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7	22
825,800	2324,999
924,940	2425,200
1020,231	2527,080
1124,965	2525,170
1225,300	2725,220
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1425,150	2925,240
1524,960	3025,070
Total	
Less unsold and return	rned copies 10,348
AND TOTAL STREET	748,179
Net total sales	
Net daily average	EO. B. TZSCHUCK.
The state of the s	to before me this
Subscribed and swo	orn to before me this
Subscribed and swo 30th day of June, 1859. (Seal)	Notary Public.
(Beili)	

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.

Republicans should not neglect to at tend the judicial primary elections next Friday.

If the stories from the Philippines are true there would not appear to be any difficulty in restoring peace at once,

Now that Secretary Alger has resigned from the cabinet the popocratic sharpshooters will have to find a new target.

The fusionists who thought it was not going to be much of a shower when the senate investigating committee commenced work are now busy skirmishing for umbrellas.

And now the long-lost Charley Ross has discovered himself under a new the reappearance thing in order will be of Old Man Bender.

The democratic national committee in selecting Chicago as a meeting place will have the advantage of a demonstration of the different kinds of harmony that prevails in the party.

Councilman Mercer is liable to strike a hornet's nest if he persists in his scheme to impose a special tax on bicycles and all things on wheels from a baby carriage up to an omnibus.

According to Councilman Stuht there is a nigger in the woodpile somewhere. If he knows where the woodpile is located he should have the hose turned on and coax the darky out of the woodpile.

Arkansas farmers have re-established the famous "shotgun quarantine." It is not against people fleeing from yellow fever this time, but to protect their melons from being absorbed by unauthorized persons.

With the controlling interest in the Oregon Railway and Navigation company the Union Pacific holds the key to the Puget Sound country and the constantly growing traffic with Alaska and British Columbia.

A grocery store adjunct to the trusteeship of the Deaf and Dumb institute may be a profitable thing for the possessor of the twin blessings, but it has not been figured out yet where the benefit to the state comes in.

The Cubans who have been issuing inflammatory proclamations against the United States government will probably be sorely disappointed that no effort is made to arrest and punish them, though their identity is well known and they could be captured at any time if it was deemed advisable to do so.

Land Commissioner Wolfe is being hauled over the investigating committee coals for the manner in which he farmed out school lands to popocratic favorites. If there has anything escaped the reformers revolving in and around the state house it is too small

to be visible to the naked eye. With its executive committee reorganized and reinvigorated and its finances on a sound basis the exposition only needs a reinforcement and rearrangement of exhibits on Greater America lines instead of Midway and county lines that dwarfed the enterprise and repelled instead of attracting visitors.

We are constantly being reminded by railway managers that the rates of transportation have been reduced to almost nominal figures between Chicago and New York, but so far as anybody in these parts can ascertain there has been no material reduction in freight rates west of the Missouri river within the past ten years.

ALGER'S RESIGNATION.

SHOCESSOT.

The resignation of Secretary Alger act. There have been rumors of hosthe object of criticism and denuncia- that it is our earnest purpose to conserve tion to an extent which few public men in our history experienced. Every of immediate importance in order to error, or defect, or short-coming in con- allay discontent and dissatisfaction. nection with the enormous task of organizing and equipping a large army has been charged to him, and it has also been persistently alleged that political favoritism has characterized the administration of his department. Some have not hesitated to charge him with corrupt use of his office. These attacks General Alger has borne with commendable patience, but it is not surprising that he should have finally determined to relinquish an office the meritorious work of which was not recognized and only the faults-for which others were at least in part responsible-were paraded before the public. He will now have a free opportunity for defense and it is not un-

likely that he will avail himself of it. General Alger is a candidate for the United States senate from Michigan, to succeed Senator McMillan, This doubtless had much to do with his resignation of the war portfolio. He has always been popular with the Michigan republicans and it is quite possible that he will make a winning fight for the senatorship, although Mc-Millan desires to succeed himself and is a strong man.

### DEMOCRATIC DISSENSION.

The democratic national committee will meet in Chicago today to consider matters relating to the national campaign of next year. It will find the democratic situation there anything but harmonious. Arrangements have been made, under the auspices of the Altgeld faction, to have a mass-meeting this evening and Mr. Bryan has accepted an invitation to be one of the speakers. It was intended that Mayor Harrison should also address the meeting, but he has declined to do so, while Thomas Gahan, the Illinois member of the national committee, has declined to participate in the mass-meeting on the ground that it is a purely factional affair. In a vigorous letter to the comdeclared that the faction which supelection is not an element of the democratic party and that it is impossible for any loyal democrat of Illinois, who believes in party organizations and the rule of majorities, to attend a public meeting under such auspices.

name in western Kansas. The next tween the warring factions, but it is Kansas can hardly be ignored as a fac- in a fair field. For a city, the same as a ot probable that he can do so, so bitter is the antagonism between them. The Harrison faction is determined to drive Altgeld out of active politics and being much the stronger, it is very likely to do so. In that event there will be retired one of the brainest men in the party. The result of the contest will have more than local interest.

COMPLICATING THE PROBLEM.

There appears to be no doubt that a revolutionary party is being organized in Cuba and that the promoters of it are active in sowing seeds of dissension among the people and fostering opposition to American authority. It is perhaps a fact that this element constitutes a very small minority of the Cuban people and it may be that its leaders are grain exhibit will be complete. By immen of little or no responsibility, as one of the principal Cuban papers professes to believe, but none the less the movement is an expression of feeling which we should not be entirely indifferent to. Grant that the Cubans opposed to our military occupation and rule constitute but a small fraction of the population and that this element is dominated by self-seeking politicians, still our government should not wholly ignore the manifestation of dissatisfaction, but rather seek to find a remedy for it.

There is doubtless no immediate danger of an open revolt in Cuba against American authority. The condition of the people forbids it and the more intelligent of them must understand that it would be futile. Yet it seems to be a fact that the irritation produced by American control is spreading and if not checked, by measures that will reassure and placate the people, there is no certainty that eventually a revolutionary party will not gain ascendancy and forcibly resist American authority. The number who are dissatisfied with what they regard as the failure of the United States to fulfill its pledge to Cuba is probably much larger than is commonly supposed and in the event of congress taking no action looking to our early withdrawal from the island it would not be at all surprising if there should be developed a formidable and aggressive opposition to an indefinite American

occupation. The recent demonstrations of hostility to the United States add somewhat to the complications of the Cuban problem and the question of future policy demands the most earnest consideration. We are bound by a solemn pledge to pacify Cuba and then to leave the government and the control of the island to its people. A strict regard for this pledge would bring our occupation to an early end, for according to trustworthy testimony pacification is now practically accomplished. According to the testimony of an American officer, city for city the towns of Cuba are more peaceful and orderly than those of the United States. This officer declares that there was never a more docile, quiet people. "The country is as quiet," he says, "as 'pacified' as it ever has been,

resignation, to take effect at the pleas- before a government is established there beyond all precedent. ure of the president. It will probably disorder and anarchy might ensue, rebe accepted at an early day, or as soon quiring this government to enter upon as Mr. McKinley shall have selected a another task of pacification perhaps more difficult than the first. Hence the purpose is to continue our occupation was undoubtedly an entirely voluntary | until an independent government shall have been established and Cuba is in a tility to him in the cabinet, but there position to maintain peace and order while so far as the president is con- of the world. This appears to be necescerned there is reason to believe that sary, but every effort should be made he has never intimated to General Alger to hasten the desired consummation. that he desired his resignation. For To reassure the Cuban people, to conmore than a year past, or since shortly | vince them that the pledge of independafter the beginning of the war with ence we have given will be fulfilled, to Spain, the secretary of war has been show them in every practicable way

their interests and welfare, is the duty

SOME NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS. The new management of the exposition starts out with popular confidence in its ability to achieve the full measure of success that had been predicted for the enterprise by its original projectors. They should not, however, be deluded with the idea that the discontent which culminated in reorganization was merely a desire for a change of persons at the helm. The ground swell which forced the change was the disapproval titled the exposition to the name assumed by it. In other words the new management must not lose sight of the popular demand for a colonial exhibit Whatever obstacles there may be toward fulfilling its promises must be overcome as soon as possible at any sac- the co-operation of the latter to win there rifice

Incidentally the new management can do much toward promoting the success of the exposition by dropping some of the impractical fads introduced by their predecessors and by improving the installation and decoration in some of the main buildings.

By all odds the most senseless scheme which the old management projected was the installation of a Nebraska county exhibit into the great Agricultural building. That scheme if carried out would dwarf the exposition into a cheap district fair, with a beggarly show of less than two dozen out of the ninety counties of the state Even if such a pumpkin and squash exhibit would fill the ideal of an exposition, organized to represent Greater America, the bonus of \$20,000 in premiums is most wasteful and unpromising of adequate returns. To assume that the farmers of Nebraska care anyown products, which they may see at any county or state fair, is simply unmittee of arrangements Mr. Gahan derrating their intelligence. To assume that the bait of high premiums would ported Altgeld at the last mayoralty attract any considerable number of people from counties that enter into competition is also fallacious. We make bold to assert that the farmers of Netor in the attendance.

While the county exhibits could at of forty days, the exhibit by states as above suggested can readily be installed half that time. All that the managegrain centers an invoice of select varieties and high quality of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska wheats and procure an equal quantity of wheat from each of make a complete exhibit of the wheat

product of the United States. If the same course is pursued with regard to corn, oats, barley and rye the porting one or two bales of cotton from each of the cotton-producing states and a fair quantity of leaf tobacco from Connecticut, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky the exhibit would be creditable as representative of American agriculture. The cost of all these products need not exceed \$5,000, and their installation would cost a good deal less than the \$50 a month bonus to county crop-gatherers, who would make it their business to be on the pay roll during the entire exposition season. Not only would the complete American agricultural exhibit be in keeping with the spirit and letter of the exposition prospectus, but in the end the products would be the property of the exposition, salable at very little below cost.

The collapse in prices of trust securities has had one good effect if it has not checked the formation of these combinations. The bicycle trust, just completed, was originally intended to be capitalized at \$80,000,000, but in order to float the enterprise it has been found necessary to cut this amount in two. The shrinkage in capitalization of course will not abridge other pernicious features growing out of industrial combinations, but it gives the people who invest their money in trust securities some protection from ruinous specula-

The secretary of the Board of Educa tion calls attention to the error made in the financial exhibit of the board as reported and we cheerfully give the board the benefit of the revised figures. From these figures it would appear that \$76,-000 of the \$103,000 overlap represents the deficit created within the past five years. At the same time the revised figures show that the deficiency is increasing from year to year and will within a few years mount up to \$200,000 or \$300,-000 unless a policy is adopted that will limit expenditures to the actual income.

With the cool weather prevailing and the frequency of rains throughout Nebraska the last week there can be no fear of the advent of hot winds, which in the years of crop failure chose the or ever will be. The 'pacification' has latter part of July for their visitations. been 'accomplished.' It is time for us It is reasonable to believe the state will a measly coal bill?

to 'leave.' " But it is reasonably appre- be exempt from these hot blasts the Secretary Alger has tendered his hended that if we should leave Cuba present year and that assures a crop

Arnold White, London correspondent o Too Much to Overcome. Harper's Weekly, writes as follows concern-The Kansas populists will put a ticket in the field, but they can hardly hope to overome that 200,000,000 corn crop.

Distinction Without a Difference.

The Filipino junta at Hong Kong and the was probably no foundation for them, and to enter into relations with the rest lare Cuban junta in New York are two entirely different things, from the American

Provocation for a Row.

standpoint

Possibly peace will prevail in the Transvaal, but the suggestion of fight won't be altogether absent so long as President Kruger wears Kilkenny sluggers.

Gave the Volunteers Enough.

It is now apparent that General Otis knew the volunteers wanted to come home, and hence gave them all the fighting he could to save the troops that were going to stay and see the war out.

On with the Fight.

A company has been organized in Pittsburg to fight the Wall Paper trust. If it is in earnest in its intentions, and will carry on an aggressive warfare, it will have public sympathy, and the public can assist in the | 8,000,000, and according to the latest figures fight in more ways than one.

Provocation for Ghoulish Glee.

New York World. There is nothing in the Anglo-American alliance to prevent the American side of it of the methods and policies pursued and from gloating with ghoulish glee over the disappointment over the failure to live news of a scarcity of cash in the London up to the original prospectus that en- money market at the time when New York is floating Mexican loans and preparing to import gold.

A Blighted Alliance.

To retain its present strength it is necessary that the south should have the support of the eastern democracy, and to secure must be a return to Jeffersonian principles. The south would do well to come back to its old association. It has tried the western alliance and found it a failure. Its leaders should now exert their influence in favor of a reunited national democracy.

## Poynter Too Hilarious.

Sioux City Journal Governor Poynter is anticipating a particularly hilarious greeting from the Nebraska troops upon their return home. The governor vetoed a resolution of appreciation of the services of the boys for political reasons. The Nebraskans can't "veto" the governor, but by changing the letters of that word around they will find an effective means of expressing their disapproval one of these days. They will use it, too.

### Exports and Imports.

Philadelphia Press. The beavy and favorable foreign balance of foreign trade for the fiscal year, reaching \$530,366,037, has as its most notable characteristic that the decrease of this balance by \$85,000,000 from the balance in 1897-8 is due to an increase in imports of \$81,027,734. and of this increase fully \$60,000,000 is raw thing for a stereotyped show of their materials. In a year of superabounding prosperity, therefore, there has hardly been any increase in the imports of manufactures or luxuries and the increase in imports is in raw materials many re-exported. Sounder foreign trade on land shows the world over.

#### Boston Dons Its Halo. Boston Glob

Whatever preference our fellow countrybraska would much prefer to see an men may have for Boston as a source of agricultural exhibit of the products of mental inspiration and leadership has been the various states in the wheat and corn formed by their own free and sovereign will. It is announced that Mr. Bryan will belt, the cotton and tobacco belt. The be asked to try to adjust matters befarmers of Iowa, north Missouri and can have gained it only by honest means nan, there is only one way to impress influence upon others and that is by declarbest not be collected and installed short ing its own judgments and bravely standing up for them. As long as Boston shall remain true to this noble ideal she may view with indifference the annexation of New in the great Agricultural building within Jersey to Greater New York or the stretching of the elastic boundaries of Chicago ment needs to do is to order from the around the Philippine islands; she will maintain her old distinction among American cities and her traditional place in the van of American thought.

# PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

James B. Dill, the New York promoter, has engineered combines with a total capital the Pacific coast states. That would of \$600,000,000. He is 45 years old and when a child lived in Chicago for a few

> President Kruger, like other men, has his weakness. It is for green carpet slippers, which he done the minute he crosses his own threshold. In regard to laundry expenses he is said to be extremely economical.

> Governor Mount of Indiana spent his vacation on his model farm, puting his time in in a personal inspection of his property, spending whole days in the fields and not infrequently lending a hand to the la-

General J. K. Hudson, known as "Fighting oe," has returned to the Topeka (Kan.) Capital in his old capacity of editor-inchief. His military career has been wellnigh as eventful as his journalistic life and e has served with distinction in both the War of the Rebellion and the Spanish war.

It is reported that M. E. Ingalls will soon resign the presidency of the Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio railroads. He will go east to fill a new position in the railroad world that has been created for him, the title of which has not been determined. His duties will be those of arbitrator for the eading railroads of the country. He will be identified with the Pennsylvania and the Vanderbilt and Morgan interests and will act as the arbitrator for all the roads represented. It is said that his salary will be \$75,000 a year.

All the criticism that the New York Evening Post has to make of the purchase o the sultan of Sulu is to ask why we could not have done in Luzon what we are now doing in Sulu. "If we may properly let the sultan rule one island for us, why could we not let Aguinaldo rule another?" says th Post. "This was the very thing we arged to do by Englishmen like A. R. Wallace and others familiar with the situation and with the Malay character; Aguinaldo governor of Luzon at a good salary, they said, and the trick is done."

Two events on the card for next fall ought to boost American patriotism until it gilds the arching heavens. The first is the yacht race of the Columbia and Shamrock and the second is the electric illumination of that grim old pile, St. Paul's cathedral, London. J. Pierpont Morgan furnished the means to build the Columbia and is scheduled to do the Hooley act for the cathedral This fact makes both events of direct per sonal interest to Americans. Besides these philanthropic deals. Morgan has complete control of the anthracite coal output of Pennsylvania. Not a chunk of that winter secessity can pass to the coal bins of the consumer without giving J. P. a rakeoff and the rakeoff next winter will be larger than the last. When, therefore, the patriotic householder views his bill and struggles to pay it; when he or she pours in a scuttleful or shakes the fire as cold winds blow. there will be no harsh words or criticisms Instead there will be the glow of native pride, the soulful satisfaction, the vibrant joy of having contributed to the success of the Columbia and the brightening of dark places in London through the capacious pockets of J. P. Morgan. Who cares now for

OUR PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

How it is Viewed by Friends of America in England.

ing our adventure in the Philippines: The news from the Philippines, reaching London through private sources, is not en-Speculation has begun as to couraging. whether the United States, in the long run will find the game worth the candle of holding and governing their new eastern possessions. While it is no part of the functions of a judicious London correspondent to give his own views on public affairs, he fails in his duty if he omits to notice any qualified body of opinion touching great American interests, even when opposed to the sentiments prevailing across the water. Trustworthy evidence has reached me that the situation in the Philippines is graver than is represented in the English press, and that further reinforcements on a large scale will be necessary before the United States can settle down to the peaceful enjoyment of their eastern empire. According to the information on which I\_rely, a force of 70,000 men will be required before American possessions in Asia are at peace-a force about equal to the white garrison of British India. The cost of dispatching and maintaining such an army for one year, together with the necessary administration, will scarcely be less than \$80,000,000. Looking at the other side of the balance sheet, the population of the Philippines is now estimated at the imports are \$10,937,500 and the exports \$20,756,250; together, \$31,693,750. amount Great Briatin imports \$6,439,150, while the exports of British products to the Philippines are \$2,001,320. In other words, Great Briatin enjoys, and is likely to enjoy, the lion's share of the benefits arising from the lavish expenditure of American life and treasure in the conquest of a group of islands principally remarkable for the vileness of the climate and the turbulence and Freedom devotes a column to a large, jujey bigotry of their half-nude population.

'Under these circumstancese, the unaffected pleasure with which the average Englishman has witnessed the substitution of | Philippine army, and is at present stationed the American flag for that of Spain in this oriental Alsatia is easily intelligible. Sin- | says: cere friends of the United States, however, are completely at a loss to understand the grounds for a policy of expansion which, this is music. Such melodies in the calm under all conditions, involves enormous of a beautiful evening in the Philippines cost, even if every dollar of the Philippine fill our minds with a something which words trade flowed into American coffers. administration of India is only possible to England because Hindustan is rich enough to give the British garrison free quarters and to pay the cost of civil administra-If the Indian budget were to exhibit any such deficit as that which is inevitable in the Philippine balance sheet, it is certain that the electorate would decline the from home.' I say to be so far away from barren honor of an imperialism that touched home, and hear classic music by fellow their pockets, and would promptly relinquish

their Asiatic possessions. In other words, me that, in their opinion, the American public will soon discover that the cost of holding the Philippines is out of all proceived, and that the burden imposed on the American taxpayer will involve either rangements with the insurgents as will reduce the cost of American control to a nominal sum. If these views are not articulated in English newspapers it is because the and wounded could enjoy the music. average editor is too patriotic to say anything that might suggest the retirement of the United States from a position favorable to British commercial interests in Asia. That the United States would pour out life and treasure like water for the benefit of the world is entirely in accordance with

British ideas. "More than a century of constant practice in the recruitment and relief of troops in India has been necessary before the 214 -928 men who comprise the British and native army were brought down to an aver-In addition to the cost of maintenance, the health of American troops in the Philippines will require the construction of proper barracks, the quartering of a large num ber of the soldiers at hill stations, and even more frequent reliefs than are found necessary in India. According to my information, the opinion of the officers and men of the American army now in the Philippines is practically unanimous that a mistake has been made, and that the sooner this mistake is frankly recognized, the fewer lives will be lost and the better for the republic. Tropical colonies that do not pay the cost of conquest and administration debilitate the mother country."

# RUSSIA'S OPEN DOORS

Business Opportunities Offered Ameri ean Capitalists.

Baltimore American The secretary of the United States emassy to Russia, now in Washington on leave of absence, has issued a statement in tended to direct the attention of American capitalists to the great business opportunities now offered by the land of the czar. The relations between the United States and Russia have long been of a very friendly character. Americans cannot admire the system of government which there prevails. but, at the same time, they are forced to admit that the present monarch is a man of many progressive ideas, who is doing much for the internal development of the great land over which he rules. Though an autocrat, who means to surrender none of his claims to a divine right to rule, he is pushing ahead schemes of improvement on a scale never before attempted within his empire. Russia, like this country, has a tariff for the protection of its industries, and to this Americans have no right to object. that tariff acts as no bar to American manufactured products, and the damand for many of our goods is enormous. According to the statement of the secretary of the embassy, Russia regards American goods as better than those of any other country, and this favorable sentiment adds to the chances has had upon their business. It gathers of profitable export to this great market. from these interviews that between 25,000 Russia has now nearly completed the Trans- and 50,000 men, representing various consiberian railway, and has plans for the construction of other lines in different parts of the empire. The czar has aimed to do the stantly expecting to find themselves withgreater part of this work with Russian labor and Russian products, but the output of steel rails is far short of sufficient to supply the demand. Russia's field no doubt opens golden op-

portunities not only for American exports, ing. How the thing is done is explained by but for American capital. The invitation comes for the establishment there of steel tories that will turn out machinery and tools in the American style. Russia's farming methods are way behind the times, and American agricultural implements and mathere. Just how much American capital will vestment in such establishments remains to ceases. be seen, but the chances of success are great trained efforts of the 'drummers.' to pass unheeded.

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ECHOES OF THE WAR.

ublished by Americans at Manila, which arrived on the last transport from the Philippines, show very clearly that the campaign against the Filipinos is at a standstill. They cover the period from May 17 to June and contain comparatively little war news, a marked contrast with former issues. The Times of June 9 editorially discusses the prospective exclusion of Chinese from the islands, in conformity with American law, and declares that such exclusion would work irreparable damage to the islands. Says the Times: "The American authorities here, while obliged to enforce the order from Washington against the admission of thinese, are giving a practical demonstration of their disapproval of the order in the fact that they employ Chinese extensively in the hospitals, in camp, in putting up buildings and in many other things. fleet has Chinese cooks and cabin boys, the army has also in many cases Chinese cooks hospital attendants, carriers and laborers. Some American officials employ Chinese house servants, not for cheapness, but in sheer desperation, because pative servants are so unsatisfactory that it is worth while to pay a Chinaman three, four or five times as much. There is hardly an industry in the country but will be ruined if Chinese are excluded. This is a country where in most lines of industry white men cannot work and natives will not; the alternatives are either country retrograde and fall to pieces. Chinese were used to this country ages ago; when the Spaniards first came they found Chinese here; in fact, the islands more than once came near being annexed by China. Since those days Chinese have always been permitted to come, and have done more to develop the country than anybody else could To stop them now means to stop the development of the country."

'write-up" of the Twenty-second infantry band, formerly stationed at Fort Crook. It is classed as the prize-winning band of the at the reserve hospital, Manila, Freedom "To lift one's soul heavenward, and make

him feel that life is worth living after all, The cannot describe. "To be so many thousand miles away from home, oh what a byword is home! I

see it written in large letters of wood or twigs on the wall of one of the wards-and I suppose by one who thinks so much of lather and mother and sisters as to have others see the words, '10,000 miles away soldiers, who have so much consideration for the sick and wounded here as to give England holds on to India because it is their talent gratuitously, cannot but add to profitable to do so. Colonial authorities one's ideal of music, and of the country who have made a study of the situation tell | that gave birth and culture and education to these band performers.

"Scarcely had the band members seate themselves in the main court of the First portion to the possible benefits to be re- Reserve hospital the other evening when hundreds of convalescents, with chaplains and officers, surrounded them. After playthe evacuation of the islands or such ar- ing the first five pieces of the program which won heartfelt applause from all who could clap their hands, they moved to one side of the gate entrance where other sick the same crowd followed them from the

"Like the universal chorus of birds that join in singing the praises of this month Hitherto England has paid for the open so does the Twenty-second Infantry band door through which Americans have passed, remind us of May and May blossoms at

> Freedom utters a few burning words against the practice of discrediting American money in Manila. "The commercial rate of two for one," says Freedom, "upon which basis trade has been carried on since the American occupation of the city, they are forcing down. The exchange rate of Ameri- a year. an gold in local currency is now \$2.00, where it was formerly \$2.07. Our silver, formerly rassing freely at the banks 2 to i, has been depreciated to \$1.96.

"At the present writing some merchants about town have begun to refuse American the family. silver at 2 to 1. They are forced to it by the newly established bank rate.

"The banks hold the peso at the gold value of 50 cents. Yet the United States navy paymasters in these waters buy thousands of pesos at Hong Kong for 47 2-10 cents. From this it is easy to calculate the bank profits one way, but they shave their victims going and coming.

"While they are very willing to consider our money of little value, when receiving, they put on a different pair of glasses when t comes to paying the same money out. Our gold goes out over their counters at \$2.05 and our silver dollars at \$2.

"Not long ago a certain army officer deposited \$1,200 gold in one of the local banks for safe keeping over night. The next morning he called for his money. The bankers counted out the officer's money, and ther set aside their commission for the fourteen hours of security. The astonished officer could hardly have been more surprised if another of the craft had put a pistol to his head upon the highway. The bank had charged him \$150 for keeping his money over night.

"The military man refused to be so mulcted and complained to the provost marshal general, and the bank found it convenient to compromise, which they did for \$5. "Both the United States pay departmen

here and the postal authorities have been compelled to combine in order to defeat the rapacious greed of the money changers." DISCHARGED DRUMMERS.

#### Menneing Effect of the Development of Trusts.

Boston Transcript The Cleveland (O.) Herald has been interviewing the commercial travelers who have come its way, with a view to getting an expression from them regarding the influence which the great trade combinations cerns upon the road, have lost their positions, while a great many more are conout work. At any rate, it is admitted that the number of commercial travelers em ployed from now on will be smaller rather than larger, and that the situation is very grave for those who have followed this call-

one man, who says: "The operation is very simple. Suppose and iron industries, cotton mills and fac- there are fifty firms in one line of business. Each one of these firms employs on an average about ten travelers. These compete with each other for business, and the competition is flerce. The heads of the firms chinery are a revelation to the farmers get together and make arrangements for a The fifty firms are combined int take advantage of this invitation and find in- one large concern. Competition immediately There is no further call for the and money rarely allows such opportunities stamps and printers' ink do what the 500 commercial travelers formerly did.

BAKING POWDER

travelers are discharged. The plan of action is invariably the same. For a time a Packages of the Freedom and the Times, portion of the traveling force is kept on the road, but this ultimately dwindles down until the entire 500 are thrown out of em-

ployment. As has been pointed out before, this throwing out of work large numbers of men, the brightest and most intelligent to be met with in any line of business, is one of the most regrettable things about this whole trust mania, and after all that has been said in favor of these trade consolidations, this large army of unemployed looms up with no compensating circumstance that can be considered an adequate excuse. Barred from following their chosen vocation, for which so many of them are fitted by nature and experience as they are for no other, they are more tikely, many of them, to find positions below the status of their late employment, and thus add to the ranks of the discontented and discouraged, already too numerous.

PROSPERITY OF THE RAILROADS. Reliable Barometer of Business Growth and Better Times. Minneapolis Times.

The Interstate Commerce commission, in

its statistics of the railways of the United States for the year ending June 30, finds no great boom in railway building, but generally speaking the railroads enjoyed a prosperous year. During the year fortyto import Chinese who will work or leave five roads were removed from the conthe work undone, let things slide, let the trol of receivers and only eleven passed into that condition. The mileage under receivership decreased 331/2 per cent. The aggregate length of railway mileage June 30 was 247,532.52, the increase over that of the preceding year being 4,088.11. There were 9,956 focomotives engaged in pulling passengers, 20,627 took care of the freight and 5,234 did the switching. It required 1,248,826 cars to haul the freight of the country and 33,595 to carry the passengers. The vailways carried back and forth 501. 066,681 passengers, an increase of 11,621. 483 over the figures for 1897-98, and the passenger-per-mile total was 13,379,930,004. One passenger was killed for every 2,267,-270 carried and one injured for every 170 -141 carried. More than 60,000,000 passenger-miles were accomplished for each passenger killed and 4,543,270 passenger-miles for each passenger injured. Chances of beating life or accident insurance companies by traveling are thus shown to be very slender indeed.

> The gross earnings of the rallways were \$1,247,325,621, an increase of \$125,235,848, and the operating expenses were \$817,973,-276, the increase being \$65,448,512. During the year the total dividends paid am unted to \$96,240,864.

The railway business is fully as correct barometer of general business conditions as the iron trade, and the brief outline given shows a most gratifying increase in traffic and earnings as compared with 1898. The figures relating to receiverships are especially significant.

LAUGHING GAS.

Indianapolis Journal: "My old aunt holds it to be wicked for a minister to loke."
"I dunno whether it could quite be called wicked, but generally it is awful painful."

Philadelphia Record: Miss Cute-What ade Miss Millions accept Cholly after first refusing him?
Miss Pert—Oh! he looked so cheap when she turned him down that she couldn't let the chance for a bargain wscape her.

Washington Star: "Your friend has a wonderful mental grasp."

"He has," was the weary answer, "He thinks he owns the earth."

Yonkers Statesman: Patrice-You know

ronkers Statesman: Patrice—You know Win is training in a rowing crew. Patience—Is that so?
"Yes; but I don't think much of the trainer they've got."
"What's wrong with him?"
"I heard him tell Will he didn't know how to use his arms."

Detroit Free Press: Briggs-Do you think we can get Gimbleton to join the new club? He is a marked man. Griggs-Yes, but he's been married over

Chicago Post: "Whenever my wife shows a disposition to nag me," he said in explaining his system. "I simply put on my coat and go to a hotel for the night."
"Your hotel bills must be something enormous," returned the intimate friend of the family.

Chicago Record: "Here is a beautiful sunrise by a famous Parisian." "It must be a fraud. No Parisian ever rises early enough to paint a sunrise." "Oh, but this painter hadn't gone to bed yet."

IN THE MOONLIGHT.

Somerville Journal, They strolled upon the moonlit sands, Beside the summer sea.

He captured both her little hands,

He urged his suit with manly grace, She lent a listening ear, He clasped her in a found embrace; He kissed her, too, I fear.

You think, perhaps, they're married now.

In view of what I've said.

But they have vowed no marriage vow.

They never meant to wed.

She is engrossed in Fashion's whirl, And so is he, in truth. For she was just a Summer Girl, And he a Summer Youth.

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