

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.  
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.  
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
Daily (with Sunday) for Year, \$5.00  
Daily (with Sunday) for Six Months, \$2.75  
Daily (with Sunday) for Three Months, \$1.50  
Saturday Bee, One Year, \$1.00  
Twenty-five Cent a Copy, One Year, \$1.00

Omaha, The Bee Building,  
South Omaha, City Hall Building, Twentieth and M Streets,  
Council Bluffs, 1012 First Street,  
Chicago, 1001 Union Building,  
New York, 435 Broadway,  
Washington, 614 Fourteenth Street.  
COMMUNICATIONS.  
Communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.  
Business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

REMITTANCES.  
Remit by draft, expressing or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. City check or bank check accepted in payment of all accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha, will not be accepted.  
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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.  
State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George H. Tascucci, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the following are complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of July, 1901, as follows:  

1.....	25,100	17.....	25,120
2.....	25,425	18.....	25,100
3.....	25,270	19.....	25,120
4.....	25,000	20.....	25,020
5.....	25,830	21.....	25,305
6.....	25,350	22.....	25,020
7.....	25,915	23.....	25,340
8.....	25,350	24.....	25,350
9.....	25,350	25.....	25,440
10.....	25,320	26.....	25,250
11.....	25,370	27.....	25,280
12.....	25,220	28.....	25,740
13.....	25,250	29.....	25,250
14.....	25,505	30.....	25,270
15.....	25,050	31.....	25,220
16.....	25,070		

  
Total..... 784,915  
Less unsold and returned copies..... 9,002  
Net total sales..... 775,913  
Net daily average..... 25,000  
1901, B. T. SCHMIDT,  
Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 21st day of July, A. D. 1901.  
M. B. Notary Public.

Parties leaving for 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.

Cedar Rapids is now the center of political gravity for Iowa politicians.

It is no longer a question of hot winds in August, but early frost in September.

Just wait until those new game warden can get in their work and listen to the howl that goes up from the out-of-season poachers.

There is an abundance of bills and claims before the South Omaha council, but a very slim prospect of raising the money to pay them.

From the number of early shoots it does not look as if any drought had interfered with the annual crop of candidates for the local offices in Douglas county.

Rudyard Kipling is advising the British politicians how to run their country. The politicians are afraid to tell Kipling how he might write poetry for fear they will start another eruption.

While the two-minute trotter may kick up the dust, the demand in all parts of the globe for the good old American mile keeps him well in the front in the race for equine supremacy.

Democratic and populist lawyers are not falling over each other in pursuit of the nomination for supreme judge. The appetite for office is as strong as ever, but few care to play a long shot for a winner.

All of the questions involved in the Schley inquiry are being exhaustively discussed and passed upon by the press of the country. The court of inquiry will meet September 12, merely for the discharge of a perfunctory duty.

No one can complain of snap judgment in the republican county nominations this year, since the committee has made the call for the primaries a full eight weeks in advance. As the primary election law requires only twenty days notice, this is certainly giving full measure.

Foreigners in Pekin are becoming alarmed over the hostile attitude of the Chinese, emboldened by the departure of the foreign troops. The foreign residents should not stampede. After the experience they have gone through the Chinese are not likely to invite another visit from the allied army.

Ex-Governor Stone of Missouri is out as a candidate for the democratic nomination for the presidency in 1904. The bee has been buzzing in the bonnet of the ex-governor for several years, but up to the present it never made enough of a disturbance to attract the attention of the men who direct the affairs of the party.

It is doubtless necessary for the engineers representing the interested capitalists to inspect the route of the proposed power canal that is to furnish electrical energy for Omaha manufacturing institutions, but the people of Omaha would prefer by far an assurance that they may inspect the finished plant within a reasonable time. The power plant will look better in operation than it does on paper.

It is impossible to agree with Senator Tillman in many of his views, but it is frankly impossible not to admire his qualities. He boldly defends lynching and also announces that the white people of his state, though in the minority, propose to rule the state, come what may. While other southern democrats are finding excuses for laws designed to disfranchise the blacks and deny such is their purpose, Tillman has the hardihood to say so.

## THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The commanding question, without any doubt, before the next congress, will be that of the tariff. This is plainly indicated by every expression of leading republicans and particularly by those who are nearest the administration. The best evidence of this is furnished in the recent interview with Senator Cullom of Illinois, a man whose influence in the senate is very great and who is something of a power with the administration.

Senator Cullom was a recent visitor to Canton, O., where he held an interview with President McKinley. According to the Associated Press report Mr. Cullom found the president favorable to some modifications of the tariff and particularly interested in a policy of reciprocity, which means necessarily a change in the tariff schedules in the interests of freer trade. In regard to this the secretary of agriculture is reported to have said that he had no doubt that the senate at its next session would ratify some of the treaties which have been negotiated and would favor others that are in process of negotiation.

In reference to this the secretary of agriculture is reported as saying that he had no doubt that congress would endorse some of the reciprocity arrangements already negotiated and that it would endorse others yet to be arranged. He did not anticipate any general tearing up of the tariff, but only such changes as are necessary, without opening up the whole question and without the disturbance to business that would attend a general revision. In other words, Senator Cullom, in common with republicans generally, does not think that it is necessary to make a general revision of the tariff, though it may be expedient to modify it in certain respects, as for instance the iron and steel schedules, which in the general judgment do not now need protection.

The particular significance of the utterances of Senator Cullom is due to the fact that they were made immediately after his conference with President McKinley. There have been intimations, more or less authoritative, that the president is in favor of some departure from the radical policy of protection and there seems to be no doubt that he is disposed to favor a reciprocity system that will abate certain protective principles in the interest of a closer commercial arrangement with other countries. There has been no direct intimation from President McKinley that he holds this position, but there is very good reason to believe that he is prepared to favor an economic policy that will bring the United States into closer commercial relations with other countries. Senator Cullom is pretty close to the president in this matter and his views in regard to it may be regarded as reflecting pretty accurately the position of the administration. From this point of view it seems pretty safe to predict that the influence of the administration will be exerted in behalf of the reciprocity treaties already negotiated, or such of them as promise to benefit our export trade.

## LIMITS OF RAILWAY COMBINATION.

The current Review of Reviews has an article contributed by H. T. Newcomb, editor of the Railway World, on "the recent great railway combinations" that throws some interesting light on the question how far the centralizing tendency can go, or rather, is likely to go in the near future. By grouping the different lines subject to common control if not common ownership, the author gives a graphic illustration of the extent to which consolidation has already been effected. The systems and mileage covering more than 5,000 miles of track are enumerated as follows:  
Vanderbilt system..... 19,455 miles  
Pennsylvania system..... 13,772 miles  
Morgan system..... 11,735 miles  
Morgan-Hill system..... 20,458 miles  
Harrison system..... 18,890 miles  
Gould system..... 12,795 miles  
The more important separate lines, some of them under the influence of the larger systems, foot up in addition something over 40,000 miles. After reviewing the history of the deals by which this result has been brought about Mr. Newcomb ventures this significant opinion:

It is not certain that the current movement in some instances, advanced further than the present economic situation justifies, that the method of effecting some of the recent combinations has not been extravagant, nor that some of the operations have not been inspired by the wish to secure speculative profits. The opportunity is so great, and has been so great, and so most notable industrial movements attach to themselves parasitic operations, it is quite probable that the ultimate analyses will show that some railway properties have been combined by extravagant issues of securities which have largely passed out of the hands of those who effected the combinations. Such combinations will eventually have to be reorganized under lower capitalization or may even fall to pieces of their own weight.  
While this judgment coincides with that already expressed by The Bee, the author goes further to express the conviction that for the present railroad consolidation must proceed along the lines now mapped on the group system. Absolute unification of all the roads in the country he declares to be far in the future if at all conceivable. Not many decades, he says, will probably elapse before the lines south of the Potomac and Ohio and east of the Mississippi are combined; another combination will include the east and west lines north of these rivers from the Atlantic to the grain-producing regions; another probable line of concentration will affect the lines connecting the Mississippi and the Pacific coast, one north and one south of the Iowa-Missouri boundary.

The most spectacular of all propositions and that most frequently announced is least likely. There will be no line under one management from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast. Such a combination would introduce the very competition that it is the purpose of the leaders of the railway world to prevent.

If this survey of the field is based on sound reason, and it is made by an expert in railway matters, the limits of railway consolidation have already been overtaken the industrial conditions that warrant them and further absorption will come slower, dependent upon trade expansion. After all it is the traffic of the country traversed upon which the railroad cannot advance far in advance of the development of the resources of the territory it covers.

## PROSPECTIVE REAL ESTATE VALUES.

Experience has demonstrated that in periods of business depression real estate is the first thing to go down and in periods of business prosperity real estate is the last thing to go up. This fact doubtless accounts for the slow appreciation in real estate values since the advent of general prosperity. It is quite natural that farming lands should feel the impulse of business improvement before town lots and city property. This applies especially to real estate in the far western states. An explanation of the comparatively light demand for city real estate may be found in the absorption of the available surplus of the country in the stocks and bonds issued by the syndicates and trusts controlling the vast industrial combinations. In Omaha the potential factors repressing real estate speculation have been the process of foreclosure that has followed the collapse of the boom in city property and excessive taxation. In other cities the drawbacks are gradually disappearing. A marked revival in activity in real estate is reported in New York, Chicago, St. Louis and nearly all of the large cities of the country. The general and pronounced depreciation in railway securities has directed attention to the greater stability of investments in real estate, especially the investment of trust funds.

## A Year of Plenty

Germany and France in Europe and by Japan and the Orient. The great density of population has often been cited as a reason why India could not improve greatly in an industrial way, but the countries which exceed it are those which are most highly developed along these lines. Some other explanation of the stagnation of that country must be looked for.

## THE EAST PRETENDS TO BELIEVE THAT THE WEST DOES NOT AMOUNT TO MUCH AND THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE EAST CONSTITUTE ALL THERE IS OF CONSEQUENCE OF THE UNITED STATES. WHEN IT IS REPORTED, HOWEVER, THAT THE CORN OR WHEAT CROP OF THE WEST IS LIKELY TO BE A FAILURE THE EAST SUDDENLY REMEMBERS THAT SUCH A CONDITION WILL LARGELY CUT OFF THEIR INCOME. THE WEST HAS HERETOFORE GIVEN EASTERN PROTECTIONISM SOME SEVERE JOLTS AND IS LIKELY TO DELIVER MORE. THE WEST IS COMING AND MUST HAVE A CLEAR TRACK.

The cool weather and the rains have enabled Nebraskans to take a calm survey of the situation and the result is the opinion that the state is not nearly so hard hit as had been thought. It comes out of the ordeal on the whole in as good shape if not better than any other state in the union. With a bumper crop of wheat, plenty of hay and from half a crop to better of corn there is nothing the matter with Nebraska.

Secretary Wilson advises Nebraska farmers to raise cannae, a plant used in tanning hides. The soil of the state is suited to it and when the plant is raised some enterprising men should proceed to use it on the hides from South Omaha's packing houses. There is no reason why this should not be one of the largest tanning centers in the world.

## HOT WEATHER DRESS REFORM.

Move to Take the Starch Out of the High Collar.  
Philadelphia Press.  
The past few years have seen a number of sensible reforms in the manner of dressing in hot weather. This reform has affected the apparel of men and women alike. It has brought in the shirtwaist for both sexes and encouraged the wearing of loose-fitting, cool, light garments. The desire for the comfort and peace of mind of the wearer has been great, and as a consequence good health and good temper have been promoted.

## To Make Happiness Complete.

The Canned Salmon Trust is the newest. Plans to cut out the salt and excise duty on canned salmon. The board of directors keeps thoroughly up-to-date.

## Working a Cinch.

The Coal trust needs smashing; it has put up coal 10 cents a ton but will not let it out for 15 cents. It did not even need the money.

## Deceitfully Kind, You Know.

Washington Post.  
It is deceitfully nice in the British consul at Manila to worry over our responsibility in the Philippines. It shows such a nice, neighborly spirit, you know.

## Balancing the Account.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.  
"The loss to the farmers," we were told during the late drought, "is reaching up into the hundreds of millions of dollars." "The recent rains," we are now told by the same senders of dispatches, "have been worth hundreds of millions of dollars to the farmers." Then, it seems, the farmers have no balance to collect on Nature.

## Facing the Future.

Louisville Courier-Journal.  
Maryland democrats follow those of Ohio in ignoring Mr. Bryan and the platforms of 1896 and 1900. But Maryland convention was held subsequently to that of Ohio. They have long been known to be in favor of letting the dead past bury its dead and turning their faces to the future. And Maryland and Ohio are but the beginning in this forward march.

## American Brooms and Masale.

New York Tribune.  
American brooms sweep clean. They have swept Havana entirely clear of yellow fever and the Cubans have learned such lessons in scrubbing and in sanitary precautions that they are not likely to be tripped up by this pestilential malady in the tropics. In the West Indies and to exist no longer as a menace to the health and prosperity of the ports of our southern states. Spain was never sufficiently energetic in its efforts to stamp out disease. A thoroughly cleaned Cuba will be almost an earthly paradise.

## Criminals Turned Loose.

Buffalo Express.  
Trial by jury is not the law in Hawaii, but it is required by the constitution of the United States. According to Federal Judge Gear of Hawaii has released on habeas corpus petition all prisoners sentenced after the resolution of annexation was signed by the president, on the ground that they did not have a legal jury trial. The oddest trial in the history of the islands is that of Porto Rican criminals of the United States supreme court. It is one of the queer complications which have resulted from the apparent compromise of opinions in the supreme court's decision.

## Going Abroad for Home News.

Philadelphia Times.  
One looks in vain in the newspapers of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and other drought-inflicted states for confirmation of the stories sent out last week from the court pits in Chicago and New York to the effect that corn was burned down to the ground, streams dried up, cattle dying by the thousands and other similar calamity howlings. Leading newspapers in Kansas and Missouri did not even make first page features of the drought and there does not appear to be even one editor who agrees with the lightning calculators in Chicago and New York that the losses have been so enormous. Western farmers no longer depend upon a single crop and even the absolute failure of the corn crop would not be a temporary check to the prosperity of the Missouri valley. Sure it is no commerce of any consequence can be expected until the river is put in navigable condition and opened to its mouth. "That will happen when Gabriel blows his horn in the morning," it would cost more money to make the Missouri navigable than to dig a canal as capacious as the Erie. It would be still cheaper to build a double track freight road from Fort Benton to the mouth of the Missouri at St. Louis and have it operated at actual cost for the benefit of the population in the Missouri valley. Sure a road would be navigable winter and summer, while the river could be operated its entire length only six months of the year.

## Navigating the Missouri.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.  
The editor of The Omaha Bee lives where he has a view of the Missouri river in all its brown, turbulent beauty, the whole year round. So it is to be presumed that he speaks with a knowledge born of long, if not loving, intimacy when he says—speaking of the recent report of the Missouri river commission that corn was burned down to the ground in the Missouri valley. Sure it is no commerce of any consequence can be expected until the river is put in navigable condition and opened to its mouth. "That will happen when Gabriel blows his horn in the morning," it would cost more money to make the Missouri navigable than to dig a canal as capacious as the Erie. It would be still cheaper to build a double track freight road from Fort Benton to the mouth of the Missouri at St. Louis and have it operated at actual cost for the benefit of the population in the Missouri valley. Sure a road would be navigable winter and summer, while the river could be operated its entire length only six months of the year.

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## THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, UNDER ITS PRESENT DIRECTION, IS CERTAINLY SOMETHING MORE AND BETTER THAN A MERELY PERFORMING AND ORNAMENTAL BRANCH OF NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION. IT HAS 10,000 AGENTS IN THE FIELD IN TOUCH WITH THE CROP DEVELOPMENT AND IS EMPLOYING ALL THE RESOURCES AT ITS COMMAND TO SUMMARIZE THE SITUATION AS AS SPEEDILY AS POSSIBLE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CONCERNED. NOT CONTENT TO RELY ENTIRELY UPON WHAT HIS AGENTS ARE DOING SECRETARY WILSON HAS STARTED ON A PERSONAL TOUR OF THE CORN BELT, TO STEADY HIS CONCLUSIONS FROM HIS OWN OBSERVATIONS. HIS INVESTIGATION WILL TAKE TEN DAYS OR TWO WEEKS AND WE MAY RELY UPON HIS REPORTS AS TRUSTWORTHY. ACTIVITY OF THIS KIND IS RATHER DISCOURAGING TO THE MARKET MANIPULATORS. THEY DID MANAGE TO GET IN A LITTLE FINE WORK FOR A WEEK OR TWO AND REPRESENT THE COUNTRY AS ENROUTE AT EXPRESS SPEED FOR THE "MIDNIGHT HOWEWS," BUT WE DO NOT THINK THEY HAVE GAINED MUCH HARM, AND WITH THE CLEAR COLD LIGHT OF FACT TURNED ON THE SITUATION THEIR OCCUPATION IS AT LEAST TEMPORARILY GONE.

The recent rains have been of incalculable value. They were too late for early corn in the prospering section, as it detracts to that more lately planted, and as there has been more than an early corn this year that means a great deal. Secretary Wilson recommends improving opportunity while the rain falls, as well as when the wheat is in, and tells farmers that, even when the gauge of results, the Almighty's destroyed a second crop may be planted, which will yield rich stores of fodder for cattle and go a long way toward feeding off distress in the winter that is approaching. Succulent cornstalks are not exactly the

Philadelphian Press.  
The past few years have seen a number of sensible reforms in the manner of dressing in hot weather. This reform has affected the apparel of men and women alike. It has brought in the shirtwaist for both sexes and encouraged the wearing of loose-fitting, cool, light garments. The desire for the comfort and peace of mind of the wearer has been great, and as a consequence good health and good temper have been promoted.

## LIGHTS AND SHADES IN GOTHAM.

## Glimpses of Straggled Life in Greater New York.

When a new police captain is appointed in Brooklyn saloon keepers along the line prepare to dig up. The captain must have a "token of esteem," usually a gold, diamond-tipped star, costing from \$1,000 to \$2,000. "A captain," says a Brooklyn "sage," is appointed and assigned to the command of a precinct which, in most cases, he has never been into before and in which he is not known to anybody. Yet he is less than two weeks' usual stay in the precinct before he has made his mark. He and they lay awake nights thinking out a way to show him how very dear he is to them. Then a hall is hired, a banquet served and at the end of it the "honored guest" of the "business men" of the precinct who have left their barstenders in charge of their warehouses and banks and factories while they attend, is presented with a diamond badge.

An interesting little story is told of one of the recently made captains in Brooklyn by the "sage." It seems that after this man was appointed he was hard pressed for money. The word was passed around among the "business men" of the precinct that they should subscribe for the "token of esteem" and they were starting in to do so. He didn't want any diamond badge or anything in that line; what he needed most was ready money. If it was all the same to the "business men" he would like to have his money in the form of a diamond badge. He realized, however, that this might lead to a lot of unpleasant talk and maybe cause trouble. But one of the ward men of the precinct, who as a committee of the "business men" had smoothed out the happy idea which resulted in the diamond badge, was a close friend of another captain, who had been presented with a diamond badge only a short time before. The ward man went to this captain and secured the loan of his badge.

The "business men" of the precinct were then told to go ahead subscribing for the badge and when it had been "raised" the ball was hired and the banquet was held. Then the captain was presented with the diamond badge and everybody was happy. The next day the ward man took the badge back to the other captain, while the first captain went off to the bank to make a "fat deposit."

## PERSONAL NOTES.

Count Boni de Castellane's mission in life appears to be to keep the Gould fortune within reasonable limits.

Mr. Frick, who now controls four-fifths of the coke production in Pennsylvania, bids fair to rival old King Coal.

Carrie Nation has decided to take her medicine and pay for it on the installment plan, at the rate of \$5 a month for thirty months.

Ex-Speaker Reed and Secretary Long will be the principal speakers at the Old Home week celebration of Portland, Me., on August 15.

A friend of Pasteur's in Paris says that the man who was to revolutionize chemistry stood fourteenth in a list of twenty-two boys in his high school at Dijon and was the "weak" in chemistry.

Prof. George C. Tilden, the expert mineralogist of Denver, who was recently reported to have gone insane in San Francisco on his return from Salvador, is a nephew of the late Samuel J. Tilden.

The festive young man is such a scarce sight in the east that the hotel proprietors will give a handsome youth with a dress suit case way down rates to stay over Sunday and ogle the summer girls.

Governor Taft of the Philippine commission when at Yale, it is said, was uniformly successful in athletic and classroom competitions and was of such a likable disposition as to be a general favorite.

The Milwaukee Wisconsin says of the late George H. Yenowine of that city: "He was the original inventor of illustrated journalism in the west, and did for years what others had often attempted and failed in—made a literary publication pay in Milwaukee."

John Morley rarely "takes his walks abroad" without one or more of his pet dogs, to which he is devotedly attached. He has a lot of journalistic days his favorite dog always accompanied him to his office, waiting patiently for him until the day's work was over and it was time for the homeward journey.

Perry Belmont has organized his servants as a household army and has placed at the garden as chief. The station which has been established is supplied with a lifeboat, buoys and all the latest appurtenances for getting people out of the water in a hurry. The crew is being drilled daily by an instructor.

Although Ibsen is best known in England and the United States as a dramatist, the Norwegian love him also as a poet. Edward Gregson has set some of his most beautiful music to Ibsen's lyrics, and "Peer Gynt" is full of the romance and ardor of the singer. Ibsen used to take an eccentric delight in wearing the pink of fashion, his ties, his coat, his shoes and his hat have always been irreproachable.

## A Year of Plenty

It is said that Mr. Morgan sent out invitations to the interests which have taken part in the pool, when, after a consultation with President Schwab, a definite policy toward the strikers was decided upon.

Mr. Morgan has still a large quantity of steel securities which have not been marketed. Nearly \$100,000,000 of the stock is still supposed to be in the hands of the underwriting syndicate. The total issue is \$500,000,000 of common stock and \$500,000,000 of preferred. Of this there has been issued of the common stock \$208,470,000 and of the preferred stock \$258,450,000.

## "STANDING UP TO BE COUNTED."

## Preliminary Census of Bryanites in the Buckeye State.

Chicago Chronicle (Item).  
When it was announced a few weeks ago that the particular friends of Mr. Bryan, including the populist faction, would hold a state convention in Chicago to nominate a democratic ticket in opposition to the republican ticket the Chronicle declared that it was the best thing they could do. They were invited to stand up and be counted.  
It was a matter of interest to ascertain how many—that is, what proportion of the democratic party in Ohio—were opposed to the action of the democratic convention in repudiating the Kansas City platform and what is popularly known as "Bryanism." This fact could be determined only by an independent movement through a state convention to nominate a Bryanite-silverite-populist state ticket.  
The attendance at such a convention would begin to indicate the strength of that element in Ohio politics as opposed to the regular democratic ticket. The indication would be the number of votes which the candidates of the bolting faction might receive at the polls next November.

The convention has been held. As an indication of the length of the democratic opposition to the regular democratic ticket it filled all sensible expectations. The "convention" met in a hotel building of the usual proportions. Most of the delegates stood up or occupied seats on the floor. The newspaper reporters were more numerous than the members of the "convention."

The vote for the ticket nominated on this occasion will be much less in proportion to the full democratic vote than the number of those who attended in the democratic state convention. It is only a small number of enthusiasts and cracks into a convention which represents but an infinitesimally smaller part of the voters.  
It is probable that if an open convention should be called in Chicago to endorse the resolutions adopted at "Bryan" headquarters the other day it would have as many responsible attendants (not including city hall employees) as were present at the Ohio bolting convention.

## POINTED REMARKS.

Detroit Press (Press). "Several expeditious Mr. Sassafras are trying to find the north pole," remarked the summer "sage." "Who lost it?" asked the honest farmer's wife.

Puck. "Madge—She just poses around the beach all the time and never thinks of going for a swim." "What's she doing?" "She's posing for the photographers." "Who lost it?" asked the honest farmer's wife.

Pittsburg Chronicle. Mr. Hliland—There has been a rumormongering in the neighborhood of my hall." "Oh, yes; all things come to him who waits."

Chicago Tribune. "Yes, I come 'blame' him," said the man last week. "Rattlesnake bit him." "Did you try the Pasteur treatment on him?" "I think we did, but I'm not sure. Is that Latin for whiskey?"

Cleveland Plain Dealer. "The Younger brothers are traveling for a tombstone factory." "Well, say, I hope they are not going to push their business along by starting cemeteries."

Denver Times; City Editor—Jack, I want you to go up in a balloon, touch fire to the gas bag when it's full and let the air out and write up the experience of falling to the ground. I'll raise your salary when you come back.

## THE OLD GAG.

Boston Transcript.  
Friday, when the circus comes, With its charlats and drolls, Try to catch a young fellow. And the clown that makes us laugh, For you know he always can, Then we'll see the great parade, Then we'll buy some lemonade, And the kind they always drink Is so beautifully pink, Only we really must know How and why they make it so.

Father says he used to go To the circus years ago, Doesn't care about it now; Only goes to see a row, Nothing there he wants to see; Only goes because it pleases Mother, she dislikes it too; Only goes because I do, And the kind they always drink Is so beautifully pink, Only we really must know How and why they make it so.

An important decision relating to suit for libel has been handed down in the supreme court by Justice McAdams, who has long experience on the bench and thorough knowledge of the law and of the intricacies of the courts. The court sets forth clearly that it is not enough for a plaintiff to allege libel and then go to trial expecting to prove that some part of the article in question has injured him when the whole article is of necessity set forth in the complaint. The decision is made in the case of Sara Jane Faherty against a New York newspaper. She was waitress of an apartment house and the article complained of was published on April 8, 1899. The attorney for the defendant asked for a bill of particulars, contending that the plaintiff must first clearly show in the complaint what and what was that injured her. With this view Justice McAdams concurs. He says: "The defendant is entitled to a bill of particulars setting forth what portions of the article mentioned in the complaint are to be libelious, or in lieu thereof the may set up that every word or statement in the article is false and untrue."

The World reports that J. Pierpont Morgan has formed a \$200,000,000 pool to support the steel stocks during the long fight which he expects to have with the Amalgamated association. The operations of this pool against the comparative weakness of United States steel are such that the stock market during the great declines which have taken place in the last fortnight. The pool has taken every share of stock offered below the market price. This means that the pool has bought this week in the open market nearly 200,000 shares of the stock.

With \$40,000,000 cash—20 per cent of the pool's resources—it expects to be able to sustain the market, no matter what bad news or industrial depression may come during the summer.

While the composition of Mr. Morgan's pool cannot be ascertained definitely, it is said to include J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the Bank of Commerce, the Morton Trust company, Thomas P. Ryan, P. A. B. Widener, Moore & Schley,

The Chase National Bank, Bell & Co. and A. A. Housman & Co.

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Chicago Chronicle (Item).  
When it was announced a few weeks ago that the particular friends of Mr. Bryan, including the populist faction, would hold a state convention in Chicago to nominate a democratic ticket in opposition to the republican ticket the Chronicle declared that it was the best thing they could do. They were invited to stand up and be counted.  
It was a matter of interest to ascertain how many—that is, what proportion of the democratic party in Ohio—were opposed to the action of the democratic convention in repudiating the Kansas City platform and what is popularly known as "Bryanism." This fact could be determined only by an independent movement through a state convention to nominate a Bryanite-silverite-populist state ticket.  
The attendance at such a convention would begin to indicate the strength of that element in Ohio politics as opposed to the regular democratic ticket. The indication would be the number of votes which the candidates of the bolting faction might receive at the polls next November.

The convention has been held. As an indication of the length of the democratic opposition to the regular democratic ticket it filled all sensible expectations. The "convention" met in a hotel building of the usual proportions. Most of the delegates stood up or occupied seats on the floor. The newspaper reporters were more numerous than the members of the "convention."

The vote for the ticket nominated on this occasion will be much less in proportion to the full democratic vote than the number of those who