

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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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 full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of July, 1899, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include 1. 20,000, 2. 27,000, 3. 25,100, 4. 25,400, 5. 24,050, 6. 25,500, 7. 25,440, 8. 25,440, 9. 27,855, 10. 25,500, 11. 25,480, 12. 24,920, 13. 25,232, 14. 25,400, 15. 25,000, 16. 26,640. Total: 785,882. Less unsold and returned copies: 10,470. Net total sales: 775,412. Net daily average: 25,013.

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.

Now the tug of war is on in the popular camp, but the ins will make a desperate fight to keep in the saddle. Ak-Sar-Ben is coming down the home stretch for the carnival of 1899. Let every good citizen of Omaha help him along.

Having been newly oiled with patent lubricator the state house machine is duly on deck to demonstrate its ability to travel any kind of a political road.

We feel confident the entire silver republican party of Nebraska might attend the state convention and still not tax the capacity of any one of several halls in the city.

Captain Killian will not have to walk back from San Francisco on a tie-pass and the threat that 300 members of the First Nebraska would accompany him on the march was puerile.

Men with questionable public records seeking places on the republican county ticket are simply wasting time and inviting trouble. They could not be elected if they were nominated.

Ex-Governor Stone declares he is for Bryan, but in declaring fusion a delusion and a snare he is certainly placing more boulders in the Nebraska man's path than would seem necessary.

Attorney General Smyth has done his fighting still, but the Standard Oil octopus still continues doing business at the old stand just as if Constantine J. Smyth had never been heard of.

The price of beef is still soaring heavenward, with no immediate prospect of an early fall. The farmer who has been raising cattle is now profiting by his foresight, while the consumer foots the bill.

It may be pertinent to remark that the bicycle lamp ordinance is in effect and enforced without any of the hardships or disasters so freely predicted by its opponents while its enactment was pending.

The gathering fusion politicians are bidden a good republican welcome to Omaha, with the hope that their visit may prove pleasant and improve the friendly relations between the state and its metropolises.

The hope entertained in England that President Kruger of the Transvaal would back down at the last minute seems far from realization. The Boer, on the contrary, has his back up against Majuba Hill.

Every person in Omaha who owns property abutting on streets still disfigured by rotten wooden block pavement should make a tour of inspection of the newly laid asphalt on Capitol avenue and note the difference.

The faith of Nebraska is good for every dollar advanced to bring the First Nebraska home. The bill making the appropriation to reimburse the contributors should be the first act passed by the legislature of 1901.

The city has made a contract for feeding city prisoners at less than 9 cents a meal, while the county is taxed nearly double that figure. And yet the number of city prisoners is insignificant as compared with that of the county.

European correspondents continue to send out interviews with Admiral Dewey—without interviewing the admiral. If all the alleged interviews were genuine the admiral would be doing nothing else than imparting his views to newspaper correspondents.

THE RIOTING IN PARIS.

The rioting by anarchists and socialists in Paris on Sunday was a striking evidence of the revolutionary spirit that pervades that city and a striking indication of further and perhaps very much greater disorders in the near future. The Paris papers agree in regarding the situation as extremely serious and most of them call upon the ministry to take greater precautions against a recurrence of Sunday's events and to act with more firmness. It certainly does seem that the government has been somewhat lacking in foresight and it may be that it has not that firm grasp of affairs which the situation calls for.

But while it has appeared to err on the side of prudence and conservatism, it must be borne in mind that the situation is a delicate and difficult one, that much of the public is in an inflammable mood and that a very small spark might start a most destructive conflagration.

Such being the case the government has perhaps acted wisely in not adopting any harsher measures than it has employed, in simply making such provision against disorder as ordinary prudence suggested, but it is evident that this policy cannot be maintained without peril to the public peace and order.

There is some reason to apprehend that Sunday's rioting will operate to the prejudice of Dreyfus, but it is possible that it will exert no influence for or against him. As a symptom of what may happen in the event of his conviction it is, however, distinctly significant. The indications are that within the next few weeks the French government will be subjected to a tremendous strain.

HEARST AND BRYAN.

In the campaign of 1896 the mainstay of William Jennings Bryan and the free silver cause was William R. Hearst, the millionaire proprietor of the New York Journal. In the face of overwhelming public opinion in New York against the Nebraska candidate and the Chicago platform William R. Hearst staked his political reputation and the life of his paper on the outcome by backing Bryan with all his influence and a large share of his fortune. And now it transpires that William R. Hearst has experienced a change of heart, or at any rate had lost faith in Bryan's star, and was willing to drop him for another candidate who was not known to be committed to any of the doctrines enunciated in the Chicago platform, and least of all to free silver.

We have it upon the authority of President Schurman of the Philippine commission that William R. Hearst dispatched James Creelman all the way from New York to Manila to tender his political and financial backing to Admiral George Dewey if he would accept the presidential nomination of the democratic party in 1900.

Although this tender was declined by the admiral, the fact that it was made in the name of and on behalf of Hearst affords conclusive proof that the California millionaire editor was not only willing to throw Bryan overboard, but anxious to exert his influence and spend his money to prevent his renomination.

Whether Mr. Hearst was inspired by a desire to play a Napoleonic coup on the political chessboard or whether way down deep he has lost faith in Bryan and 16 to 1 free coinage can only be conjectured. Suffice it to say that Hearst was willing to part company with Bryan and smash all the planks of his platform if he could find a man with whom he thought he could play a winning card in the game of 1900.

DISCREDITABLE POLITICS.

The Iowa democratic platform, in condemning the war against the Philippines, expresses the belief that "it may have been inspired by Great Britain for the purpose of producing conditions that will force an Anglo-American alliance" and declares "our detestation of the attempt made in British interest to disrupt the friendly relations which have uniformly existed between the United States and Germany."

Referring to this the New York Sun says: "The Des Moines platform is an experiment, and a most ignoble and discreditable experiment, in its effort to test the advantages of a fusion for 1900 between the populists and the 'German-Americans' who are opposed generally to free silver. No patriotic American, democrat or republican, can withhold his contempt for such a transparent bid for the support, on unamerican grounds, of the naturalized voters, as was made by the populists and democrats in Des Moines. That any considerable number of naturalized voters in that state can be swayed from their support of republican candidates and a republican national administration this year by this appeal to continental European prejudices is, of course, hardly to be supposed. It is not seriously expected that such a platform declaration will make any change in the result. It is an experiment only, a futile midsummer experiment, of which the patriotic voters of Iowa will make short work in November."

The declarations of the Iowa democrats and populists to which reference is made are as ridiculous as they are discreditable and imply a low estimate of the intelligence of our foreign-born citizens. We are unwilling to believe that there is a sensible democrat in Iowa or elsewhere in the country who seriously thinks that war against the Philippines was inspired by Great Britain, while as to any attempt being made, in British interest, to disrupt the friendly relations between the United States and Germany, he is an exceedingly stupid student of current events who does not know that there is absolutely no ground for such an assertion.

It is as unreasonable to say that Great Britain inspired the war in the Philippines as it would be to say that it was inspired by Germany or any other European power. It is an affair of the United States wholly and has nothing whatever to do with the interests of any other nation. As to the question of an Anglo-American alliance, that is settled.

IS IT WORTH THE CANDLE?

Neither country is seeking nor desiring such an alliance. No responsible British statesman has ever advocated it, and we know of no American public man who is in favor of it. The maintenance of friendly relations is the wish of the people of both countries, but nothing beyond this, and the same feeling extends to Germany and all the other countries of Europe. The relations between the United States and Germany have never been more cordial than at present and the recent expression by Emperor William of the hope that this friendship would be perpetuated indefinitely is heartily reciprocated by the American people.

The Iowa democrats have indeed shown a most ignoble spirit in appealing to continental European prejudices and the party deserves to be severely rebuked at the polls, as undoubtedly it will be.

CAPABLE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Admiral Dewey is reported to have again expressed the opinion that the Filipinos are capable of self-government and also that he is in favor of giving it to them, but according to the report he thinks the insurgents will have to submit themselves to the law. Dewey said, long before the war commenced, that the Filipinos were capable of governing themselves and suggested that they be given autonomy, so that the latest report of his views is to be regarded as credible, since there is no reason to suppose that his opinion has undergone any change. Undoubtedly had the judgment of the admiral been consulted and accepted by the Washington authorities war in the Philippines could have been averted and the people there would not be self-governing under the protection of the United States. It is needless to recount the enormous saving that would have been effected if his policy had been pursued, while there would have been no sacrifice of any advantage that this country will get from possessing the archipelago. We could have made commercial treaties with the Filipinos quite as beneficial in their results as our occupation of the islands can possibly be and avoided all the responsibility and expense incident to occupation.

EAT LESS MEAT.

One Way of Giving the Butcher a Hard Frolic. Chicago Chronicle. People who complain of the great advance in the price of meat have a very simple remedy—a remedy, moreover, which will not only save them money, but will improve their health. Let them eat less meat or eat none at all.

There is no reason why the average city dweller should eat meat three times a day—or three times a week, for that matter. And the eating of large quantities of meat in the summer months is simply stuffing the firebox of the human furnace with fuel which cannot properly be consumed and the chief use of the machine with disastrous results. Hard manual labor may necessitate a meat diet, though even that is disputed, but for sedentary occupations, which occasion a very slight waste of tissue, there is no necessity for food containing more nitrogenous factors than are to be found in vegetable and fruit diets.

Hard manual labor may necessitate a meat diet, though even that is disputed, but for sedentary occupations, which occasion a very slight waste of tissue, there is no necessity for food containing more nitrogenous factors than are to be found in vegetable and fruit diets. Meat occasionally is well enough. In the winter, when animal heat is needed, meat supplies the fuel more compactly, perhaps, than anything else, though even in winter it is by no means indispensable. But at no time of year, and in summer least of all, is there any reason for the city business man to consume a quantity of animal food that would suffice to nourish and sustain a coal-heaver. He is doing violence to his system when he eats food that cannot assimilate properly and that is what happens when he devours meat three times a day.

The advance in the price of meat, therefore, affords an opportunity for diet reform. Let people cut down their meat bills or cut them off altogether. After a trial of a month they will agree that they never felt so well in their lives.

GREAT WESTERN CROPS.

Things Coming Our Way at an Irregular Rate. Buffalo Express. Western farmers expect to pay off the remainder of their mortgages, to refurnish their houses, to buy new farm implements and to put some money in the banks with this year's crop. They made a good start in that direction last year and will finish up the job this year. There is already considerable money in the west. The eastern banks are just learning that fact through the absence of a great demand for money with which to do the late crop, and as a result they are beginning to feel the pinch. As a usual thing the money to do this has come from the east each year. But this year the west will furnish a large part of the needed amount. All of which goes to show that the wise western farmers laid by some of their 1898 profits for a rainy day, or, inasmuch as we are speaking of the west, it would be more proper to say, for a dry spell.

The wheat and corn crops this year promise to be greater than they were last year. Kansas alone expects to have not less than 300,000,000 bushels of corn, and the average is made that the value of all the gold and silver mined in the United States. And Kansas is but one state of many that will have an abundant crop. The west waited long enough at fortune's feeding trough; she ought to get her fill now.

Part of the War Tax.

Now the dressed beef men of Chicago proclaim their innocence and say that the farmers and ranchmen are getting the benefit of the increased price of beef, owing to large government purchases for the army. So the case of two pounds extra is virtually a part of the war's taxation.

Taken Out of the Bills.

A campaign of the Hon. Augustus Van Wyck for president next year for two reasons: First, they couldn't come within sight of an election with him as their candidate; and, second, he represents no vital democratic principle.

Honors to the Sacred Idol.

It is possible that the Iowa democrats will be accused of shelving the financial question and substituting the issue of imperialism in its place. But the very first lines of the platform adopted at Des Moines "unqualifiedly and unreservedly endorse the Chicago platform of 1896 in whole and in detail." It is not easy to see what they could have said that would have committed the party in the state more completely to the 16-to-1 idea.

FRUITS OF THE POLICY OF EXPANSION BEING SEEN.

Philadelphia Ledger (rep.). It is settled at Washington that the army is to be increased to a total of 100,000 men under arms. This increase of enlisted men, which follows upon the heels of the Brussels peace congress, is not a consequence of that conference; it is, on the contrary, a direct and, it may be said, an inevitable sequence of the national administration's policy of "Manifest Destiny," or expansion. This policy, as it has been daily illustrated, does not mean alone the expansion of territory; it means, among a goodly number of other things new and strange, an army of 100,000 effective, a navy of many and formidable ships; it means the expansion of taxation, of war taxes at a time when any war authorized by congress, without which authorization no war is justified, cannot be said to constitutionally exist, and of the expansion of the cost of all the necessities of life. Thus, it will be perceived, the price of the policy of expansion is high and with each new day it is certain to be higher. To create and maintain vast armies, to construct and keep up great fighting ships, require enormous revenues, all of which must necessarily be furnished by the people. Not only are the Spanish war taxes still on months after peace was declared, but they must be expanded indefinitely in order to keep pace with the policy of expansion. Onerous and burdensome as they are, it is revenue supplied by them still falls far behind the expenditures, as, for instance, the treasury report for July shows that the government's income from all sources was far less than its outlay, the cost of the Philippine war being the following list of losses of our troops in the Philippines from August 6, 1898, to August 14, 1899:

Killed..... 228 Died of wounds and accidents..... 123 Died of disease..... 123 Grand total..... 474

And then let them consider this significant statement of that stalwart republican leader and honest statesman, Senator Burrows: "So far the warfare has waged fifty miles north of Manila and only a few miles south of the equator. There are thousands of miles yet to subdue and fully 10,000,000 people to subjugate."

Evidently the policy "Manifest Destiny" is not a cheap one, but one which will grow dearer the longer it is pursued.

SMYTH'S ASSAULT ON THE TRUSTS.

Central City Nonpareil: After three years of meditation and inaction regarding Nebraska and trust law, Attorney General Smyth has at last commenced a suit to enforce the law against the Standard Oil company. Smyth can be relied upon to make a grand-stand play as a campaign draws near.

Papillon Times: Every good citizen of Nebraska will bid Attorney General Smyth goodspeed in his fight against the trusts. He has opened the fight by attacking the oil trust, and will probably get after the grain-brokers or elevator trust next. The only danger in the fight against the trusts in Nebraska is the fact that so many of our citizens are presided over by creatures of the corporations.

North Platte Tribune: Now that the state campaign is about to begin, Attorney General Smyth announces that he is going after the trusts in Nebraska with a six-tined pitchfork, and that they will all die a horrible death. That's right, Constantine, after them, and let one of them accuse you why, pray, did you not get after them sooner? Is there any politics in this sudden move you make?

Pierce Call: Attorney General Smyth seems to at least have awakened to the fact that there is a law against trusts in our state. It is stated that he is now about to bring action against the Standard Oil company. Is he sincere or is this a bluff for political campaign thunder this fall? If sincere why did Mr. Smyth wait until three years of his time as state's attorney had passed? Mr. Smyth's people, a good deal on the credit of it, are waiting for a grand stand play for the fall campaign. If he had been sincere he would have attacked some case that was entirely a state organization and then he could have tested it in the supreme court of our own state.

Tremont Tribune: Attorney General Smyth has finally been aroused to his duty of enforcing the Nebraska anti-trust laws, and he has directed his first blow at the giant of trusts, the Standard Oil company. Incidentally, it may be remarked, a campaign is just coming on, and the party to which the Smyth belongs is in need of a little stimulant to give it strength. From this point of view the attorney general's move must be admitted to be a very timely one. Here's to his success in his struggle with the dragon, though the chances are against his coming off a victor. The Standard Oil people have gone up against some good deal harder propositions than Attorney General Smyth without suffering. But they are a shining mark, and Mr. Smyth should keep shooting away at them, now that he has "drawn a bead" on them.

Seward Reporter: Attorney General Smyth's institute proceedings in the district court of Douglas county against the Standard Oil company to compel that organization to cease doing business in Nebraska contrary to law. The position taken by the attorney general is that the Standard Oil company is in violation of the statute barred from doing business in Nebraska. To the people the Standard Oil company is a trust and under the statute is barred from doing business in the state. To the masses the Standard Oil company is a trust, pure and simple, but whether Mr. Smyth will be able to prove such to be the case is quite a different thing. The attorney general states that he is going after all the trusts which do business in the state. Should he do so he will have plenty to keep him busy during the rest of his term of office, but it is dollars to doughnuts that the filing of a few petitions just at the opening of the fall campaign will be all that the burst of energy on the part of the attorney general will amount to. Some years ago the incumbent of the same office held by Mr. Smyth started in to regulate the railroad and the result was that the state paid the costs. When lightweight attorneys attempt to outwit the legal department of the big corporations or trusts success is not likely to follow. Mr. Smyth selected a good haul to begin on.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Thomas Bain, new speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, is the first farmer to be elected to that position.

The controller of the treasury has decided that the testimony of people present at a man's birth is better than a public record as evidence of his age.

In a recent discussion a friend of Senator Morgan's quoted to him: "A soft answer turneth away wrath." Not over a telephone, Senator.

The father and brother of Elihu Root have both held professorships in Hamilton college, where they were known among the students as "Cube" Root and "Square" Root.

Fifteen hundred men have been laid off at the camps at Shipyard, Philadelphia, because the firm cannot obtain structural iron in sufficient quantities to keep all its men employed. Here is provocation for a calamity howl.

The editor of the Baltimore Sun delivered himself of an instructive editorial which he headed "A Simple Cure for Joking." When it appeared next morning it bore the fetching caption "A Simple Cure for Joking."

A more curious series of coincidences could hardly happen than that which involves the names of the two watchmen at Blackwall Pier, Liverpool, who are named Day and Knight. Mr. Day is on duty during the day and Mr. Knight at night.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, who has been cut off from much active life by his bad health, finds amusement in the phonograph, which he has constantly at his side. This contrivance to him acts for the latest opera, and into he frequently talks himself.

Gavels made from wood from the silts of the old home of Thomas A. Hendricks are to be used by the president of the Ohio democratic state convention. They are to be presented by citizens of Zanesville. Hendricks was a native of Ohio, being born in a log cabin in Muskingum county.

General Funston's mail is probably the largest in the Philippines. There are quantities of letters of congratulations from friends and strangers, requests for autographs, political advice, sample cigars, and a host of other things. He has a newspaper clippings and countless gifts of every description.

A New York man has brought suit against a tribe of Red Men for injuries inflicted upon him during an initiation a year ago. The charge is that while he was in the water a stake bullet was fired from revolvers and that one struck him in the leg, inflicting a wound which confined him to his home for two months.

FAVORITES FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

Gretna News-Reporter: Judge Dickinson of Tekamah would receive hearty support from this paper if nominated for supreme judge on the republican ticket. He is an able and good a man as ever sat on the bench of Nebraska.

Kimball Observer: Judge Dickinson of Tekamah is receiving many flattering notices from the press as an available candidate for judge of the supreme court. He is an able jurist, is clean, capable and is identified with no factions.

Tobias Gazette: Hon. Robert Ryan of Lincoln is of the right material for a judge on the supreme bench. Where he is best known all speak words of commendation. He is fearless, able and not erratic. The people would make no mistake by electing him to this high office.

Answorth Star-Journal: The name of Judge Dickinson of Tekamah is favorably mentioned among republicans in connection with the supreme judgeship. Judge Dickinson is one of the ablest lawyers in the state, and is now serving on the district bench. It is believed, besides, that the nomination of this able jurist would go far toward healing the discordant tone in Douglas county and result in harmonizing matters in general.

Blair Pilot: It cannot be said to be a boom in the case of Judge Dickinson for the supreme bench. When it became known that the judge would accept the nomination if it were tendered him the people at once wanted him. A man with a better judicial record cannot be found in Nebraska, and there are none with clearer heads. When the judge lands on a point of law it can be banked on as correct. Where can you find a district judge who has had one case in fourteen reviewed by the supreme court? That is Dickinson's record.

Oakland Republican: The name of Judge Charles T. Dickinson of this county has been heralded by many papers throughout the state as the proper name to head the republican state ticket, as candidate for supreme judge. Until very recently he had consented to accept such nomination if tendered him. He now has the nomination for district judge, which was given him by almost the unanimous voice of the judicial convention, after he had served the district in that capacity for four years. Not another of the very able judges of the district had a vote so large. There is perhaps no other man in the state better qualified for the office of supreme judge than C. T. Dickinson. He is and has been for years a diligent student in his profession, and has been tried before him as district judge during the past four years only fourteen cases were appealed to the supreme court and only one of these was reversed. He is a clean man in every particular. He is a man of high character, either as an officer or a private citizen. He is the right kind of a man to place in the highest tribunal of the state.

CANADA'S IDLE THREATS.

Chicago Inter Ocean: Sir Charles Tupper says he thinks that the United States was created for the special purpose of knocking down to Canada. He seems to think it in spite of all the proof he has received to the contrary.

New York Mail and Express: Sir Charles Tupper assures his fellow Canadians that the United States will agree to arbitrate the Alaskan boundary dispute after all. Sir Charles is deceiving somebody, but whether it is himself or his constituents remains to be seen.

Philadelphia Press: Canada has the power to exclude American miners from her side of the boundary line. She now imposes a 10 per cent royalty on all gold dug out of the ground by the miners, an imposition practiced nowhere else on earth. There is nothing of the kind imposed on the British miners in the Transvaal, which country Canada ostensibly wishes to annex. It is common in Nebraska where the spreading-wings-out game Canada will be ready to cry enough in about one day. The stoppage of the bonding privilege in the winter season, a mere matter of treasury regulation, would bar Canada from communication with the outside world for six months and would at any time bankrupt her railroads.

Philadelphia Inquirer: This country must look to its interests in the Pacific if it intends to retain the paramount position there. The United States is being nibbled seriously by Canada. The stand that that country has taken in demanding a part of entry to the Klondike is not an isolated matter, but is part of a settled policy on the part of the Canadians to win that position in the west that we now hold. It is the policy of a system that has been built and developed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and which has the support of men in both of Canada's principal political parties. If evidence were wanted to prove this, all that need be done is to point to the efforts made of a system of pushing through transcontinental railroads and deep water cables. These two things control trade.

THE RISE IN PRICES.

Various explanations of the Cause of the Public Political Effect. Philadelphia North American. The increase in the cost of living is beginning to attract general attention and is eliciting various explanations. The rise in prices is general. Meat, salt, carpets, print cloths, hardware, coal and other staples have gone up so much within the last few months that the movement cannot be ignored.

According to one class of thinkers, this rise is caused entirely by the market of the trusts, and hence is wholly evil. Others hold that the trusts merely register the operations of the law of supply and demand. Times are good, production cannot keep pace with consumption and prices naturally go up, as they would if there were no such thing as a trade combination in existence.

Doubtless there is some truth in each of these theories. Times are brisk, a strong demand tends to force up prices, and the trusts send them up even further. But may we not be feeling the effect of another influence, more general still? Is not the enormous increase in the world's production of gold within the last few years bringing us into such another period of rising prices as followed the discovery of America, and later the development of the mines of California and Australia?

To say that prices have gone up is simply another way of saying that the value of money has gone down. And how could it be expected that the value of money would fall to go down when the volume of gold added annually to the world's stock has doubled in six years?

If it turns out that the downward tendency of prices, which was Mr. Bryan's chief stock in trade in 1896, has been not only checked but reversed by the production of gold, will not a campaign for the free coinage silver be carried on with considerably greater disadvantages next year than before? And if the rise be attributed to the malevolence of the trusts, will it not be embarrassing to denounce those

COMBINATIONS FOR RAISING PRICES AND SIMULTANEOUSLY ADVOCATE FREE SILVER AS A MEANS OF PUSHING PRICES STILL HIGHER?

A SAMPLE INSTANCE.

Denying Responsibility for Criminal Carelessness.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. A corporation with a "soul" is being gradually revealed by the coroner's inquest into the recent trolley car horror near Bridgeport, Conn. One of the witnesses for the company who swore that he was a passenger on the car and that the car was going slowly has now confessed that he was not on the car at all and that he performed himself in his testimony. Another witness has appeared with the fact which he claims was taken by himself from the wrecked car after the accident. It is a remarkable coincidence that the fuse presented to the coroner is all right and that the man who grabbed the original fuse from the car is an employe of the trolley company. To for or anticipate, course, did not arrange for the coroner's telling testimony in its favor. It also appears that the company does propose to settle all damage claims at \$100 for each dead person. As the company's lawyer pointed out, under the Connecticut law no damages can be obtained unless the victim suffered pain in the coroner's inquest. The victims of that trolley wreck did not die instantaneously? The offer of \$100 a head is, therefore, magnificent. There were twenty-nine killed, and thus the wreck would cost the company \$2,900. It could have another \$100 right away and not be financially embarrassed.

CHAFF OF THE WITS.

Chicago Tribune: "I reckon the most useless man in this world," said Uncle Eben, "is the fellow who has played just enough lawn tennis to spoil him for a harvest hand."

Washington Star: "Imitation," said Uncle Eben, "may be the sincerest flattery. But de gentleman at de bank has had folks that in der job takin' der pen in hand, an' tryin' ter pay dat kin' o' compliment."

Philadelphia Times: Lots of exchanges are continually advising people not to put the fungus for the mushroom. Apparently they can't get the message, for what no doubt is a timely suggestion.

Chicago Post: "What brought you to this?" asked the jail visitor. "A police patrol wagon," answered the prisoner.

Indianapolis Journal: "Ever notice how a skeleton grins at a ghost?" said Uncle Eben. "That's de man who's got de boarder who is cultivating his first mistake and some pessimism."

Chicago Record: "Marie, didn't you feel terribly when your engagement was broken?" "Yes and I—my new frock came home and didn't fit."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "In handling them biscuits of yours, mum, my early trainin' came in mighty handy. 'What do you mean by that?' 'When, when I wuz a young fellow, mum, I used to work on de highway sartin' 'biscuitesses!'"

Chicago News: "I am so ambitious," said the egotistical man, "that some day you may see me bring the earth home."

Washington Star: "Go to school, sonny," said Uncle Eben, "an' git educated 'bout der world. You kin see de 'feller' dat dis world would keep 'goin' round, even if you didn't happen to be on hand 'er push an' holler."

BREEZES IN THE CORN.

Falls City Journal. There's a melody that's sweeter than the fairies ever sung, Or has ever found expression on a faltering human tongue; 'Tis a soft and swelling chorus, 'tis a gentle strain, Breathed into the ear of nature, from the hill and from the plain. 'Tis in common to Nebraska where the spreading-wings-out game Canada will be ready to cry enough in about one day. The stoppage of the bonding privilege in the winter season, a mere matter of treasury regulation, would bar Canada from communication with the outside world for six months and would at any time bankrupt her railroads.

Philadelphia Inquirer: This country must look to its interests in the Pacific if it intends to retain the paramount position there. The United States is being nibbled seriously by Canada. The stand that that country has taken in demanding a part of entry to the Klondike is not an isolated matter, but is part of a settled policy on the part of the Canadians to win that position in the west that we now hold. It is the policy of a system that has been built and developed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and which has the support of men in both of Canada's principal political parties. If evidence were wanted to prove this, all that need be done is to point to the efforts made of a system of pushing through transcontinental railroads and deep water cables. These two things control trade.

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