

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

B. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$6.00...

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of copies of this paper published during the month of June, 1899, was as follows:

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

The most popular working girls of Omaha are coming down the home stretch. Clerks in Porto Rican stores are said to work fifteen hours a day at \$6 a month.

Don't fail to vote in The Bee's popular girl vacation contest. Every reader without discrimination is entitled to have his preference registered.

The long-delayed volume of Nebraska session laws has at last made its appearance only thirty days overdue. As usual, the blame is all put upon the printer.

The Klondike boomers seem to be neglecting their opportunities. Can it be that a press censor is getting in his work on the supply of argonaut tales from the frozen north?

The advent of the summer season, together with its accompanying fevers in the tropics, makes it advisable to postpone health excursions to our new possessions till a cooler temperature envelops them.

The way to get Sixteenth street reopened with a new and substantial viaduct is to keep everlastingly at it. The railroads are saving money by doing nothing, but they cannot afford to antagonize the community or defy public sentiment.

Having won out for the speakership with fewer strings on him than any of his predecessors, Colonel Henderson may be depended on to make up his committee lists solely with a view to merit and efficient work of the law-making body.

Governor Poynter should exercise particular care in naming the Board of Embalmers. None but experts of the highest order can preserve the fusion machine long enough to make it a decent political corpse when the interest is at hand.

The War department can rest easy on one score, and that is no matter what trouble may be encountered in recruiting men for service in the Philippines no dearth of men willing to sacrifice themselves by accepting officers' commissions is threatened.

Every popocrat on the state pay roll is expected to contribute to the relief fund for the democratic party. Of course there is no penalty attached, but failure to cough up means failure to retain the favor of the organ that is to be the beneficiary of the fund.

The question propounded itself, Will the curtailment of the tobacco ration to Iowa penitentiary convicts operate as a punishment or as a boon to tobacco habit prisoners? Penologists might do well to watch the result for the benefit of other reformatory institutions.

Another gigantic New Jersey corporation has been organized, with the avowed purpose this time of controlling the world's supply of asphalt suitable for paving purposes. Could this be accomplished the era of cheap asphalt paving will be at an end and cities must consent to be held up or seek other paving material. But the day of the asphalt monopoly is over.

George Fred Williams comes to the front again to assure the public that the democratic party is great enough to accommodate every reformer and every bad among them. In other words, in order to catch stray votes the democrats are willing to endorse anything and everything, from single tax to prohibition and from referendum to woman suffrage. But how long will it take to crowd the democrats out of the enclosure after all the isms have been let in?

GOVERNOR POYNTER'S DILEMMA

The truce, "Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown," is again being exemplified by the experience of Governor Poynter. From the day that he assumed the office of chief executive he has been beset by the horde of political spoils-mongers and barnacles that thrive and fatten upon public patronage. To resist the pressure of the machine office brokers required moral courage of that high order which neither Governor Poynter nor his predecessor possess.

At the outset the question presented itself whether the inheritance of sham reformers put into office by Governor Holcomb should be accepted or repudiated. Under the solemn pledge repeatedly made by the triple alliance in their three platforms the people of Nebraska were to have a government economically administered by competent and honest men. If such men had been found in office when Governor Poynter came in there was no excuse whatever for their removal, unless better men were to be put in their places. This, however, would have conflicted with the machine program, which contemplated the retention of all the rotten eggs of the Holcomb hatchery and the substitution of additional rotten eggs for the men who refused to trail and train with the Dahlmans, the Herdmans, the Charley Fannings and the Walter Moises.

Instead of turning his back courageously upon the hold-up gang Governor Poynter has tried to placate them by giving them full swing in the patronage dispensary. While on record against the fraudulent railroad commission and refusing railroad passes for himself, he has not only taken no steps to uproot the railroad dummies drawing \$6,000 a year as railroad regulators, but has actually taken as his political guide the most notorious of the three corporation cappers because he occupies the position of chairman of the democratic state committee. Other pass grabbers and lobby manipulators who occupy soft berths in the state house and state institutions who should have been unceremoniously dislodged have kept their grip on the public crib, while the few who have tried to do their duty have been given letters of recommendation and dismissed.

Whether Governor Poynter realizes that he has been used to promote the interests of the most disreputable class of his party camp followers or whether he has been imposed on is quite immaterial. The responsibility for inexcusable appointments rests upon him and he is sure to come back to plague him.

OUR MEAT EXPORTS.

It is impossible to determine the exact extent to which our export trade in canned meats was injured by the disclosures regarding the beef army rations, but it appears that the canned meat sent to Germany in ten months of the current fiscal year was nearly 40 per cent less than in the corresponding period of last year and was 25 per cent less than in the same part of 1897. Germany, however, has been making a particularly vindictive fight against American meats, so that while undoubtedly some of the decrease is to be attributed to the disclosures of the testimony before the Wade board, it is not probable that the whole of it is due to that.

The New York Journal of Commerce notes that while the export of canned beef to Germany and Europe generally was less this year than last, it was a little greater to Great Britain and to the rest of the world. Of salted and pickled beef we sent a good deal more to Germany and all Europe this year than last. That paper says that of course the agitation against our meats which has been carried on in Germany by the local producing interest has hurt us a good deal, but it did not hurt us a great deal more on account of the condition of meats sent to the army in Cuba than it would have hurt us without that. There is no doubt, however, of one thing and that is that the disclosures materially strengthened the agitation and it will be surprising if there is not a continued decrease in our exports of canned beef to Germany and the rest of Europe.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.

There is a quite natural apprehension that when a civil administration replaces military government in the new dependencies the offices will be the prey of professional politicians and that as an inevitable consequence there will be more of less corruption and inefficiency in the colonial administration. This fear was strongly expressed in the last congress by the opponents of expansion and there are very many who now feel that one of the most serious dangers in connection with the policy of territorial expansion is that it will open the way for political exploitation which will prove demoralizing to our home politics.

That there is such danger will be very generally admitted and in order that it may be guarded against as far as possible it is well that it be kept in view. As yet politics has had little to do with appointments in the dependencies. The Americans who are performing civic duties in Cuba and Porto Rico do not generally owe their positions to political influence. Complaint has come from Cuban sources that too many of the civil offices in the island are held by Americans, who are of course regarded there as politicians, but as a matter of fact very few of these officials have been identified with politics. They were selected for these positions because of their fitness and they have proved to be efficient, faithful and honest. It was necessary to have Americans in the higher offices in the Cuban customs service, formerly occupied by Spaniards, for the reason that Cubans were not familiar with this service and could only be entrusted with the subordinate places, nearly all of which are filled by natives. The testimony of unprejudiced Cubans is that they have been surprised at the results and the Americans are credited with a thoroughly efficient and honest administration, something unknown under Spanish control. Every dollar of duties collected is now accounted for, as is also all money expended. None of these Americans are paid excessive salaries

FOR THE CLASS OF SERVICE PERFORMED.

The same condition exists in Porto Rico. Where the politicians are expected to be most in evidence is in the Philippines whenever civil government is established there. Not only will there be a number of desirable offices in the islands, but there will be opportunities for industrial and commercial exploitation which shrewd and not over-cautious politicians might find very profitable. The commissioners do not, however, seem inclined to order the clerk to make a full settlement of all business done up to July 1, when the new law takes effect.

The new insurance law and especially the divorce of the insurance department from the auditor's office conform to the popular demand. It is not for the state auditor to suspend the law under any pretext, but to obey it so long as it has not been declared invalid by the courts. The mere transfer of the insurance companies' bonds and securities to the vaults of the state treasurer cannot jeopardize the interests of the insurance companies, nor would the securities on the auditor's bond be in any danger of being called to make good any loss. On the contrary, the removal of the insurance department from the auditor's office will relieve those securities from the greater part of the risk which they had assumed. The troubles of the bondsmen of former auditors have arisen altogether from the insurance department.

THE SUNDAY BEE.

We feel sure the issue of The Sunday Bee tomorrow will delight and entertain every reader with the variety of its menu and the high order of its contents. Taken in connection with The Illustrated Bee, which goes free to every patron, The Sunday Bee is calculated to satisfy the most exacting. For the pictorial frontispiece this week a charming picture of Patriotic Young America is presented as a most appropriate reminder of the impending glorious Fourth. In this handsome photograph the public will recognize one of Omaha's most beautiful young misses, who has favored The Bee by posing specially for the occasion.

Equally striking, from an artistic point of view, is the photographic reproduction of the bridal party in one of the recent June weddings in which Omaha's best society has been interested.

The novel fashion service, from photographs of living models attired in newest garments, continues to rivet the attention of our up-to-date women readers.

For other extraordinary illustrated features, The Bee presents a series of snap shots of the Iowa State Firemen's tournament at Missouri Valley, a photographic view of a Nebraska tornado in action, a picture of the new executive mansion just purchased for the use of Nebraska's new governor, portraits of the new principal of the Omaha High school, of the late clerk of the federal circuit court, and many more too numerous to mention.

The Sunday Bee will, moreover, contain all the usual special features and departments. It will announce the winners in The Bee's popular girl vacation contest. It will have all the news in readable form, conveniently classified.

The superiority of The Sunday Bee will be forcibly demonstrated in every branch that goes to make up a metropolitan modern newspaper. If occasion offers, compare it for yourself with would-be competitors.

THE BOUNDARY NEGOTIATIONS.

The latest information regarding the Alaskan boundary negotiations affords little ground for hoping that the proposed modus vivendi can be arranged between the two governments. It is stated that the United States has reached the limit of concession, since to go beyond the proposal it has made would jeopardize the interests of American miners. As noted in a dispatch from Washington a few days ago, the Canadian authorities presented a counter proposal in place of accepting the definitive American proposition, which had been carefully drawn with the sole purpose of preventing any future controversy over the points already agreed upon between Lord Salisbury and Ambassador Chouteau.

The Canadian counter proposal was wholly unacceptable to this government, involving as it did the transfer into Canadian jurisdiction of the fortunes and claims of many American miners and inviting disorder and bloodshed. The Canadians must have felt when making this proposition that it could not be accepted by the United States and it is difficult to understand what they mean by their course unless they desire to impair friendly relations between England and this country.

The failure of the pending negotiations, which now seems pretty certain to be the outcome, would probably put an end to the joint high commission and thus the other important questions which the commission was created to adjust would be kept open indefinitely. It is a regrettable situation, but it cannot fairly be said that the United States is in anywise responsible for it. This government has earnestly endeavored to effect a fair and equitable arrangement pending a final settlement, which it seems plain can be reached only through arbitration. The obstructive policy of Canada is doubtless no less annoying to the British foreign office than it is to our government.

A review of the live stock situation indicates that the South Omaha market is destined to witness an unusual period of activity this coming fall. The ranges of the southwest, which have shipped almost exclusively to Kansas City, are said to be parched from long-continued drought, and as a result thousands of head of cattle are being shipped from that section to the ranges of the northwest, a large proportion of which will eventually find their way to this market. In addition Nebraska feeders are buying large numbers of these cattle to consume the prospective corn crop, and these will also favor South Omaha.

The county commissioners have made a beginning toward complying with the new law that makes the position of clerk

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The new political combination of Alger and Pingree rivals the Philippine war in stirring the editorial pens of the country. The only branch of Tammany government which has made the pluralities of the city is the criminal court which sent the kidnapers over the road with rare celerity and vigor.

According to the New York City assessment schedules personal property values have decreased from \$8,000,000,000 to \$54,000,000,000. New Yorkers show marvelous ability in swearing off.

Notwithstanding the long drawn out contest for spoils among Kentucky democrats the amazing information is given out that Colonel Jack Chinn was not given a chance to draw on his gas tank or his hip pocket.

The city of Philadelphia obtains a premium of one-half of 1 per cent on a 3 per cent loan of \$5,000,000. It borrows money, in other words, at a trifle less than 3 per cent, or on the best terms ever offered the city.

Editor Morse of the Indianapolis Sentinel, a silverite from wayback, gave out, in a check on the truth, the information that the county had had enough of the silver issue. The "news" is interesting mainly on account of its source.

It costs an average of 80 cents a vote to register the political will of the sovereigns of New York City at a general election. Expenses comprise \$25,000 for ballots, \$75,000 for rental of boxes, \$100,000 for clerks, \$200,000 and advertising \$40,000.

The Louisville Courier-Journal, in a double-column whoop, vents the suggestion that Goebel is its favorite for governor; nevertheless it yells with joy in these honorific words: "All hail, King Goebel, then, the hope, the dream, the ideal of the democracy of the state, but of the young, the free, the noble manhood of Kentucky."

A political event down south is thus eloquently and metaphorically pictured by the Washington Post: "As the mantle of Elijah fell from the ascending chariot and landed snugly on the shoulders of his successor, so does the mantle of the late Senator Jones of Florida now enfold the bulging bristlet of Jolley and keep his sweetbreasted warm."

CURLING KRUGER'S WHISKERS.

Detroit Journal: When Oom Paul comes to read a translated version of Jos Chamberlain's speech he will probably realize that he's not the whole thing.

Baltimore American: Oom Paul's belated Queen Victoria will not allow the dogs of war to be let loose on the Transvaal republic may be well founded, but the royal lady has just served notice on him by a review of 18,000 troops in the pink of condition that, if necessity compels the leading of the dogs, they will be fit for the emergency.

Chicago Chronicle: In the present case we on this side of the water can view the situation with a fuller realization of its possibilities than would have been possible a year ago. Being engaged in a similar job in the Philippines we can check J. Bull against the back as he has been doing unto us and with fraternal cordiality repeat his injunction to us: Go in and win—if you can.

Philadelphia Ledger: As secretary of state for the colonies Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has more to do with the question of peace or war with the Transvaal than any other man in England, and the tone of his Birmingham speech gives very little encouragement to hope for peace. He talked like a man whose patience was exhausted and who was almost ready to begin to fight out the quarrel to a finish.

Philadelphia Times: These words would almost furnish the "dearly parallel" with extracts from the warlike kaiser's speeches. They can, however, be construed in no double meaning, falling as they do from the lips of the colonial secretary. They are a threat pure and simple, and are only fitly qualified by the expressed hope of the speaker that efforts now making will lead to an amicable settlement. But there is no clear promise of that.

Chicago Inter Ocean: If England makes war on the Boers simply to sustain British prestige and to seize full political sovereignty for the sake of a crowd of mining engineers, she will do so without the respect of a single civilized nation. She may conquer, she may drive the Boers again from their homes, she may destroy every vestige of republican government in South Africa, but by so doing she will write her name down as the most unscrupulous robber nation of modern civilization.

Why Uncle Dave Smiles. Cleveland Plain Dealer: Any congressman who takes the position of merely mentioning the particular committee he wants. Some of the committees are burdened with a half dozen chairmen, a peculiarity that must make Uncle Dave Henderson softly smile.

Spillmen Balked. Chicago Tribune: Mr. Herbert Putnam, the new librarian of congress, is not a man to let his position be a bed of roses. Since his acceptance of the place there have been eight vacancies on the staff which he has had the tenacity to fill without consulting the politicians.

Compensation of Capital. Sample Instance of the Value of Street Railway Franchises. Chicago Record, June 25: Today Mr. Yerkes will be paid \$10,000,000, the price of the stock of the West and North Chicago street railroads, which he sold to the new traction company. It was thirteen years ago in May that Mr. Yerkes made his original investment in those properties. The amount invested is not known. Probably it was a tenth of the sum realized today.

The case is of interest, because it has a certain bearing on a subject that has received much discussion of late—namely, the compensation of capital.

There is a rough and ready fashion of taking the prevailing interest rate and saying that money is worth that much, no matter what the particular enterprise may be. But the fact is, as all experience shows, that the element of risk governs each particular case. Capital never has been and never will be available at current interest rates for an undertaking the outcome of which is supposed to be in any way uncertain. Only recently Mr. Yerkes and his associates paid a bonus amounting to about \$1,000,000, in addition to 7 per cent interest, for a loan of \$4,500,000 at eighteen months for use in an elevated interest. This would amount to something like 20 per cent a year, the exact rate depending on the market value of the securities given as a bonus, although plenty of money could be had at 3 1/2 per cent on municipal or state bonds.

The question of risk in most businesses turns in part on the question of competition and this is one of the strong arguments in favor of the regulation of guaranteed and supervised monopolies in public utilities.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The birth of another daughter must have been a grievous disappointment to the ear and may have an important influence on international politics. It is an open secret that there are two parties in the Russian court, the party of progress and liberalism and humanity, represented by the czar himself and by his wife, a daughter of the most worthy and amiable of the British princesses, the lamented grand duchess of Hesse, and the party of conservatism and reaction, headed by the czar's mother, formerly Princess Dagmar, daughter of the king of Denmark, and the Grand Duke George, the next younger brother of the czar. The existing situation is one that keeps the courtiers guessing and requires from them an excessive flexibility of opinion and agility of movement if they would avoid being committed on either side of the imperial household. Nicholas II is not a robust man and his health is not of the best. Were he to die leaving only daughters, his brother, the Grand Duke George, would succeed him, and the party of reaction would enter into an extraordinary influence upon the emperor dowager and her second son, as no courtier who knows the business cares to get into the bad graces of the heir-presumptive.

Now that Crete has been pacified and emancipated from Turkish rule, extensive excavations and explorations are to be made by English archaeologists, in co-operation with the British school at Athens. Crete exploration was begun by the English, Messrs. Fresh and Spratt, whose discoveries were supplemented by those of Halberd and Fabrics, including the great inscription containing the early laws of Gortyna, a unique monument of Greek civic legislation. The bronzes of the Ithaca cave illustrated the beginnings of classical Greek art. Further research has been directed to the part played by the still earlier civilization of Mycenae, and the existence in the island of an indigenous system of sign writing anterior to the use of the Phoenician alphabet. The earlier relics of Cretean culture are believed to antedate by a long period the earliest Greek inscriptions on the mainland of Greece and prove communication with Egypt. Operations, according to the present arrangements, are to be conducted at Knossos, the city of Minos and Daedalus, where there is a mound containing the ruins of a prehistoric city, at Prinos and Lyttos and in the great cave of Psychro on Mount Dikti, the legendary birthplace of Zeus. It is proposed to turn the old Venetian armory at Candia into a national Cretean museum for the preservation of such relics as may be unearthed.

The report that a Russian expedition had penetrated to the court of the Grand Lama of Tibet created some excitement in political and military circles in India, the more so because the presence of this mission at Lhasa only became known after it had accomplished its purpose and left its return to Tashkent. The expedition was composed of four officers and fourteen soldiers who formed the escort of the envoy, M. Boronoff. The mission remained a month at Lhasa, where M. Boronoff had several consultations with the High Lamas. He and his party left after exchanging valuable presents with the rulers of Tibet. In India it is thought likely that this incident may give an impetus to the movement, already active in military circles, for the annexation of the Forbidden Land, and looked on with favor by Indian politicians of the extreme party. In any case it is expected that some steps will be taken to prevent Russia from acquiring a predominant influence in Tibet, and using it against the establishment of British influence in the region of the upper Yangtze, a river that has its rise in Tibet. The situation is one of no little interest, the difficulties of an invasion of Tibet from the south being well known, although Darjeeling, north of Calcutta and the principal British military station close to the frontier of Sikkim, is connected with the rest of India by a rail.

In dealing with President Kruger Mr. Chamberlain knows he has a tough subject to handle, for the virtue of Kruger is a dogged indifference to British threats and cajoleries, threats now being the order of the day. Kruger has a very high opinion of his own surface, as Kruger has a pretty shrewd idea as to how far he can go in resisting the requests of Great Britain on behalf of the British residents of the Transvaal. Though seven-tenths of Great Britain's subjects are of the Cape Colony, the Dutch, and the seven-tenths of the Cape Colony are in the ascendancy with Mr. Schreiner (Olive Schreiner's brother) as premier, it does not mean they are for Kruger. They are progressive, not reactionary, and neither at Cape Town nor at the Orange Free State will the doctry Boer president be advised to fight it out, since the Dutch in neither state believe in the "let alone" policy of Kruger. It is inharmonious with the course of African events, and cannot be persisted in. The future of Cape Colony is invested in a liberal administration in the Transvaal, and the Colony will hardly oppose pressure from the home government in the issues raised by Kruger.

On the 17th of November next a statue will be erected by the Suez Canal company to De Lesseps, to celebrate the thirtieth anniversary of the opening of the canal. The holders of the canal stock have reason to celebrate. The canal in 1858 earned \$7,000,000 francs, or 12,299,000 more than in 1887. The dividends are immense and are growing. Of the 8,503 vessels of 9,238,000 tons that traversed the canal, 2,255 were English ships, 338 German, 221 French, 193 Dutch, 85 Austrian, 74 Italian, 54 Turkish and 4 American. Only steamers use the canal, the winds not favoring the approach of sailing vessels. The same disadvantages will attend the Nicaragua canal. While the Suez canal lies between thickly settled continents, the Nicaragua canal will lie between wide oceans. The former has had no railroad competition and will have none until the Transiberian railway is completed, but the Nicaragua canal will find thirteen transatlantic and transcontinental railroads its competitors for traffic.

With the 1st of July foreigners in Japan will begin to be subject to Japanese laws in all respects. Japanese citizens are and will be tried, if arrested, in Japanese courts, not in the consular courts. The treaties under which exceptional rights were formerly accorded to foreigners in Japan have been canceled and new arrangements have been made by which Japan placed on an equality with civilized countries. This has been done because it is believed that justice, according to western ideas, can be had in Japanese courts. In most heathen and Mohammedan countries the laws are so bad

THE BIRTH OF ANOTHER DAUGHTER.

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ROYAL Baking Powder Made from pure cream of tartar. Safeguards the food against alum. Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

and the judges so corrupt that Christian nations claim the right to try their own citizens in courts presided over by their own of officials. The long delayed report of the India Currency commission is said by the Alhambra correspondent of the London Times to be almost unanimously in favor of a gold currency, with gold as a legal tender with the rupee maintained at 32 cents. The basis is to be gold, but the silver rupee, like our silver dollar, is to be kept in circulation at a valuation above its intrinsic or bullion value. This finally disposes of the hope entertained in some quarters that the Indian mint will be reopened for the unlimited coinage of legal tender rupees. When gold is made the basis the silver rupee will cease to be legal tender for very large amounts.

Detroit Journal: It is the man who annoys in our city who is particularly likely to wake up and find himself famous. Indianapolis Journal: "They say," he said bitterly, "that you have been engaged before. Only at the seashore," she answered reassuringly.

Detroit Free Press: "Paw, why is it that some of the boys call me 'dust'?" "Because all wealth comes from the soil, my son."

Washington Star: "Do you think there is any danger that the interview you have just had will appear in a garbled form?" "How can I tell a thing about it," answered "Frodoles" impatiently, "until after I have seen what kind of an impression it makes?"

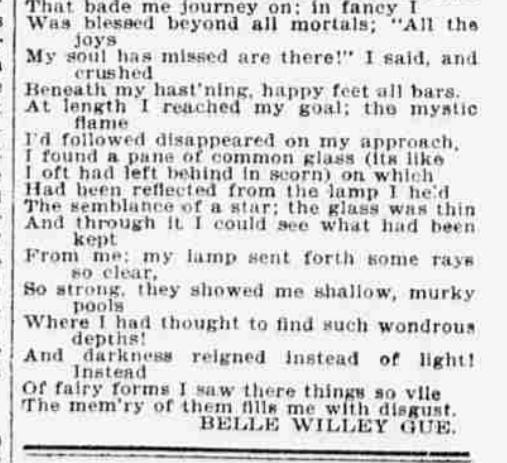
Brooklyn Life: "I want to be sure," said the aged philanthropist, "that my money will after my death remain in this country, where I made it, and the home of my adoption." "Have you thought of any way this can be fully assured?" inquired his lawyer. "Oh, yes," "I am going to leave it to a foreign missionary society."

My day had been so full of cares! My soul was weary of its glare and heat and longed for rest; I drifted toward an unknown path; 'Twas an enticing road its beckoning trees stretched out their brooding shadowy arms to me; The fragrance of its many dainty flowers invited me to breathe their sweetness in; Its tender grasses cooed my tired feet, I did not question whether it might lead for all the time, I saw a gleam beyond the storm-clouds that seemed never far away. I dreamed I saw the glorious flame that gave the cheering light to be my guide and guard; I asked myself the way were not so safe— That I might brave great dangers, and become a purer soul—more worthy of the fate That was awaiting me; I longed to bask Within the undimmed radiance of the bliss That bade me journey on; in fancy I was blessed beyond all mortals; "All the joys of heaven are mine!" I said, and I crushed beneath my hastening, happy feet all bars. At length I reached my goal; the mystic light I followed disappeared on my approach. I found a pane of common glass (its like I oft had left behind in scorn) on which Had been reflected from the lamp I held The semblance of a star; the glass was thin And through it I could see what had been kept. From me my lamp sent forth some rays so clear, So strong, they showed me shallow, murky Where I had thought to find such wondrous depths; And I, who had reigned instead of light! Of fairy forms I saw three things so vile The memory of their vile names I could not give.

Fourth of July

Don't fail to provide yourself with whatever holiday fixings you may need before the 4th.

This is going to be a great celebration this year. A new suit of course comes first. Our prices for serges, for example, are from \$8 to \$20—other suits in proportion. We have a most abundant supply of negligee shirts at \$1 and \$1.50. Outing hats at 50c and \$1. Bicycle suits at \$3.50 and \$5—and all other things at moderate prices, that go to make a man or boy comfortable while on a holiday.



Browning, King & Co. Sole and General Wholesale Distributors for Omaha.

Witch Water. Nature's great remedy and general health producer. Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, and all kindred ailments are quickly overcome by the use of Witch Water.