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The overhead wires should go underground.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 2 flay of July, 1960, M. B. HUNGATE. (Seal.) Notary Public.

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Not daily average.

The rain falls by inches in Nebraska and the corn shoots up by feet.

Fusion populists are becoming alarmed for fear the middle-of-the-road will be so thoroughly occupied as to leave no room for them to pass.

Another call is out for the meeting of the democratic county committee. Members are earnestly requested to leave their knives in the ante-room.

The next guess on the local census is violating no confidence to say that the man who makes it will speak by the

Croker says 80 per cent of the people of this country are ruled by 20 per cent. In this calculation he leaves out New York City, which is ruled by Richard Croker.

A shower of calamityite tears followed the soaking rain of Sunday. It is no use trying to conduct a calamity campaign in Nebraska this year unless the weather man lets up.

The popocratic organ makes a frantic appeal for the democrats to get together for a love feast. How can they have a love feast when they harbor only hatred for one another?

promises to Bryan of the electoral vote tive over the rails of foreign railroads of different states. Most of the prom- is particularly gratifying, because it ises require some substantial endorser confirms the American manufacturer in

to render them of any market value. Popocratic organs ask why, if the silver issue is dead, the republicans make so much fuss about 16 to 1. That

the corpse.

An Iowa town reports a rainfall of twelve inches Sunday. The report of that no American railroad has underhailstones as big as foot balls knocked taken to import foreign-built locomothe season and rivalry has necessarily conditions which must be met on this turned to other fields.

It was only coincidence that President from Canton when the news of the Pekin massacre was confirmed. The president was tarrying at Canton, O., and not at Canton, China,

Some people don't know when to let well enough alone. Former School Board Member Hess, who is demanding \$600 alleged to be due him for services never performed as truant officer, is one of them.

for office the populists place no reliance of dangerous wires which are strung on democratic promises. They take all in such profusion through our streets they can get at convention time and then and alleys. With commendable promptifight for the remainder. Democratic tude Mayor Moores says that he will fringement upon the populist mode of camenough to provide against a slump.

Now that it has been officially declared one of the Figgs is insane the insanity board of our neighboring county might with propriety investigate the mental condition of a few of the fanattar and feather episode upon the Figgite victim.

The question is now presented whether the two democratic organizations in low every bad storm. But even if it this county prefer to fuse with one an- were a positive expense to bury the other or with the shell that is left of wires without any compensating finanthe populist organization. The best cial benefits, protection to life and way out of the dilemma would be for property demands the removal of overall of them to abdicate in favor of the so-called silver republicans.

So far as the popocratic politicians tre concerned, no matter what the presf hard time convincing the people that may look for a repetition of frightful President McKinley is not alive to accidents at any time. American interests and fully determined his command,

DUTY OF THE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

It is a very plain and simple question is presented to the American peoe no difficulty on the part of any en in deciding what he should do if rests and of the welfare of his fel-

mestic commerce, which means our home market is the most magnificent in 78,000,000, we are potentially as conber as compared with any other nation. As consumers in every walk of life there are no people on earth that compare with the American people in the average of consumption. Why? Because the average earnings of the people of this country are greater than those of any other nation. Take any line of inquiry whether the anti-imperialist vote trade or business in the United States and compare it with the same line in England, or Germany, or France, and it will be seen that the American wage-

corner has the advantage. What is the explanation of this? Simply the republican policy of safeguard- perialism refuses to support the demforty years the constant policy of the it must be because he considers the republican party has been to take care money question more important than of American labor and that is the policy | the Philippine question; that is, he preof the party today. Is it necessary to fers a gold standard empire to a bimepoint out the magnificent results of this tailic republic," policy? Can any rational citizen need upbuilding of our country? We think and empire and a bimetallic republic." tainty that every citizen of ordinary innate conditions have come about as the which has created and cultivated a great 26,038 home market for the American producer, both agricultural and industrial.

What, then, is the obvious duty of the government and kept alive a policy under which the industries and labor of the country have grown and prospered. We know what the bitter experience was under democratic policy. We also know what has been attained under republican policy. Can any rational man doubt what his self-interest, to put it on no higher plane, demands of him?

TRIUMPH OF AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES The interesting statistics relating to the progress of the American locomo tive brought out by Joseph H. McConnell of this city at the meeting of the due to come from Washington and it is | Master Mechanics' Association of America, held at Saratoga, deserve more than passing notice.

According to the figures produced, the United States constructed 2,196 locomotives during the year 1899, costing in the neighborhood of \$25,000,000. Of these 480 were shipped to foreign countries, 70 per cent of the foreign orders coming from Europe, Asia and Africa and 30 per cent from Mexico and Canada, South America and the West In dies. Of the entire output of American locomotives, 21.4 per cent were foreign

orders. To prove that the American locomo tive is making headway throughout the world, attention is further called to the fact that in France the American model has been accepted with few modifications and the American style of machinery is finding more and more favor. Democratic leaders are profuse in their | The advance of the American locomo the supremacy which he has long maintained in mechanical construction. No large piece of machinery requires the nicety of workmanship that is demanded from the locomotive builder, is easy, try a harder one. They simply and the successful American competi-

in the van of American progress. Equally significant, although not at tracting so much attention, is the fact out all competitors in that line early in tives. This may be due to the peculiar side with reference to the weights of trains and lengths of run, but we may be sure that if the foreign built locomo-McKinley hastened to make an exit tive showed superiority in any way some enterprising American railroad would experiment with a foreign equipment.

If the track is only cleared the American locomotive will soon push its way around the world.

PUT THE WIRES UNDERGROUND The recent unfortunate accident by which a human life was blotted out in Omaha by contact with a live electric wire broken during a heavy storm em-When it comes to dividing the chances phastzes the necessity for the burying promises are seldom margined for call the attention of the city council paigning. once more to the situation and endeavor to have legislation enacted that will require the electric companies to transfer their wires from poles to conduits.

As a matter of fact, the wires should have been underground in Omaha long ago, as they have been in most of the ics who not long ago indulged in the large cities. While the first cost to the electrical and telegraph companies might be considerable, it would save money in the long run and avoid interruptions to their service which folhead wires. The constant menace of fire from vagrant electricity and the menace to lives of firemen in the performance of their duties should have first consideration. It is safe to say that owing to dent may do with reference to the the interference of the wires in the Chinese crisis, they are sure to find down town district the annual loss by fault with him and to attempt to make fire is augmented many thousands of political capital out of his action. The dollars. As long as the wires are alchances are, however, they will have a lowed to remain as they now are we

When it comes to burying the wires a to protect them by every means within new problem arises, whether the con-

panies or by the city. This is the old great influx of Japanese (11,077) during the question of municipal ownership in a new form and the same arguments will oday as to their duty. There ought apply pro and con as in other lines of public utility. Omaha has made a start in leaving the construction of telephone skes an enlightened view of his own wire conduits to the telephone companies, but whether the same plan should be pursued with reference to the electric day this nation is the greatest in light wires and telegraph wires should world so far as industrial and finan- be determined by the mayor and council conditions are concerned. Our do after full consideration of the subjects

involved. No differences of opinion, however, as the world. Estimating our population at | to the minor details should prevent immediate steps being taken to respond to sumers two or three times that num- the general demand for burying the wires.

KNOCKING DOWN A STRAW MAN.

In a carefully prepared statement given out for general publication William Jennings Bryan puts up a straw man to knock down in the shape of at would be seriously affected by the oppoattion of some of the so-called anti-imperialists to the silver plank in the Bryan platform. Answering this selfpropounded question Colonel Bryan says: "If any opponent of iming American labor. For more than ocratic ticket because of the silver plank

This is a palpable and willful distorto be told what the beneficent results of tion of facts, because no one is comthis republican course have been to the pelled to choose between "a gold-standnot. We assume as an absolute cer- The bogie of imperialism which is set up in the democratic telligence understands that these fortu- platform as the paramount issue cannot frighten intelligent men, result of republican policy, that they are because they know that the republic has the direct outcome of a fiscal system no truer or stauncher friends than President McKinley and the republican party, who have protected it when it was in actual danger.

The idea of "a bimetallic republic" is every American citizen? To support the equally fallacious because the enactparty that has maintained the credit of ment of 16 to 1 free coinage legislation would not mean bi metallism, but simply a reduction of the country's currency to a silver standard. Mr. Bryan and every advocate of 16 to 1 know that no stable system of bimetallism could be maintained except at a ratio closely approximating the exchange value of the two metals on the market and that the prowould mean merely the substitution of wealth produced by improved machinery. the silver standard.

When Mr. Bryan, therefore, pretends that the issue is between a gold-standard empire and a bimetallic republic he is simply trying to throw dust into the eyes of people who do not look deeply 45,333 patents were issued. In every deinto the subject. But the people cannot cade since then American manufactures be foeled by such sophistry. They have shown their distrust of 16 to 1 by repudiating the Bryan ticket four years ago and they have found no reason in the prosperity that has ensued for changing their minds and returning to the era of idleness and depression.

The issue of free coinage proved to be a false is ue in 1896 and the issue of imperialism will prove to be equally false in 1900.

We thought it was the delegate from Hawaii who saved the day for 16 to 1 in the resolutions committee at Kansas City and made it possible for Bryan to accept the nomination and stand on the platform. But now we are told that it was Honorable Cato Sells, who, like Atlas, holding the earth aloft, without a sign of wavering stood firm for free silver. The democrats of Iowa, however, do not appreciate the fine work of Cato. The democratic platform seems districts like Iowa and Hawaii that never contribute to the democratic col-

People in this country regret the great object to such an unseemly parading of tion abroad shows that we are keeping loss sustained by the Ninth infantry, but they cannot refrain from expressing a feeling of pride in the gallant regiment which, after losing 25 per cent of its numbers in killed and wounded, including its colonel and two majors, still held its ground and was in at the finish of the fight at Tien Tsin. On that bloody plain is the American answer to all the carping criticism of the United States army by European military experts.

The great fear overhanging the men who have been trying to make fun of Colonel Roosevelt is that the Chinese imbroglio may give him an opportunity to raise another regiment of rough riders for the defense of the flag.

Lingering on the Outside. Philadelphia Times.

In spite of open amnesty and the rainy season Aguinaldo etill stays out. He doesn't know enough to come in out of the

A Base Infringement.

Washington Post. The Chinese have one regiment of men made up of tigers, who are to terrify the enemy by howling. This is a base in-

> Give the Japs the Job. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

If Japan hankers for that Chiua job, by all means let it have its fill of the unsavory feast. Though, of course, the State department will scarcely put its approval in just this form.

Uncle Sam Coughs Up. New York World. The United States Treasury department

porters are lawful and can be collected back from the government in a bill of expenses. Custom long ago settled it that the sleeping car porter shows no quarter where no quarter is shown to him. No Attraction in Calamity. New York Times. To a people who are at work and prosper ous, who have paid all their debts, or are paying them off, there is nothing attractive

people have no more use for him than healthy man has for an undertaker. The Tide of Immigration.

hard times of four years ago. This year the

Immigration into the United States inreased nearly 50 per cent in the year ended June 30 last over that of the previous year and was nearly double that of 1897-1898. which showed the smallest total in twenty ended June 30, 1898, 1899 and 1900 respecduits should be built by the electric com- tively were 222,229,311.715 and 448,551. The dollar in his campaign speeches.

last quarter of the fiscal year just ended has ceased as suddenly as it began in consequence of the enforcement of Japanese laws against expatriation. The increase of immigration is a phenomenon easy of explanation; it corresponds with the increase of opportunities for profitable employment due to the progressive expansion of industrial

operations within the last two years. Harvest of the Deadly Toy Pistol.

A long harvest of wounds and death, most of them in the horrible form of lockjaw, is now being reaped from the use of the toy pistol on the Fouth of July. Many of those wounds were from pistols meant for the ise of blank cartridges, while others were from the toy pistol, pure and simple. The use of these pistols on the Fourth, or at any other time, is prohibited in some of the cities of our country. The prohibition ought to be general. The toy pistol is a deadly toy. It ought to be suppressed here and elsewhere.

From Drenmer to Dictator.

Brooklyn Eagle (dem.) In 1896 Mr. Bryan was regarded as a dreamer and a declaimer. In 1900 he is seen to be a dictator. In 1896 his following was regarded as one that had temporarily yielded to an emotional delusion. In 1900 his following is seen to comprise those who are collectively as chronically insane, on which calls itself the democracy is now the ing a wind storm. In 1900 they realize that they are fighting a compact union of all the errant and vicious forces that can be marshaled under the banner of a demagogue while they really have revolution as their object. There has been no more thorough educational work done in this land, in long years past, than that which has been done n the short time since the Kansas City convention adjourned. With that educational work, so swiftly effected, the exhibition which Mr. Bryan and his following have made of themselves should be credited.

WEALTH DUE TO INVENTIONS. Influence of the Patent Laws in Stim-

Chicago Tribune. Patents on inventions are sometimes obected to as tending to create monopolies, out there can be little doubt that the American patent system has had a remarkable influence in stimulating the inventive faculty of the people and in giving the nation its present supremacy in the industrial world writer in the July number of Cassier's Magazine brings together some interesting statistics on this subject. He shows that our inventions and our manufactures have increased on parallel lines, and that labor posed overthrow of the gold standard and capital have alike shared in the vast In the third decade of the present cen-

tury American manufactured products in 1836 less than 10,000 patents had been issued. In 1850 the manufactures had inhave nearly doubled, until in 1890 they represented about \$9,250,000,000, while the total | composed for Mrs. Alexander's benefit: number of patents issued since 1836 had increased to 418,665. The nation is now able to export a large proportion of its manufactures, thus annually increasing the total wealth of the people by many millions of dollars. During 1899 the exports of manufactures amounted to \$380,787,891, while in the fiscal year of 1900, which will end with ports will exceed \$400,000,000, which is onefifth of the grand total of all our exports and imports combined. It is not strange that Europe is becoming alarmed over the

American invasion of its markets. The full significance of the improvement in machinery for the individual American is seen in the fact that between 1836 and 1890 the hours of labor were reduced 25 per cent, the product per hand had increased 40 per cent and the wages had increased 48 per cent, or, if measured by the purchasing power of the dollar, 68 per cent. What is it that enables the operative, in threefourths of the time, to produce one and a half times as much as the workman of forty years ago? Simply the use of new invenions embodied in improved tools and mato have been made by men representing chines. Ten years ago our imports of manufactures were double the exports; now the exports are double the imports. All that the nation needs to continue its career of increasing wealth is the possession of foreign markets for its surplus manufactures.

THE DOLLAR AND THE MAN. Review of One of the Pet Platitudes of the Fusion Candidate. Philadelphia Press.

"The dollar above the man" is one of the pet platitudes of Mr. William J. Bryan. He never tires of reiterating it in one form or another. In an address recently to a visiting delegation he used the opportunity to introduce his favorite phrase in the following way. Said he: "There is one great principle to be fought for in the coming campaign and that is whether or not the follar shall be placed above the man. Whenever man and the dollar come in conflict the republican party stands for the dollar first, he democrats stand for the man."

The natural inference to be drawn from Mr. Bryan's frequent and contemptuous reference to the dollar is that he despises money and believes its accumulation a wrong ooth to the possessor and to the man who s so unfortunate as to have made no money. But an examination of the tax rolls of the ward in Lincoln, Neb., in which Mr. Bryan resides does not bear out this inference. It shows that Mr. Bryan does not despise money and that for a man without any particular profession he is a successful ac-

cumulator of dollars. For eight years past Mr. Bryan has been resident of the Fifth ward of Lincoln and has returned to the assessor his taxable

possessions as follows: Occupation ongressman .Congressman. Politics.

Politics. This is a creditable showing for Mr. Bryan and even his political opponents will be glad to know that he is thrifty enough to be adding to his worldly possessions. It is also evident that he is enjoying his share has officially ruled that tips to sleeping car of the great prosperity now so evident all over the country. For the four years previous to the inauguration of McKinley the average yearly taxable possessions of Mr. Bryan were \$272.50, but under the four years of republican administration they have increased to a yearly average of \$2.998.75, or more than ten times as much. In 1900, according to his own statement, he is worth more than sixteen times as much as he was in 1893; or, to put it in other words, where he had \$1 seven years ago he in the untried propositions of Bryanism. The Nebraskan had his best chance in the

16 to 1. This is creditable to Mr. Bryan's thrift, his frequent and contemptuous references to money. It does not show that Mr. Bryan case, or that he, as a democrat, is any less anxious to improve his money-making opportunities than his republican conemporaries. The public will be pleased with the evidence of Mr. Bryan's prosperity, but years. The figures for the twelve months it will be apt to think of this same prosperity

RUMBLES OF THE CAMPAIGN. Maste, Money and Mirth Mixed to in the Overture.

It is stated as a rude fact that Jerry Simpon, the sage of Medicine Lodge, dropped in on the fusion multitude at Kansas City. He came not as a spectator, nor as a delegate. but having his political grave clothes in order and a carload of cattle to sell, he just rolled in "accidentally, on purpose." Although Jerry has a few plunks left over rom his congressional salary, he did not show himself once at the hotels where the politicians congregated. The experience he Kansas City hotel men will not buy diaarrived at Sloux Fails he followed the crowd to a prominent hotel, put his autograph on the book and said to the clerk; "I want to get my dinner; what will it "Seventy-five cents, Mr. Simpson." replied

he clerk. "Holy Moses!" exclaimed Simpson, "What will it cost me to take my name off the register?

"Fifty cents," said the clerk without ever racking a smile, and the "sockless" one threw down a half-dollar and went out o the hotel.

Correspondent Curtis of the Chicago Recsolitary inmate of an asylum is individually leaders at Lincoln, got hold of a few tips crazy on some personal matter. Mr. Bryan is on the manner in which the Bryan camnow a danger. That which follows him and paign fund is to be raised. "I was wondering the other day," he writes, "where the concrete embodiment of the dangerous ten- democrats were going to get the money dencies in American life. In 1896 the to pay the expenses of the presidential American people supposed they were fight- campaign, because the silver miners refuse to repeat their liberal subscriptions of 1896. saying that there is nothing in it for them. I learned at Lincoln the other day that ex-Representative 'Buck' Hinrichsen of Hiiand that can make politics their pretext, nois has been employed by the national committee to canvass the western states for subscriptions to the campaign fund, and is now directing the efforts of several hundred anvaseers who are working all towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants, on a commission of 20 per cent. They obtain lists of democrats from local committees and go from office to office and from house to house like book agents, accepting sums as low as 0 cents. Hinrichsen has already collected more than \$100,000 in lowa by this proceeding. The local democrats are beginning to object, because people who have contributed to his canvassers refuse to give anything in aid of the local ticket, and some of the state committees have served notice on the national committee that they must have a share of these collections or they will advise the democrats not to pay their political contributions in that way."

The Chicago Tribune reports that the jolly songs and vaudeville specialties which characterize the dashing campaign methods of county, are to be made a feature of the republican campaign in Illinois this year. Joint clubs of men and women are being organized in Chicago and throughout the state which will train glee clubs, soloists and eloamounted to only \$89,000,000 a year, and cutionists, to supplement the work of the spellbinder in bagging votes. The activity of the women is due to the nomination of creased to \$1,015,000,000 and from 1836 to 1850 Mrs. Carrie Alexander for university trustee, and their energies will be directed toward her election. The character of the campaign songs may be judged by the following,

When party boses pay their court You do their bidding blindly. So when fair women ask suport We hope you'll give it kindly.

A women's candidate we've got, And we are bound to land her, For all the handsome men will vote For Carrie Alexander.

Although we're new to politics, The world, you know, is moving Already we have learned some tric And all the time improving. She'll give your sons and daughters fair. The higher education The higher education
That makes them worthy to compare
With any in the nation.

She will not stand for party "pull," And all the ills attendant; For why, she owns no boss' rule, She's free and independent.

Her nomination's no mistake, Her very rivals own it; She's businesslike and wide-awake, Her own affairs have shown it.

And if you men of common sens Your manly votes accord her, She'll justify your confidence And keep the men in order. THE TRAGEDY OF PEKIN.

St. Louis Republic: If China has per mitted the massacre of the foreign legations in Pekin it has dealt its opponents the winning hand in the biggest game of grab known to the world's history. Baltimore American: Upon China severe unishment will be inflicted, but, if this be done in the spirit of vengeance, another

awful blunder will be added to the history

of foreign interference in the affairs of the Orient. Cleveland Leader: Regardless of what politiciane may say or do this government should take its full part with the other nations in the humbling of China along the lines laid down by the secretary of state in his note to our representatives abroad. Cincinnati Commercial: There must be concert of action, and that speedily, for this taste of blood will not end when the foreigners are destroyed. It will go on. Millions, perhaps, of the natives will be slaughtered because of the sympathy they have shown for law and order and the land be deluged with blood. The picture is hor-

rible to contemplate, but the sooner the se-

riousness of the situation is realized the better for the world. New York Sun: The tragedy of Pekin may be the most terrible that ever befell civilization. For the murder of all the foreign ambassadors in one of the mos important capitals in the world, their famlies, their friends, the missionaries and merchants of their various countries, there is nothing like a parallel. To humanity t s appalling and to international politics bewildering. American sentiment must sustain the executive in any act that aims to succor Americans in peril and to restore in China the reign of law that enables foreigners to live there in the se curity guaranteed by treatles.

New York Herald: Quite aside from th possibility of a Chinese-Japanese union-s possibility far from remote—the white races may well afford to feel apprehensive as to the yellow peril bound up in the Chinese empire itself. To all who have observed the vast resources of China it is apparent that this is no imaginary danger. been aptly remarked that in all but one essential the Chinese empire is the greates in the world. With a population estimated at from 350,000,000 to 450,000,000, an area of 4,200,000 square miles, and a possible military strength of 40,000,000 men, China appears on paper as no mean antagonist for any power or combination of powers.

Philadelphia Press: The duty of the United States is clear and unmistakable. has \$16 now, a very comfortable ratio of As the civilized world enters not on war. but on the restoration of peace, not or vengeance, but on justice, the United States but it is difficult to see how it accords with must provide its share of the force needed to vindicate the protection of its own envoy and its citizens, to punish those responsible places the man above the dollar in his own for their massacre and to preserve in China the administration, autonomy and commercial rights now guaranteed by treaty, and for the best interests of all concerned. higher duty has ever devolved on the when he makes his contemptuous fling at the by its government, its soldiers and its the plague. Perhaps the suits will be brought

WHERE TROUBLE ABOUNDS.

Notes About the Empire Now Commanding the World's Attention. A writer in the London Telegraph describes the climate of Pekin and surround ing country as corresponding to that of New York City. Both are in almost the same lattitude. If the Hudson were smaller the situation of Albany with the relation to the coast and the rest of the country would correspond quite closely to that of Pekin. Of the climate in the Pel-Ho valley the writer says further that from the middle of November to the beginning of March i had at Sioux Fails during the populist con- is extremely cold, the thermometer sink vention was enough for a year, hence the ing in December, January and February as low as five degrees Fahrenheit. The nonds with Jerry's wealth. When Simpson region is visited by frequent storms, the sand and dust of the plains rice in great clouds and it is extremely trying to travelers. Communication by sca is interrupted for three months, from December to March Spring opens suddenly and in May the thermometer rises to ninety-five degrees Pahrenheit. June is cooler and in July the rainy season sets in and lasts until the beginning of September. The rainfalls are of different duration and force, but the heat, in spite of them, is very intense and

frequently exceeds 100 degrees Fahrenheit

The writer continues "Remote, unfriended, melancholy, slow, is the Agion between Taku (at the mouth) certain important public subjects, as a ord, who recently mixed with the fusion of the sinuous Pel-He) and the far-famed to content themselves with lower salaries or capital of the celestial empire. For the great treaty port of the north of China to show, himself. Pekin itself, a distance of eighty miles, the land is fairly well cultivated, but the only objects on the landscape between the various villages are the kraal-shaped tombs of lists shall have about all the nominations. the Chinese, who bury their dead in meadow or garden, quite regardless of locality. In the pre-railway days there were three division, is substantially just. The demomethods of traveling from the coast to crats have prigged their principles the capital-the first by boat, the second by from the populists. It is only fair that the cart and the third on horseback. Usually latter should have the Hon's share of the the first part of the journey, as far as Tien offices or chance of office. Tsin, could be performed by water, provided the vessel drew no more than elever feet of water. But even vessels of small tonnage, under the best pilotage, would get hopelessly stuck in the mud. plucky passenger would then ride to Tien Tsin, purchasing a straight-necked, badly broken-in pony in the pearest village and having run the gaunlet of curious eyes in the towns enroute, would send down flatbottomed craft to relieve the vessel of her cargo and so enable her to float again. "In the old days a fairly reliable service

> of springless carts could be obtained between Tien Tsin and Pekin, but no traveler with any regard for his bones would ever William Lorimer, the blond boss of Cook and had they been known to inquisition nated and refused to ride in special cars former trending to the east of Nan-haiand the railway to the west. The only towns in which the traveler by road could fifty-three miles from Tien Tsin). "From the latter village to Pekin is a

which is of especial interest at the present moment, in consequence of its having been the spot where the last stand was made by the Chinese army prior to the entry of the allied troops into the capital in 1860. The old order, much to the disgust of the more conservative native, has latterly given way to the new. The vigorous rallway policy inaugurated by Li Hung Chang has rendered the journey now one of comparative case. From Tangku, a village situated shout a mile from the forts which were destroyed last week, a single track line runs to Tien Tsin, with two stations on the way. From there to the capital it is a double

"From Lang-Fang to the capital, a distance of forty miles, there are no thickly congested districts, the country being dotted with small farms, while from the stations lying to the west of Nan-hai-dsy Park the western hills of Pe-chi-li are plainly visi ble, forming the first break in the land scape from the coast. The terminus of the line, Mia-kia-pu, is near the southern and principal entrance to Pekin, known as the Yung-ting-men gate. A huge pagoda surmounts the wall at this point, the embrasures of which are filled in with panels painted to represent cannon, while in the chambers of the pagoda are several old field pieces in a hopelessly rusty condition. In the hands of modern troops the city would be almost impregnable. The walls, which have a stone foundation, are fifty feet thick at the base and about forty feet high. They are defended by massive buttresses at intervals of 300 yards and there are nine gateways, of enormous size, leading into the city Each gate has on the outside a square enceinte, in which a somewhat smaller tower stands opposite to the gate tower. The total circumference of Pekin is twenty and threequarters miles and the area about twentyfive square miles."

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Ex-President and Mrs. Harrison have gone with their daughter to the Adirondacks where they will remain until October 1. Senator Chaffery's unvarying summer outfi consists of a suit of linen homespun, a Panama hat and a great green-lined umbrella. General Cronje amuses himself at St Helena with games of golf with other Boer prisoners. As the time of the players is unlimited they frequently spend whole days on the links.

Travel even on progressive American roads is full of annoyances. Here is a Boston woman who, on a short journey, has lost a handbag containing the ashes of her de eased husband. Dr. Charles H. Latimer of St. Elizabeth's

sylum, Washington, has been commissioned by the government to go to the Philippines to study and report upon the rumored effect of the climate of those islands upon the occidental brain. Corporal E. Mahey of the Second Somerse

egiment was thoroughly "shot up" in the South African war, but still lives to tell of it. In the battle of Colenso he had a bullet each arm, two in the head, another through one of his thumbs and a sixth in the leg. He lay four weeks in the hospital and then went to the front again.

Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, the new German minister to China, married an Amerean, as did his predecessor, the murdered Von Ketteler. The baroness, though born in London, is the daughter of a New Yorker Mr. Le Vinsen, a cousin of Governor Roose velt. Her husband was formerly connected with the German embassy at Washington.

The Chinese residents of San Francisco are going to sue the city for damages amounting in total to \$2,000,000, alleged to have been sustained by them by reason of loss of business and other burt caused by the recent United States in its foreign relations and quarantine of Chinatown instituted by the none will be more unflinchingly performed health authorities as a precaution against against the federal government.

POLITICAL SNAPSHOTS

Philadelphia Record: The populists in sebraska and South Dakota, having swallowed the democratic party, are altogether logical in refusing to divide the offices. The

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luggage goes with the corpus. New York Mail and Express: As yet Uncle Horace Boies of Iowa has not decided between ratifying the Kansas City ticket or striking out for the tall timber. There is a pleasure in the pathless woods nowadays for a statesman who doesn't care for a hostile encounter with destiny.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Originally, Croker was a genteel tough. He had his uses. Then he grew rich, the devil knows how, and set up for a vulgar swell. Now he is the merest flash sport of the la-da-dah variety, all shirt front and shiners, and quite bereft of brains. In the long run what Hill will do to him will be a plenty. Globe-Democrat: The best Hill could say

at Kansas City for the platform was: there are some issues democrate do not de sire to present as strong as others they can at least talk about something in this platform that is worthy of their approval." the feast is a failure the mustard and the toothpicks are recommended as not half bad.

Brooklyn Eagle: The vaudeville trust is omplete. The three managers who stood out have come in and all are in now. Till this trust breaks the vaudevilleans will have no engagements. Unhappily, the usual refirst twenty-seven miles it is particularly course of trust victims to Mr. Bryan will depressing, consisting, as it does, from not help them, for he is the one vaudeville the coast to Tien Tsin one vast mud flat, performer who is artist, manager, agent, unrelieved by tree or hillock. From the personal representative, in short, the whole

New York Sun: The populists of South Dakota and Nebraska have a neat idea of In their view it means that popufusion. but the democrats are welcome to furnish votes. Perhaps such a division, or want of

CRUELTY TO A CANDIDATE.

Brynn's Store of Worldly Goods In-Brooklyn Eagle (dem.)

McKinley prosperity falls like the rain upon the just and unjust. It is even more pervasive than the rain. It seems that a man is not able to keep it off by carrying an umbrella. That is the only explanation of the head line to a Bryanite journal, "Farmer Bryan Gets in His Wheat." A few years ago Mr. Bryan was an inconspicuous editor upon an Omaha paper, at a salary which is said to have been \$15 a week. He was present at the first convention which nominated William McKinley for president tempt providence by riding in them. With as a correspondent in the newspaper seats. every revolution of the wheels they threat- He had been a congressman, but he certainly ened to dislocate every bone in the body was not wealthy then. When he was nomidays they would have furnished the grand there was some curiosity as to whether he inquisitor with a matchless instrument of could afford car fares. His honorable and torture. Drawn by two mules these carts very distinguished poverty among candidates reached Pekin in two days. After passing was one of his chief recommendations to a Yang-Tsun, which is sixty li, or about large class of voters, who believed that at twenty miles from Tien Tsin, the road last they had found a candidate who knew and the present railway part company, the what it was to be a poor man and who could feel for their condition with his heart and dsy, the emperor's great hunting ground, not merely with his mouth. He was an improvement upon that old-fashioned figure, the American who had risen from the ranks. hope to obtain refreshment for man and He was an American still absolutely in the beast were Yang-Tsun, Ho-hsi-wu (forty ranks and honorably ambitious to rise. That miles from Tien Tein) and Ma-ton (about is the ideal of American civilization. How came Mr. Bryan to surrender that great advantage for the position of a modest capidistance of twenty-seven miles, the direct talist, with a farm yielding crops of wheat, road running through the village of Hsin- oats, red clover and alfalfa, ready for marho, an almost impassable route in some sea- ket? Since his defeat he has been a lecturer sons, owing to heavy inundations. These and has carned his living by honorable toil occur in the autumn, and then it is neces- upon the platform. But lecturers under orsary to take a more circuitous route through dinary conditions do not acquire farms in the village of Chang-Chia-Wau, a place four years; at least not in this part of the country. The farm must be the product of McKinley prosperity, which seems to have hit Mr. Bryan in his tenderest spot, his

It is only tair to record, however, that prosperity has not struck Mr. Bryan any such solar plexus blow as it receptly dealt out to that other statesman, Mr. Bailey of Texas. Mr. Bailey has come into a stock farm worth \$250,000 and he has his whole life long to pay for it in if he likes. By the side of that swelling prairie Mr. Bryan's five acres of wheat ready for the reaper are a very modest evidence. Still his farm puts the candidate in that class of capitalists denunciation of whom is a chief weapon in his arsenal. After he has been there long enough to get familiar with the country he won't think the capitalist such a dreadful fellow after all. And that would take half the wind out of the Bryan campaign.

LIGHTLY SAID.

Indianapolis Journal: When the mercury is flying high and breezes absent be, comes some thick-skinned braggart, crying, "Ha!

Philadelphia North American: Great Acor—I propose making a farewell tour of he provinces. What play would you ad-Critic-"Much Adleu About Nothing."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Another Chinese outrage" shouted Hobbe. "Where?" "Right here! The blamed Chink laundry-man has burned my shirt."

Detroit Free Press; "He was slways confident. I am told, that he would one day be reckoned a great poet."
"Confident! Why, he wrote his posthumous letters before he was 16 years old!"

Philadelphia Press: She stood in the doorway and her glance swept the remotest corners of the room. The lady in the wicker rocker watched her over her book until she turned and went back through the hall. murmured the lady then. "Would that her glance were a broom!"
For she had found it harder than usual
to get this particular maid to do any ma-terial sweeping.

Pittsburg Chronicle: "The Chinese impe rial troops are siding with the Boxers, "It seems to be the case," added Mr. falket, "that even if the troops did no exing themselves, they acted as seconds." Halket

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "They're going run the new hotel on the European "Heavens! I hope the plan doesn't in-

Philadelphia Press: "In the science of teaching," remarked the old pedagogue, "there was one point I always found it worth while to investigate."

one appertaining to a bent pin." Washington Star: "It must be conceded that modern warfare is far less inhuman than the fights our ancestors used to have."
"Yes." answered Oom Paul; "I don't be-lieve the proudest warriors of Greece or Rome ever enjoyed the luxury of retreat-ing in a private car."

GYPSYING. Clinton Scollard in New England Magazine. I have cast off the gyves that make Of every man smug Custom's slave; The sky, the wood, the upland brake, Are all the company I crave.

Or haply one who holds with me That man should not be fashion-bound; Who loves to rove God's forest free, And breathe the sweetness of the ground

Unfettered comrades, we shall find Our own where hillside rillets run, The brothers of the minstrel wind, The children of the vital sun. Our yearned-for goal will be revealed.
Somewhere in blue, thrush-haunted air;
And there our spirits will be healed
of the attrition wrought by care.

From harrowing rumors of red strife. From vauntings and all vexing din, From the contentious swirl of life. A dreamful respite we shall win.

And when, from gypsy wayfarings, We breast again the human flow. The solace of sweet wilding things Will cling about us as we go.