to the rear or is found in secret conference with the enemy, is a traitor upon whom the brand shall be placed and HE SHALL NOT COME BACK."

The capitalization of the last declaration was very sonorous, solemn and inexorable when vehemently proclaimed by the splendid lung-and-tongue power of the orator. The dictatorial and majestic manner in which Mr. Bryan, by his own authority, thus banished from the privileges of association with the sanctified silverites all those who had adhered to the diabolism of the gold standard was lofty in its imperialism and unparalleled in its modesty. But that cruel remark, calculated to intimidate and bulldoze the cowardly and the weak, was made before the election of 1896.

Mr. Bryan is better inclined to forgiveness and mercy now, for in a speech made at Louisville, Ky., during the last six weeks the defiant and the dictatorial were erased and in their stead were served up the following persuasive sweetmeats. There is nothing of the bravado in this:

"I have been told that there are here a number of people who were democrats prior to 1896, but who, in 1896, wandered away into the republican fold or waited for awhile at that halfway place known as the gold democratic party. Now, the people who were all right in 1896 are all right now. I do not need to talk to them. Those who went through the fiery furnace of criticism in 1896 are not apt to be dismayed now. But I want to talk awhile to those who left us in 1896, because I want them to come back and help us in this fight."

Really, can this be a true report of the speech? The Conservative clips it from the Richmond Times and hardly credits "I want them to come back and help us in this fight" to the same supreme dictator of the Chicago platform abomination who rampantly yelled in 1896 that whoever differed from that agglomeration of fallacies and blunders "is a traitor upon whom the brand shall be placed and he shall not come back!"

Is it possible that Mr. Bryan would accept enough of the ballots of those recusants to elect him to the presidency? After the last can he see better before the next election? If 16 to 1 was beaten in hard times how can it win in good times? If it failed with money scarce how can it win with money plenty?

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

Brigadier General King, better known as Captain King, who was obliged to leave the Philippines on account of his shattered health, gives imperialists a hard blow by asserting that the Filipinos are capable of self-government. The principal argument of those who uphold the argument of Asiatic conquest is that the Filipinos are utterly unable to govern themselves, consequently American control is necessary to save them from self-destruction. General King has been among the natives for months prior to the outbreak and fought them for over three months. Thus he had the best facilities for observing their characteristics in peace and war. In a letter to the Milwaukee Jornal he states that "the capability of the Filipinos for self-government cannot be doubted, and if given a fair start they could look out for themselves infinitely better than our people imagine." Furthermore, he declares they rank far higher than the Cubans or the uneducated negroes whom the United States have given the right of suffrage.

Admiral Dewey expressed a similar opinion nearly a year ago in a dispatch to the Navy department. On August 29, 1898, he telegraphed as follows: "The population of Luzon is reported to be something over 3,000,000, mostly natives. These are gentle, docile, and, under just laws and with benefits of popular education would soon make good citizens. In a telegram sent to the department on June 23 I expressed the opinion that these people are far superior in their intelligence and more capable of self-government than the natives of Cuba, and I am familiar with both races. Further intercourse with them has confirmed me in this opinion."

Lieutenant Henry Page of the regular army at Manila, writing to the Chicago Record concerning the evidence of native statecraft found in abandoned cities near Manila, says:

"When we reached the headquarters at Santa Ana another surprise awaited us, for here was found some of the machinery of Aguinaldo's government. Among the papers scattered about in confusion by the retreating officials were telegrams, letters and commissions showing something of their system. One letter was from a township governor asking relief from his duties; a surgeon's certificate was inclosed. It had been forwarded through official channels to Aguinaldo's secretary of state and returned with abundant indorsements approved. With it was an order to the governor of the province to have a new election. Another letter was a complaint made against another local governor for maladministration. It stated the charges in real legal form and was duly signed. The numerous papers concerning school teachers' appointments showed that the Filipinos had already perfected arrangements for the education of the youth on a large scale.

"I might also mention the deeds of property, records of births, deaths, etc., to show that Aguinaldo's organization is at least not a laughable farce. I might mention also meteorological and other scientific instruments and records to show that the Filipinos didn't neglect science during those busy, warlike times. Letters dated February 4, from Malolos showed that they had a good courier system. A book on tactics, engravings of the several uniforms, beautiful topographical maps, copies of the Declaration of Independence and the revolutionary constitution, military and state seals and other articles all went to show that labor and intelligence were united in their production.

"In each town a church, a convent, or priest's home, a 'tribunal,' which is courthouse, jail and record office all in one, and a school, constitute the public buildings. The schools were neat, substantial buildings, which testified that the Spanish made an honest effort to educate the masses. The Filipino is very anxious to learn and the new government of Aguinaldo used every effort to start afresh these schools. The number of natives who speak Spanish as well as their native tongue and who also know how to read and write, is remarkable. No school teacher has been appointed in San Jose and the school buildings are held by the American officers. In spite of this discouragement there is a private school flourishing in a native hut."

Lieutenant Page speaks of the natives as lazy, but, with all due respect to his own nationality, he believes we would be the same under like conditions. In conclusion he says: "The educated and polished Filipino is not at all a bad fellow. He is very quick to comprehend and he possesses a peculiar dexterity in accomplishing his work. He is among other things a natural musician. The negro race is called musical, but the Filipino also possesses the soul of music and can easily rise to lofty heights. When I see these ragged beggars playing selections from 'Faust,' 'Rigoletto,' 'Carmen' and 'Tannhauser,' on home-made instruments, with an expression and touch like a German orchestra, I am impelled to believe that there is somewhere an undeveloped capacity. Such music does not dwell in a mind barren of all else save music. Such music appeals alone to higher qualities, undeveloped though they may be."

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

St. Louis continues to protest vigorously against receiving Lake Michigan water by way of the Chicago drainage canal.

Senator George F. Hoar writes what is probably the most illegible hand in the senate. He consequently uses a stenographer for nearly all his work.

The recent intimation by Oom Paul that he "trusts in the Lord" in his controversy with Great Britain is not receiving as much attention from the newspapers as the various other trusts.

Up to the day of his first entering school Booker T. Washington's name was Booker Taliaferro. Then the teacher said that all the colored boys of the section had three or four names. "Well," said the new pupil, "put me down as Washington."

General Miles is fond of the theater, but will never attend a military play. "The last drama that had soldiers in it that I saw," he says, "got everything so twisted and wrong about them as to completely break the illusion and spoil the whole thing for me."

Senator W. A. Clark said in an interview last week that he owed his success in life entirely to his early experiences on his father's farm in Pennsylvania. "I learned that hard work," he said, "was necessary if a man wanted to live. The trouble with most people is that they do not realize this."

Three of the chemical experts of the Agricultural department, Prof. Wiley, chief chemist, and Profs. True and Runyon, will join a party of chemists which leave Chicago today for San Francisco, where the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists will hold its annual session on July 5 of this year.

Governor Roosevelt shortened the sentence of John Howard, a convict in the Sing Sing prison, because the prisoner constructed two large pipe organs for the chapel, working two years on the job, and thus saving the state an amount of money estimated at about $5,000. The organs were finished about two weeks ago, just as Howard's sentence expired, and he was released. The organs presented a most imposing appearance, and were greatly admired. When it came to trying them last Sunday it transpired that they only looked like what they purported to be, and despite all the electric pumps would not give forth a sound. Howard failed to leave his future address at the prison when he departed. He is believed, however, to be in some spot where he can laugh aloud and undisturbed.

PROGRESS OF ROAD BUILDING.

Summary of What Has Been Accomplished in Recent Years.

Philadelphia Record.

The lessons of experience which have induced populous urban communities throughout the country to spend untold millions of dollars in improving city streets should not be lost upon the still larger population living in rural districts. The best possible pavements in a city are insisted upon by the people almost as a matter of necessity. Whatever the cost, the streets must be made level, smooth, noiseless and durable. What is being done by local authorities for urban residents should be done also by farmers for themselves and the general public. Good roads in the country attract residents, increase the value of real estate, economize time and energy in the transportation of products, reduce wear and tear of vehicles, horses and harness, and, in short, secure profits where with bad roads losses would ensue. Money wisely expended in rural road construction is sure to be returned to the locality many times over.

Much has been accomplished in recent years in this direction throughout the older settled sections of the United States, and the introduction of improved road building machinery, which may be found now in the remotest districts, has vastly stimulated the work of improvement. Highways adapted in all essentials for the most advanced modern requirements may be constructed at the present time at a cost almost insignificant in comparison with the outlay for road making fifteen or twenty years ago. In the New England states and in New Jersey, where the best roads in the country may be found, macadam and telford roads are built for from $2,000 to $5,000 per mile, the variation being due to the different widths of roadway laid down. The excellent gravel roads of New Jersey, which are the admiration of all horsemen, cost from $1,000 to $1,300 per mile, and when properly constructed are practically indestructible. In western New York, where an excellent quality of broken stone is available, the cost of single track stone roads has been brought down as low as $900 per mile, the work being first class in every respect. Wherever the country is free from steep grades, and may be thoroughly drained, the outlay for good roads has been reduced by modern invention to a comparative trifle.

Cheap and haphazard methods of road improvement, earth roads and the employment of inferior material in order to save on the first cost—these and other objectionable features of earlier road making should be abandoned for good and all by American road makers. As population expands, wealth increases and new devices of road locomotion come into use the demand for better highways becomes more imperious. It is no longer merely the wagon loaded with produce which is to be considered, but also the bicycle, the tourist's carriage and the automobile. The road makers who shall cater successfully to these varied yet allied interests will be rewarded by public gratitude and the material enhancement of local conditions of prosperity.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC ULTIMATUM.

Threat That the Nomination of Holcomb Will End Fusion.

Papillion Times (dem.)

For three years the populist leaders have used the love of Bryan which animates democratic hearts as a club to hold democrats in line for any plan or ticket which the populist politicians might formulate in Nebraska. But the club is no longer serviceable. Democrats love Bryan none the less, but they rather fear less the threats of the populist manipulators.

We do not mean to say that the democracy of the state will no longer affiliate with the populists, but we do say that there will be no more one-sided deals in state politics. Either the democrats will be given a fair show, or they will have a whole show of their own. This is not intended as a threat. It is simply an expression of opinion on the part of one who believes he is in touch with the Nebraska democracy—one who yields first place to no man in loyalty to Bryan.

We ask our populist friends to look the situation in the face like men, and do something to check the fast rising opinion in democratic minds that we are loved by populists only for the value of our votes. Let's get together right, or separate. When we talk about running a separate democratic ticket our populist friends tell us that we do not dare do it, because it would hurt Bryan's chances. That scare will not work this year. No one state can hurt Bryan's chances this year. He is too big for that. We do not want to see Nebraska drop back into the republican ranks, and that's why we are now appealing to our populist friends to be fair, and give us a democrat for supreme judge this fall, or else give us Allen and a promise to send some democrat to the United States senate to succeed Thurston.

We frankly admit that with three tickets in the field in this state the republicans would win. We assert that the same result will follow even with fusion, provided the populists shall continue to treat their democratic friends with contempt.

It is generally understood in this state that an alliance, offensive and defensive, exists between three prominent populist leaders, and that the plans are laid to elect one of the three to congress in the Sixth district, one to the office of supreme judge this fall, holding the third member of the triumvirate in reserve for the senate. Now that is all right as far as it goes, but it will not go very far in the democratic convention. Should the initial play of this trio be successful this fall the fusion forces will find themselves all shot to pieces when the votes shall have been counted. If the pops play fair it will be our republican friends who will need the services of surgeons, and the popocratic ticket will never get a scratch.

"For Bryan's sake" will not be a good club for populists to use in the democratic state convention this year in Nebraska.

GOOD THING FOR SOLDIERS.

Action of the War Department in Sustaining the Canteen.

New York Herald.

The decision of the War department to retain the army canteen is in the interests of the soldiers' health, happiness and efficiency. The opposition is confined mainly to theorists, who have had no opportunity of studying the question at first hand. Its most earnest advocates are the officers who serve with troops and these favor its retention because it decreases desertions, reduces punishments, promotes re-enlistments, maintains discipline and increases the savings of the men.

Whatever may be thought of the interpretation given by the attorney general to the law passed by the last congress directing the abolition of the canteen, the practical results are beneficial, because in essentials the whole question is reduced to a choice of possibilities. Assuming that the majority of enlisted men are accustomed to alcoholic stimulants, which is the better practice—to control this by salutary regulations or to permit its abuse amid the most demoralizing surroundings? If the soldier cannot get his daily beer with his comrades within the limits of the post he is apt to have his irregular debauch when he is forced to seek the groggeries freed from military control.

There are many opportunities open for the improvement of the soldiers' condition and it is a pity some of the surplus energy so much misdirected against the canteen cannot be shunted into these profitable avenues. To the average layman the petulant opposition seems to be an unwarrantable interference with the decent rights of society and the effort to array unsupported theories against fortified beliefs takes on the aspect of an impertinence.

LIKE THE ILLUSTRATED BEE.

Seward Reporter: The Omaha Bee commenced last Sunday the issue of an illustrated supplement, which is quite an addition to the paper. The supplement of last Sunday was full of fine illustrations and first-class reading matter. The illustrated supplement will be a feature of The Sunday Bee that will be much appreciated by its readers.

Beatrice Democrat: On Sunday last The Omaha Bee commenced the regular publication of an illustrated weekly news magazine to be sent out as a part of its Sunday edition. The magazine is printed upon fine book paper, treats of current events, fashion and travel, all illustrated in the highest style known to art. It is an advance step in journalism.

Stanton Picket: An interesting feature of the Omaha Sunday Bee hereafter will be an illustrated edition. The first issue, which appeared last Sunday, contained a number of handsome half-tone cuts, the frontis page being one of Admiral Schley seated on the veranda at the Senator Manderson residence in Omaha. Truly The Bee is a great paper.

Hebron Register: The Omaha Bee started on its twenty-eighth year last Monday, it having been established June 19, 1871. The Bee has had a checkered career, and, while we have not always agreed with it in many of its assertions, political and otherwise, we are compelled to acknowledge that it is a good newspaper and that it has in times past fought nobly in defense of the people.

Central City Republican: The Omaha Illustrated Bee, which comes free with every copy of The Sunday Bee, makes its initial appearance on our table this week. It is an ambitious effort even for so enterprising a paper at The Bee. It is really a magazine, printed on the best of paper, with original illustrations and subject matter and is a high compliment to the business sagacity which is able to accomplish so much for the good of the public.

FLASHES OF FUN.

Chicago News: Clara: "I never sing except for my very dear friends."

Maude: "There's where you make a mistake. You should sing only for your worst enemies."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "That hard boiled egg gave me a headache."

"You shouldn't eat hard boiled eggs."

"I didn't eat it. A fellow hit me with it behind the ear."

Detroit Free Press: Clerk: "I am only waiting for you to raise my salary, sir, to get married."

Employer: "Then don't expect it. I think too much of you."

Chicago Record: "Do you send home your customers' purchases?" inquired the new customer in the wet goods emporium.

"We do more than that, sir," replied the genial proprietor. "We often send home our customers."

Chicago News: "You must be very careful of that gown," cautioned the matron. "It is easily mussed."

"Perhaps," returned the beautiful girl with that forethought so seldom found in the young, "I would better change it before Harold calls."

Detroit Journal: Mother: "Nellie, dear, do you think that young man who has been calling on you twice a week for some time is matrimonially inclined?"

Nellie: "I really don't know what to think, mamma. He has such a knack of keeping one in the dark."

Indianapolis Journal: "Yes, indeed, Bradley Biggs is a real widower."

"What do you mean by a real widower, Lucy?"

"Why, he is so afraid some strange woman will marry him that he takes his mother-in-law around with him all the time."

Washington Star: "Impossible," exclaimed the caller to the proud mother. "I can't believe that your son, who has only been in the employ of that great corporation for six months is already a director."

"Well, I can. James is a splendid penman, and here is the news in his last letter. He had just finished directing 10,000 circulars."

REAL HERO OF MANILA.

Catholic Standard and Times.

I'm the hero of Manila,
See?
Only thing that ever happened,
That's me.
Every bloomin' victory,
On land or sea,
'S due to me.
Paste that
In your hat!
I'm the whole thing—the boss;
And every time we have a fight
I see that our loss
Is gol-derned slight.
And still,
Goodness knows,
I kill
More foes
Than I could count.
Furthermore, I never sleep,
For it's my mission
To always keep
The army in "superb condition."
I'm a thinker,
Also something of a tinker.
Sheridan wouldn't be
Knee-high to me
Turning defeat to victory.
Give me any old defeat,
Ravelled, frayed, rusted,
Ripped and busted,
And I'll turn it and rebind it
Like an old dress;
Then I guess
You'll find it
As neat
And complete
A victory
As you'd care to see!
You will also take notice
I know every art
Of attack or defense or—
What's that? Am I Dewey or Otis?
Why, no, bless your heart!
I'm the Press Censor.

Because

You stubbornly resist our advice on felt hats and continue paying from one to two dollars for a hatter's label is no reason why you should take a straw with him.

We don't think there are worthier straw hats in town than ours at

$1.00
$1.50
and **$2.00**

See if there are.

Browning, King & Co.
R. S. Wilcox, Manager.