

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily (without Sunday) One Year, \$5.00; Six Months, \$3.00; Three Months, \$1.75; Single Copies, 5c.

OFFICES: Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, City and Building, Twentieth and M Street, Chicago, 102 City Building, New York, Temple Court, Washington, 104 Fourteenth Street.

COMMUNICATIONS: Communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS: Business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

REMITTANCES: Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Copy-right stamps accepted in payment of all accounts.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George B. Tschupp, 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, 1901, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number of copies, Total, and Less unsold and returned copies. Total for July 1901 is 784,015.

Net total sales, 775,013. Net daily average, 25,000. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of July, A. D. 1901. M. H. 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.

Kansas is always suffering. At present it is suffering from a car famine. Unless all signs fall the Ak-Sar-Ben festivities of 1901 will be a record-breaker.

The thermometer is well behaved at present. One such spree as that of July should be enough to last for a decade.

The latest fad to be introduced in the High school is automatic bells and clocks. It is hoped this automatic fad will not extend to the teachers.

An enterprising thief stole \$250,000 worth of gold bars from a San Francisco smelter. That thief has the correct modern idea—there is no use operating on a small scale.

The warring factions in Venezuela are now at the proclamation stage. The casualties up to date consist of a few sheets of paper and a couple of over-worked typewriters.

Great Britain has balked at the last moment on signing the agreement which is expected to settle the troubles in China. Great Britain is as coy as a prize fighter in search of free advertisement.

The most profitable industry in the United States marshal's office seems to be in the arrest and conveyance to the federal court of Indians charged with smuggling liquor into the Winnebago reservation.

High railroad officials have again decreed that no passes shall be given to shippers. The contracting freight officials are supposed to know that the word "small" belongs just in front of the word "shipper."

A leopard cannot change its spots, but he can be changed for him with a paint brush. The South Omaha city council may reorganize itself once more, but it will still be recognized as the same old city council.

Twenty human beings lost their lives by gasoline explosion in a Philadelphia tenement block. The same thing is liable to occur at any time in Omaha for want of systematic regulation in the storage of explosive oils and periodic official inspection of premises.

The Ohio man who whipped up his horse to get across the track ahead of a train with a load of nitro-glycerine succeeded in the attempt. Load and man made a sudden disappearance as the flume, but in the language of the surgeon, "the operation was a success."

Nebraska City is enjoying its water-tight Sunday observance hugely. Inasmuch as the Hyvermen and undertakers refused to hire their horses and hearse, parties who want an outing pass themselves off as doctors and thus get the exclusive privilege of desecrating the Sabbath.

After advertising for several weeks the fire and police commission has been unable to procure the much-needed horses of standard dimensions and requisite speed for the use of the fire department. Sooner or later the fire department will have to be equipped with automobiles.

The professional revolutionists in the Philippines have not all of them learned that it is a trade without profit where the United States is involved. General Malvar has issued a manifesto in which he promises the natives great things, but those of them who have come into active contact with the business end of the United States army will need a large amount of showing before they are ready to believe.

FOREIGN VIEW OF THE STRIKE.

The strike of the steel workers is regarded with a good deal of interest abroad and it is needless to say that there would be no regret on the part of the American iron and steel manufacturers if the strike should extend and be protracted. One German paper has expressed the hope that for the sake of the German iron and steel industry the strike here would continue with increasing intensity and undoubtedly there is the same feeling in other countries.

Foreign manufacturers are more solicitous than ever regarding American competition since the organization of the American Steel trust and they are naturally hopeful that the strike will have the effect of relieving them of this competition by crippling the iron and steel industry here.

That such will be the result if the strike extends and is long continued there can be no doubt. "It requires no expert in finance or trade," observes the Springfield Republican, "to see that a serious disaster to the iron and steel industry of the United States, brought about by the quarrels of the Steel trust with a trust of workmen, would injure severely the prosperity of the country by curtailing the foreign trade in iron and steel and by impairing the capacity of the trust to pay the enormous interest charges on its capital stock."

A prolonged contest between the Steel trust and its union employees would certainly be most damaging, perhaps utterly destructive, to our foreign trade in iron and steel and it would probably take years to recover the lost ground. This is the most serious phase of the contest, though depression of the trust securities might prove calamitous.

Meanwhile the situation shows little change. There is still talk of a possible settlement, but it does not appear to have any very substantial basis. The delay in issuing a general strike order may be a favorable indication, or it may simply mean that the officials of the Amalgamated association are not yet fully prepared to make so radical a move. As to the officials of the steel corporations they have given no sign of a disposition to settle upon any other conditions than they have already proposed. So far as can be judged from surface indications, therefore, there is no promise of an early termination of the contest.

THE MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

The republicans of Maryland are not assured of victory this year, but they have bravely announced their position on national questions, whereas the democratic platform deals chiefly with state matters. The Maryland republicans are in hearty accord with the domestic and foreign policies of the national administration and with republican tariff and currency principles. There is no trimming or evasion in their platform and while they will make the campaign chiefly on national questions they undoubtedly will not avoid discussion of state affairs.

The democratic campaign will be under the management of former United States Senator Gorman, who is one of the most skillful and adroit politicians in the entire country. Mr. Gorman desires to succeed Senator Wellington and will do the best political work of which he is capable to that end, but it is doubtful if he now has as much influence as formerly. He is a most successful politician, however. The democrats of Maryland are committed to the policy of negro disfranchisement, which ought to assure their defeat, though possibly it will have no very material effect.

The Maryland campaign will be of less general interest than some other state contests, but the result will not be altogether unimportant.

NOT FOR ANNEXATION.

General Gomez has denied the report that he had described himself as an annexationist. He admits that there are many Cubans who desire annexation, but neither he nor Senor Palma are among them and he implies that none of the chiefs of the revolution are annexationists. Gomez is fully in accord with existing conditions. He holds that the Platt amendment settled the question of the future political relations of Cuba with the United States and he evidently regards the arrangement that has been made as final.

Whether it is final, however, may depend a good deal upon future commercial relations. If the United States declines to make liberal tariff concessions to Cuba it is not to be doubted that the annexation sentiment there will grow and may become so strong with the people that they will insist on urging this country to make the island American territory. At present the annexationists are the sugar and tobacco growers, the property holders and those engaged in business who believe their interests would be benefited if Cuba were a part of the United States. If industrial and commercial development are retarded because the products of the island are not shown special favor in the American market, annexation would undoubtedly become very popular and a very earnest attempt be made to turn the island over to this country. It by no means follows, of course, that the attempt would succeed, for the interests here that are now prepared to oppose granting any concessions to the sugar and tobacco of Cuba would even more vigorously oppose annexation.

The question of our future commercial relations with Cuba, therefore, has a very great deal to do with determining whether the present political arrangement is final. That question will be decided at the next session of congress. At this time no one seems to have any definite idea as to what may be done. What the Cubans want is well understood. They ask that their sugar and tobacco be admitted to the American market free or with a merely nominal duty, urging that it will be a better policy and a cheaper one to give Cuba the means of selling her products than to send there men of war and soldiers to put down anarchy. The reply to this is that such a policy would result in destroying the American sugar

and tobacco interests and these propose to fight such a policy with all the power and influence they have.

The importance of this matter cannot easily be overestimated. No one can foresee with certainty the possible difficulties and dangers involved in it. The representative in this country of the Economic associations of Cuba says: "The principal cause of revolution in Cuba has ever been of an economic character, so serious and so intense that Spain has found herself powerless to find a remedy for it. The problem is not rendered less difficult and perplexing by change of conditions."

THE WICKEDEST CITY.

Tent Evangelist Merton Smith declares that Omaha is the wickedest city he has ever visited. When Mr. Smith reaches Denver, the Colorado capital will be the wickedest city; when he reaches Salt Lake, the city of the saints will be the wickedest city, and by the time he reaches San Francisco the metropolis of the Golden Gate will have become the most wicked of wicked cities.

In this respect Evangelist Smith is no different from other evangelists whose stock in trade is to discover and convert the most wicked city. The city in which these itinerant preachers are located for the time being is always the wickedest, just as the last congress is the worst congress or the last legislation the worst legislation ever known.

These touring evangelists do not hesitate about administering a coat of black wash to every city where they happen to pitch their tents. It is essential to the success of their mission that they should be emotional and sensational and paint in glaring colors the vice that permeates humanity in every community, and especially in the larger cities; to depict every town as a modern Sodom and Gomorrah and roast its officials in red-hot crucibles.

As a matter of fact Omaha is an orderly and well governed city and will compare favorably in this respect with any other city of like population. It will certainly bear comparison with Kansas City, St. Paul, Denver and other cities of the west. From a moral and religious standpoint it will rank infinitely higher than Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco or other cosmopolitan American cities.

In the matter of open vice and drunkenness no American city can approach London, Liverpool and cities on the European continent. Evangelist Smith is doubtless familiar with the conditions in these large European cities, and yet he has the assurance to come to Omaha and denounce the city as the wickedest on the globe. There is some consolation in the prospect that Omaha will only remain the wickedest city until this modern Jeremiah reaches the next wicked city.

The government crop reports indicate that even among experts, who are supposed to have the best means of information, there is considerable doubt about the extent of damage to the corn crop. Corn is at a stage in which only time can develop how much, if at all, it is damaged in some sections. In every state in the corn belt scattered showers have saved portions of the crop from damage, while other fields in the same neighborhood even are practically unharmed. With favorable weather from now on it is a safe prediction, so far as Nebraska and Iowa are concerned, at least, that the loss has been fully discounted. Eastern papers and speculators who depend upon alarmist reports for their information can certainly find the most prosperous collection of "starving" humanity in the world if they will only come out into this country.

One feature of the steel strike which has not been discussed to any great extent up to the present is forcing itself to the front. The losses to the men in wages and to the company in decreased output has been figured out, but the loss in the form of shrinkage of values of the combine stock runs into the millions and will be millions more in case the strike becomes general. Financial houses back of the combine are said to have raised a pool of \$300,000,000 to protect the stock. In other words these men must stand ready to buy in that amount of stock when it is thrown out by timid investors. The investor loses, but the big fry, when they have secured the stock at a discount, will settle the strike and scoop in a handsome profit.

Omaha has been banking so often and so long on futures and options in power canal projects that it would hardly be prudent now to stake its future on the Fremont canal as a foregone conclusion. While The Bee has been in position at all times to unfold the plans of the promoters, it has been willing to let its more enterprising and less reliable contemporaries have the credit of the exclusive exploitation of the negotiations, liches and counter-liches that have advanced or retarded the power canal. When this project attains tangible shape and the negotiations are concluded The Bee will publish all the particulars and point out all the important advantages that will accrue therefrom to the people within the sphere of its influence.

The authorities are having some difficulty locating the exact boundary of the Louisiana purchase. As a matter of fact it is a good thing to have the question settled, but as the United States owns all the adjoining land and has no intention of parting title there will never be any trouble about the line fence.

The rain-prayer remedy did not pan out in St. Louis. A light shower fell in spots two weeks before prayer and no rain has fallen since. The bible says "The prayers of the righteous availeth much," and the only inference that can be drawn from the premises is that the Missourians do not trot in that class.

The governor of Georgia appears to have at last become awake to the necessity of allowing the orderly machinery of the law to operate in cases where negroes are involved. He has ordered

out the militia to prevent any lynching when a colored man in that state is brought out for trial. Demonstrations that the law can and will furnish an adequate remedy for crime will in time check if not eradicate the lynching habit.

Fall of Corn Kings.

Brooklyn Eagle. Kings of corn-corn seem to last about a year on an average. Because the corn keeps right on growing as if it did not know it was cornered.

Troubles of Trust Kings.

Kansas City Star. The fierce anger which J. Pierpont Morgan displayed on Saturday rather tends to prove that multi-millionaires like everybody else have annoyances and troubles of their own.

Consumer Pays the Freight.

New York World. Last year's coal strike settlement increased the cost of production 10 cents a ton. The operators have increased the wholesale price 10 cents per month for five successive months.

Praise from Sir Hubert.

Philadelphia Record. General MacArthur's tribute to patriotic soldiers' high courage and American idealism in the Philippines is praised from Sir Hubert Stanley. No soldier of the republic is better qualified to pronounce the verdict: "Well done!"

Provokes the Frenzied Feeling.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. Between the silliness of his "farmers' trust" proposals, the rottenness of his bookkeeping, and the rapidity of his vibrations between millionarism and bankruptcy, Phillips, the alleged Corn King, Elijah Bowie in his ability to give steady-going people a very tired feeling.

More Glory in Dispute.

St. Paul Globe. A rainmaker in Nebraska has been working a night of us and we kept watch. We upper atmosphere of the people, but we could see the ice floating around and over the buildings. It kept jammed and raised the water until 8:30 p. m., when it broke. Then was when we saw ice moving. It had piled on top, layer after layer, during the jam, and we could see three stories of 16-foot ice floating down with trees, boats, and men on one cake two dogs, poor things, howling.

"After this jam started the water fell twenty feet in thirty minutes, twenty feet banks of ice along the river, twenty feet high and ten feet wide. The water was so clear that the bluff eastern exposure of that section of the Rocky Mountain range. The Nicholas quadrangle is a section of Nicholas county, West Virginia, on the western slopes of the Allegheny mountains. Topographically it is an excellent example of well marked ruggedness, fully developed and complex drainage system. Besides being an accurate map of the locality, its characteristics as a physiographic type ought to make it useful in educational work."

Cuban Independence and Sugar.

St. Paul Pioneer Press. When the people of Cuba see the sugar planters of Porto Rico getting about \$20 a ton more for their sugar in United States ports than the Cubans can get, the latter will begin to query whether a lame and propped-up "independence" is half as sweet as would be a stalwart union with the United States, accompanied by perhaps \$20,000,000 additional income to themselves.

Business on a Steady Footing.

Philadelphia Ledger. Despite rumors of a corn famine, great industrial disturbances and excitement in the stock market, business now appears to be on a steadier footing and prosperity more general than was the case a year ago. In this way only can the fact that the business failures in July last passed were fewer in number by ninety-six, and nearly \$2,000,000 less in aggregate amount than in July of 1900, be explained.

Not So Decadent After All.

New York Tribune. France is the only great nation in Europe that has had the strength of mind and of purpose to establish a republican form of government. It is the only nation on earth which has made successful attempts to solve the problem of the unequal distribution of wealth, based upon the unequal distribution of land. Its percentage of pauperism is the lowest in Europe, its percentage of individual efficiency in production is the highest among the great nations.

Tom Reed's Idea of Success.

In a letter appended to a sketch of the late William L. Wilson, former Speaker Reed says: "I had great respect for Mr. Wilson because he had convictions and was true to them. There were some men who were pathetic in his last struggle, death-struck as he was, with that greatest of all human forces, popular feeling gone wrong. That feeling is doomed to revolution does not lessen its power. Human life is too short for vainly trying to exclude from your path any man who is not a man of dark nights cover the earth with clouds before the truth is ripened into fruitage. He is happier who is wrong when others are wrong; but no Darwinian 'survival of the fittest' will ever convince the many man that there are exploits of a higher than happiness. Doing your duty and facing the consequences, is success itself."

CUTTING LOOSE FROM BRYAN.

Maryland Strikes the Pace Set by the Buckeye State. New York Tribune. The democrats of Maryland had lost no time in seconding the notice of disavowal served on Colonel W. J. Bryan by the democrats of Ohio. Three weeks ago at Columbus the Ohio democrats challenged Colonel Bryan's pretensions to continued leadership by excluding from any platform any mention of the "peerless commander" name or any reference to the party policy which his presidential candidacies in 1896 and 1900 had made "paramount." At Columbus a minority of six delegates out of fifty refused to endorse from any platform any mention of the "peerless commander" name or any reference to the party policy which his presidential candidacies in 1896 and 1900 had made "paramount."

That this era of industrial consolidation has only just come into its strength is shown by the fact that of the total capitalization \$3,075,410,000 was created in the two years, 1899 and 1900, and, judging by what has been done during the first half of the present year, it would seem that the tremendous capitalization of industrialists prior thereto only represented consolidation capitalized in its infancy.

Thus we have the United States Steel corporation capitalized this year at \$1,041,000,000, including bonds and stock, while corporations with \$50,000,000 capital have sprung into existence with a rapidity that is startling. It must be remembered that a large proportion of these new corporations result from a merging together of previously created companies. At the same time this process has almost invariably resulted in an increase of capitalization, certainly not less than 25 per cent on the average.

Take the Steel trust as an example. It is the largest and best known of the industrial corporations. Here the companies consolidated had an aggregate capitalization in stocks and bonds of \$1,019,000,000, of which about \$100,000,000 remained unissued. The present corporation has a capitalization in bonds and stock of \$1,041,000,000, practically all issued and outstanding. So in the shuffle which brought the Steel trust to life there was an increase in capitalization of \$322,000,000, or nearly 40 per cent.

No one will contend that the actual value of the properties combined is greater because of such increased paper capitalization. The virtual monopoly secured, together with the economies in production made possible by doing things on a vast scale, may, and doubtless does, enable these trusts to earn a greater return on their actual value, whatever that may be. Shorn of all side issues and considerations, the present method of organizing industrial corporations is an effort to capitalize the future and make the present pay the cost.

WHEN THE ICE WENT OUT.

Summer Breaking Winter's Grip on the Yukon River.

A graphic account of what winter means in the frigid Klondike region is given in a letter received on Wednesday by Mrs. Mary E. Kendrick of Brooklyn from her brother, Fred A. Nash, who writes from Forty Mile on the 20. This is a description of the breakup of the Yukon river and throws a light upon the hardships that must be endured in residence there and the destruction and devastation which follow the mighty throes of nature when she awakens into spring.

Mr. Nash's letter, written in the Brooklyn Eagle, is a description of this scene as it passed before him, and he says: "WOOD CAMP ON THE YUKON, May 20.—Well, the Yukon broke at 8:15 a. m. May 21. One-half hour before the breaking the ice looked as solid as it did in the winter. We could see it coming, breaking, grinding and pushing, while down the river it was as solid as ever. Finally it all commenced to move as far as we could see. Then the sight was grand. High cakes of ice, six to ten feet thick, weighing hundreds of tons, would rear up on end, thirty to forty feet high, and the noise was terrific, grinding and crushing trees along the banks and sweeping them away like matches. In places where cakes of ice would strike, the banks would be plowed up high masses of rock and earth. The ice was so solid that it would not give, as the Yukon broke before the ice got rotten. This was caused by the Stewart and White rivers breaking and the large volume of water pouring into the Yukon started the breakup."

"Well, it ran for twenty-five minutes and then stopped, which was caused by a jam below Forty Mile at an island. The water commenced to rise very rapidly, until the river got out of its banks, floating huge cakes of ice across the country. There are now some weighing hundreds of tons a mile from the river. The town of Forty Mile is situated on flat ground, at the junction of the Forty Mile and Yukon rivers. We knew, from the way the river was rising, that the town would be drowned out. It was in sight of us and we kept watch. We could see the people, but we could not see the ice floating around and over the buildings. It kept jammed and raised the water until 8:30 p. m., when it broke. Then was when we saw ice moving. It had piled on top, layer after layer, during the jam, and we could see three stories of 16-foot ice floating down with trees, boats, and men on one cake two dogs, poor things, howling."

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Of special interest also from an educational standpoint is the Mount Lyell, California sheet. The country it covers is in the very heart of the Sierra Nevada, and includes part of the Yosemite National park and the lower end of Lake Mono. A number of the rugged Sierra peaks are to be found, and the series of profound canyons which have made this region famous. The celebrated Mono crater, the remains of a volcano active several "hanging" valleys, and the Mount Lyell, are also to be found, as well as the Mount Lyell glacier, the Conness Mount, Dana Mount and Parker Creek glaciers, remnants of the great ice sheet which formerly covered this section, and are fully described by Prof. Russell in an early volume of the reports of the survey.

TOO FAST AND TOO FAR.

Is the Pace of Today the One that Kills? New York Tribune.

Berlin sends word that a member of the Royal Meteorological Institute, President has ascended in a balloon to a height of more than 33,000 feet. In soaring above the mountain tops, in digging to depths previously unknown, in underwater navigation, in unprecedented speed on the surface of the earth, the man of the future beneath the feet of the fathers appear so weak and feeble and slow as to provoke derision. But it is not possible that in some of these exploits of his impetuous progeny he is excessive and the rush too headlong.

INDUSTRIAL CAPITALIZATION.

How Values Are Boosted with Wind and Water. Philadelphia North American.

According to figures just published by the American Statistical association, the aggregate capitalization of industrial corporations in the United States at the end of 1900 amounted to the enormous total of \$5,368,844,100, or, exclusive of some companies not included in the list, \$4,145,279,000. This takes in no concern capitalized at less than \$1,000,000, and, on the other hand, does not allow for capital authorized but not issued. Railroad, street railway, gas and electric lighting considerations are not included in the above figures, which cover bonds as well as stocks.

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PERSONAL NOTES.

After all, Earl Roberts' \$500,000 will hardly compensate him for the loss of his son. Shares in some of the Texas oil companies are selling as low as 5 cents each, with a splendid chance of losing even that amount.

Joseph Jefferson is again in excellent health. His checks are rosy, his eye bright and his step firm. He says that he owes his good health to his out-of-door life.

The Texas legislature at its special session this month is to be asked to make an appropriation for a monument over the grave of General Albert Sidney Johnston in Austin.

King Victor Emmanuel has won the hearts of even his republican subjects, since a noted republican in speaking at Naples the other day said that it did not matter much if the country remained a kingdom as long as the present king reigned, because no president could be a better ruler or more liberal.

Thomas W. Lawson, owner of the Independence, is something of a fatalist. The loss of a coin has determined for him more than one stock transaction. He believes that whatever befalls after a man has done his best is part of a grand scheme of the total of human events. He believes in the good luck of certain numerals, the figure 3 or its multiples appear in all his affairs.

His office is at 23 State street, Boston. His telephone numbers are 233 and 3239, respectively. His yacht's first sailing test took place on June 3. He wears a watch chain consisting of 333 gold beads.

Through the efforts of Silas Dewey Drake, the founder of Dewey Park, a suburb of Plainfield, N. J., it is proposed to erect at that place a statue of Admiral George Dewey. The corner stone is to be laid on September 2, Labor day. Mr. Drake sent an invitation to the admiral to be present on the occasion. He received a note from Admiral Dewey in which he expressed himself as appreciating the honor which is to be shown him by the citizens of Dewey Park and vicinity. He regretted, however, it would be impossible for him to be present owing to his numerous official duties.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Latest Topographic Maps Issued by the Government.

In its series of topographic atlas sheets the United States geological survey has just issued a number of new and interesting maps. They cover sections of several states and territories and are distributed as follows: Three in Indian Territory, one in Montana, two in Washington, one in California, two in Wisconsin, three in Wyoming and one in West Virginia. Most of them are on a scale of one-half inch to the mile and all of them besides showing the ordinary features of rivers, towns, roads, etc., also exhibit the relief of the country by means of contours or lines running through points of equal elevation.

Those of Indian Territory, known as the Stonewall, Tulequah and Tusahoma quadrangles, from the names of the most important towns in each, are of interest as showing the physical features of that little known country. The whole series of the maps of this territory are now coming out rapidly and will be of value in connection with the political reconstruction which is at present going on among the Indian tribes, which will ultimately lead to a larger development of this country.

The Hamilton quadrangle of Montana includes a portion of the Bitterroot mountains, which form a part of the border between Idaho and Montana. It is an exceedingly wild and unexplored region, and with the adjoining territory has been set apart as the Bitterroot Forest reserve. The section included is remarkable for a series of narrow and almost perfectly horizontal canyons which are admirably depicted on the map.

The Chelan quadrangle, in central Washington, shows the topography of the lofty mountain wilderness about the shores of the southern portion of the beautiful mountain-lake of that name, which is one of the scenic features of the west, and the Ellens quadrangle of the same state, gives an idea of the mountainous country about and to the southwest of that town.

The Wisconsin sheets, the Muskogee and Waukesha quadrangles, which get their names from the lake and town of those names, illustrate well the moraine character of a large part of the state of Wisconsin.

The three Wyoming sheets are interesting; they are the Newcastle, Cloud Peak and Dayton quadrangles. The first gives the region lying about Newcastle, on the western slopes of the Black Hills country. The second covers the part of the Big Horn mountains and the forest reserve of the same name in the vicinity of Cloud Peak, and is of especial interest as exhibiting four distinct glaciers on the sides of this mountain, which has an altitude of 13,665 feet. The Dayton sheet shows with great clearness the bluff eastern exposure of that section of the Rocky Mountain range.

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BETTER THAN THE CORN CROP.

Vast Possibilities of the Beet Sugar Industry. Chicago Post.

Is corn the best crop for such states as Kansas, Nebraska and Illinois to cultivate, not extensively? The question has been forced upon the attention of the agriculturists by the prolonged period of drought to which the district known as the corn belt has been subjected, and from which the crop has suffered enormously, so that a negative reply thereto is being urged in many instances. The question has heretofore relied on corn as the chief source of their income. The corn crop is subject to periodic failures, the recurrence of which every six or seven years has always been attended with severe loss, amounting in many instances to disaster, so that a suitable substitute could be found for it the agriculturists are now in a condition of mind to adopt it with alacrity.

But is there any such substitute? An affirmative answer to this question may be found in a species of sugar beet which has recently been submitted to the Department of Agriculture by a special agent appointed to investigate the beet sugar industry of the United States and the possibilities of its development. The sugar beet, it is well known, is a plant which probably is to be found in the high altitudes of the mountains and in the continued sunshine to which they were subjected throughout the month of July. There are no limits to the possibilities of development in the sugar beet industry, and the cultivation of it much more extensively than it has yet been thought of would in all probability result in the enrichment of all concerned.

As an inducement to the pursuit of the industry the report in question points out the rapid increase in the consumption of sugar in this country, and the probability that this increase will continue at an accelerated rate for years to come. For the fiscal year which ended June 30 last the sugar imports amounted to nearly 2,000,000 tons, and for generations to come the demand will be increasing. It is only by foreign producers for their supplies. It is gratifying to know that the report in question credits Illinois with being ahead of all the other states as a producer of beet sugar. In the opinion of the investigator it will be but a little while before Illinois will be taking advantage of the many opportunities that exist in this state for becoming the center of a vast sugar manufacturing region.

LIGHT AND BRIGHT.

Washington Star: "Experience," said Uncle Eben, "is a very powerful teacher, but you want to look out for her. It doesn't do her but a little while before she has done her run into it."

Yonkers Statesman: "Reid—Have you seen those new golf stockings of Lings? They look like chicken skin. Have you seen Green—Should think they might give him the appearance of having a game leg."

Baltimore American: "Where is that fellow?" asked the king of the royal chamberlain. "Sir, he is missing so much that he seems to be like a fly on a wall." "Where is he?" "Ah, by my word," roared his royal highness, "he is not only a blank page, but he is a blanketed page."

Philadelphia Press: "Did you ever see anything so stuck as that poor fellow who marked the sawbuck?" "And why not?" asked the milking stool. "He's well-connected, you see."

Somerville Journal: "Have you a family tree?" asked Johnson. "No,"