THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year..$4.00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year..... 6.00
Illustrated Bee, One Year..... 2.00
Sunday Bee, One Year..... 2.00
Saturday Bee, One Year..... 1.50
Twentieth Century Farmer, One Year. 1.00

DELIVERED BY CARRIER.

Daily Bee (without Sunday), per copy.. 2c
Daily Bee (without Sunday), per week..12c
Daily Bee (including Sunday), per week.17c
Sunday Bee, per copy..... 5c
Evening Bee (without Sunday), per week.10c
Evening Bee (including Sunday), per week..... 15c

Complaints of irregularities in delivery should be addressed to City Circulation Department.

OFFICES.

Omaha—The Bee Building.
South Omaha—City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and M streets.
Council Bluffs—10 Pearl Street.
Chicago—1640 Unity Building.
New York—Temple Court.
Washington—501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

BUSINESS LETTERS.

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

REMITTANCES.

Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only 2-cent stamps accepted in payment of mail accounts. Personal checks, except on Omaha or eastern exchange, not accepted.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:

George B. Tzschuck, 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 May, 1902, was as follows:

1	29,690	17	29,560
2	29,420	18	29,560
3	29,520	19	29,630
4	29,650	20	29,600
5	30,280	21	29,640
6	30,300	22	29,590
7	30,790	23	29,470
8	29,880	24	29,580
9	29,790	25	29,540
10	29,480	26	29,540
11	29,565	27	29,530
12	29,650	28	29,590
13	29,530	29	29,430
14	29,630	30	29,690
15	29,570	31	29,510
16	29,560		

Total 919,685
Less unsold and returned copies.... 10,796

Net total sales..... 908,889
Net daily average..... 29,319

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK,

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, A. D. 1901.

(Seal.) M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public.

Coronation souvenirs will reach this country in ample time.

With apologies to the calendar, coronation week has been stretched to last from June 23 to July 5.

Bryan's declination to run for governor is very positive. But what will Bryan do if he is drafted?

But ex-Senator Allen insists that the consent of the governed has nothing to do with fusion nominations.

The Chicago foundry proposition has foundered. The Omaha union molders scented scab in the furnace.

Preparations for the appropriate celebration of the glorious Fourth have been made everywhere. How does Omaha propose to celebrate?

Spikes to nail down the rails on the airline from Omaha to Cuba are yet to be manufactured and the crossties are still in the woods.

The position in Tammany Hall formerly filled by Richard Croker has been abolished. Boss Croker set such a pace none of his followers could hope to keep up with it.

An apology is due from the Austrian Reichsrath for pulling off another little fistic exhibition without so much as inviting Mark Twain to celebrate the occasion in immortal humor.

If the stubborn contests in congressional conventions indicate what is in the air, the republican state convention may possibly be made to overrun two days to delight the hearts of Lincoln hotel keepers.

From the number of candidates presented by different counties for the republican nomination for state treasurer, one is justified in concluding that the place is by no means conceded to the present incumbent.

Changes wrought in the map of South Africa as a result of the Boer war will give the school book companies an opportunity not to be overlooked to work in a new set of geographies for the instruction of the growing generation.

It is eminently proper for the University of Nebraska to confer an honorary degree on ex-Governor Thayer, but it would have been more eminently proper had the degree been conferred several years ago and before he had reached his present advanced age.

Figures for the receipts from sales of public lands in Nebraska are $55,534 for 1899, $85,688 for 1900 and $103,040 for 1901. These increasing sales of Uncle Sam's domain, notwithstanding the decreasing choice to be had, afford another good index of the prosperity of the Nebraska farmer.

A congressional committee is to be deputed to explore the Philippines during recess in order to inquire into and report upon the conditions existing there. We feel sure, however, that Our Dave will not join the excursion this summer, but will prefer to spend his vacation in Omaha. This is his biennial visiting period and he would not miss it for $5,000 a year and perquisites.

Colonel Bryan, in giving expression to implicit confidence that the democratic reorganizers will be defeated in their efforts to gain control of the party machinery, can not refrain from throwing a few brickbats at the illustrious Grover Cleveland. We presume this is merely a way he has of letting his New York friends know what they sacrificed when they invited Mr. Cleveland to perform the chief role at the coming democratic jubilee instead of Mr. Bryan.

CANDIDACY OF WILLIAM STUEFER.

The practice of depositing public funds on private account and the loaning of public funds for private gain is a flagrant violation of public trust. As a matter of public safety we demand that the state treasurer and every county, city, village and school district treasurer shall keep the taxpayers fully informed concerning the condition and disposition of the moneys entrusted to his safekeeping by the publication of monthly financial statements showing the amount of money on hand, the name of each bank in which it is deposited, with the amounts on deposit in each.

This declaration embodied in the republican state platform of 1901 was adopted without a dissenting vote and is in the nature of a pledge to be fulfilled by every republican custodian of public funds from the state treasurer down to the treasurer of a school district. The principle enunciated does not merely pledge republican treasurers to abstain from depositing or loaning public funds for private gain, but also obligates them to refrain from employing public funds for speculative purposes for the benefit either of themselves or anyone else.

It is a matter of notoriety that State Treasurer Stuefer has not only failed to comply with the demands of the republican platform so far as it relates to publicity of financial exhibits of all the public moneys in his keeping, but has been charged with using public school funds in speculative bond purchases. This charge has never been refuted or satisfactorily explained away. The most charitable construction of the bond deals engineered through middlemen is that all the profits derived from these questionable transactions were absorbed by the favored middlemen. The fact that the Burt county bonds were paid for with a check drawn by the state treasurer on a national bank in which school money was deposited contrary to law stands uncontroverted and undeniable.

That State Treasurer Stuefer recognized the grave mistake, to use a mild term, made by him in the policy he had pursued was attested by public announcement that he would not be a candidate for re-election. To that declaration he doubtless would have adhered had it not been for the Meserve decision and promises held out by corporation representatives that they would insure his renomination if he would stand by the railroads in the assessment board.

Without underrating the influence which corporations exert in state conventions of all parties in Nebraska, The Bee deems it its duty to advise Mr. Stuefer not to press his candidacy for renomination. The corporations might perhaps redeem their pledge to force his renomination, but they cannot guarantee his election. Public sentiment in Nebraska is as firmly set against treasury manipulations as it is against treasury embezzlements. Governor Savage has shown wisdom in gracefully bowing to that uncrowned monarch, public opinion, and Treasurer Stuefer would do well to emulate his example for his own sake as well as that of the party. It is impossible, furthermore, for the republican press and republican leaders who have denounced the state treasury bond deals to recant or expunge their public declarations.

Lest we forget what has been said and cannot be unsaid, The Bee reprints elsewhere some of the comment passed upon Mr. Stuefer less than ten months ago. We are impelled to do this in the interest of republican success in the coming campaign and with no personal animosity toward Mr. Stuefer. His candidacy at this time is unfortunate and his nomination would not only embarrass the party, but jeopardize the success of his associates on the ticket.

PHILIPPINE FRANCHISES.

The question of franchises in the Philippines is a perplexing one and it appears that the majority of the house committee on insular affairs are not satisfied with the provision in the senate bill regarding franchises. They believe that measure offers great opportunities for exploitation because its provisions on corporations and on franchises have not been safeguarded with sufficient care. It is urged that the situation now is exactly the same as it was when the senate bill for the government of Porto Rico went to the house. Then the president was given authority to vest in a few men unrestricted power to grant franchises and this was changed by the house so that no franchises should be granted except under carefully restricted conditions.

The desire to adequately safeguard franchises in the Philippines is commendable, but care should be taken not to provide restrictions that might have the effect to keep capital away from the islands. It is manifestly of very great importance that capital should be invited to go there and in order to do this there must be a reasonably liberal policy respecting franchises. Everybody understands that the greatest benefit which can be conferred upon the islands is to throw them open to industrial development. Their great natural wealth must be developed and the capital willing to develop it must be given the opportunity. The field must be opened to individual enterprise. The construction of railroads, the establishment of industries and the development of the mineral and other resources will give employment to the people and assure prosperity, the best security for peace, order and contentment.

In his first message to congress President Roosevelt recommended legislation for the granting of franchises and said that they must be granted and the business permitted only under regulations which will guarantee the islands against any kind of improper exploitation. The senate bill appears to provide such regulations. While the president and the Philippine commission are given considerable latitude, the franchises authorized are subject to the revision of congress. Doubt has been expressed whether under the restrictions imposed by the senate bill capital to any very large amount will go into the Philippines, so that additional restrictions might be fatal to investment and enterprise in the islands. This is a possibility which the house republicans should carefully consider. It is important to provide ample safeguards against rapacious exploitation, but the policy in regard to franchises must be sufficiently liberal to induce capital to go to the islands.

GUARDING GERMAN INTERESTS.

The recent departure of German war ships for Venezuela attracted attention at Washington, where it was surmised that the German government had decided on adopting coercive measures for the collection of the debt due German citizens from the Venezuelan government. A Berlin dispatch explains the matter by stating that the purpose in sending war ships to Venezuela was simply to protect German interests there which might be endangered by the revolutionary movement. It is intimated that there was no thought whatever of coercing the South American republic to pay its debt and as soon as order is restored the cruisers will leave Venezuela.

Germany has given our government repeated and it would seem most ample assurances that it has no designs in this hemisphere to which the United States could make reasonable objection, yet there appears to be a feeling of distrust which manifests itself whenever a German war ship is sent to this quarter of the world. So far as the matter with Venezuela is concerned, it is highly probable that coercion will have to be used to collect the German claim, but the United States will not object to this so long as Germany does not take territory. This country does not protect the southern republics in refusing to pay their just obligations.

URGES CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

President Roosevelt's message to congress urging reciprocity with Cuba is characteristically direct and earnest. He makes no specific recommendation as to tariff concession, but thinks that the proper course is to reduce duties on Cuban products, rather than to adopt the doubtful policy of giving a rebate. The president has no fear that the proposed reciprocity with Cuba would injure any American industry, but his reference to Porto Rico and Hawaii in support of this view is not convincing. Hawaiian sugar was admitted free to the United States years before the islands became American territory, so that their acquisition made no difference in this respect. The product of Porto Rico is so small in amount that the competition is not and never will be felt. Cuba, however, can produce sufficient sugar to supply the entire American demand and in a few years will do so under the encouragement of tariff concession. This would necessarily mean the destruction of our beet and cane sugar industries.

It will be admitted that the president has made out as strong a case in behalf of reciprocity with Cuba as could be presented. There is no doubt that he most earnestly believes it to be the imperative duty of the United States to help the new republic by tariff favors to its products. He does not show, however, that this can better be done by reducing duties than by granting a rebate, simply remarking that the latter is of doubtful policy. A great many will concur in the views expressed by Mr. Roosevelt, but many others, including men prominent in his own party, will disagree with him. It remains to be seen what impression the message will make upon congress, but the indications are that it will not materially change the situation, the position of the president on this question having been well known before.

As was to have been expected, the hubbub raised over the imminent loss of Chancellor Andrews to the University of Nebraska because of more tempting offers elsewhere has turned out to be the prelude to a 20 per cent increase in the chancellor's salary, making it $6,000 instead of $5,000 a year. Chancellor Andrews can doubtless make himself worth that much money, but to do so he will have to drop outside sideshows and confine his efforts exclusively to the management of the institution under his care. We take it, too, that this means that the proposal for a state appropriation to provide a chancellor's residence will not be renewed.

The railroad tax bureau has made the startling discovery that the assessment on water craft has gone down several hundred dollars within the past year or two. By water craft is understood steamers, ferry boats, mud scows, coal oil launches, sailboats, Indian canoes or anything that creeps or walks in the Big Muddy and its tributaries. The decadence of the Nebraska merchant and duck hunter's marine in recent years has been very deplorable indeed, but it might not have been noted had not the railway tax bureau delved into the depths of the quagmire of taxation.

Mr. Thurber is entitled to credit for being candid about it all. His revelations about the money paid out of the Cuban treasury to promote reciprocity legislation are no less frank than his virtual admission that the New York Export association, in whose name the work has been done, is really a tail to the sugar trust kite. The sugar magnates are evidently quite satisfied that help extended to Cuba will help them or they would not be so ready to advance money to stimulate sentiment in favor of tariff concessions.

The tax evasion agents of "the railroads of Nebraska" are trying hard to make their employers believe that their property is overtaxed. If so, what have the tax agents been doing all this time to earn their salaries? Let the railroads intimate that they are about to dispense with the tax agents and these zealous officers will come promptly to the front with a dazzling array of figures to prove how they have saved the railroads from paying taxes that justly belong on their shoulders.

Tempting Self-Destruction.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Should the democrats carry the next house of representatives the job to prevent them from ruining the party's chances in 1904 would be undertaken by several and envied by none.

Senator Hanna's Ambition.

Boston Globe.

Senator Hanna's friends say that he intends to devote his life more and more to the effort of improving the relations between capital and labor, so winning greater fame than a president can get. Noble ambition!

The Hoarse Hoot.

San Francisco Call.

Talk about municipal enterprise! Here is a case of it. Twenty years ago Omaha set about working for the erection of a market building to cost $200,000 and now The Omaha Bee says the people have decided to compromise on one that will cost $15,000.

Weary of Populism.

Philadelphia Record.

The populist leaders in Nebraska have been soliciting W. J. Bryan to accept a nomination for governor with a view of making a fusion effort with the aid of democrats to wrest the state from the republicans, but Mr. Bryan absolutely declines to make the race. He proposes to give his attention to national politics, and is probably a little shy of further identifying himself with populism.

OFFICE HOLDER'S ELYSIUM.

Fascinations of Public Life at the National Capital.

New York Times.

An analysis of some government statistics accounts for the attractiveness of Washington more convincingly than those reports that suggest an explanation, either in the beauty of the national capital, the fascination of intimate neighborhood to the powerful, the opportunities for swift, easy and inexpensive social success afforded by customs peculiar to Washington, or the remote possibility of promotion from the lowest clerical position to the highest subordinate office.

"Uncle Sam" employs something like 255,000 persons in his civil service. Most of these persons are in the departmental service all over the country—the customs, the postal service, the war and naval offices, the agencies of the interior and the agricultural departments. It costs about $131,000,000 a year to pay these public servants, and the average pay is more than $550 a year. The government force at Washington, exclusive of officers of the army and navy on duty there is about 25,000. Yet the average pay is $1,129 a year. This high average, of course, includes the pay of $156 a year to the least-paid clerk or employe in the classified service and the cabinet officer at $8,000. The employe at the lowest rate, however, is soon aware of the fact that nowhere else could the opportunities for advancement be found that are almost forced upon him in Washington. To keep out of the race for promotion is impossible.

Whatever may be the defects of the methods for ascertaining the competency of clerks to discharge the duties they are appointed to perform, it is evident, from the fact that 570 persons are employed for every sixty-three who go out from all causes each year, that the machinery for grinding out eligibles works tolerably well, and that it works fast enough is rather pathetically shown in the report that of the 47,300 applicants who took the examinations in the last six months about 36,000 have passed and that less than a third of the successful applicants will be appointed, of which successful number perhaps 600 will be women.

Wherever the employes of the government in Washington may serve, they enjoy, in addition to the high average of pay to all classes, whether clerks, engravers, printers, binders, electricians, messengers, or charwomen, the assurance of prompt pay at the end of each fortnight, a month's leave each year, and the opportunity to secure another month's leave, with pay, on account of illness. There has been a growing tendency to regard this sick leave as an extension of the thirty-day leave that must be lived up to, and clerks who have been many years in office and have forgotten how difficult it is to get in are apt to resent an official admonition that the government does not insist that each of its employes shall be sick and idle thirty days of each and idle and well for a like period.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

There are over 5,000 officeseekers on the waiting list in Cuba. President Palma will earn his salary for months to come.

The county commissioners of Arapahoe county, which includes Denver, looted the treasury for $40,000 on inflated printing contracts. Allowing for the difference in population, Denver trots in the St. Louis class.

The Bryanized democracy of New York City publicly denounce D. B. Hill as a traitor. The chief significance of the declaration is that it was penned in the sandwich room of a Raines law hotel in New York City.

It is definitely settled that Governor Odell of New York will lead the republican party in the approaching state campaign.

The senior senator of Pennsylvania retains his position as the keystone of the political arch in that state.

An interesting incident of the Oregon election was the success of the venerable George H. Williams in the race for mayor of Portland. This is the "Laundalet" Williams whose purchase of a costly carriage at government expense, though for private use, contributed to the scandals which agitated Grant's second term as president. He has been lost to sight in national affairs for twenty-five years.

Utah was admitted into the union on January 4, 1896, and in the election succeeding cast 64,000 democratic and 13,000 republican votes. Four years later the vote of Utah was democratic 45,000 and republican 47,000, a remarkable change in the politics of a new state, and evidence, many republicans in Washington say, of the futility of figuring in advance on the prospects of party majorities in new states.

The voters of Connecticut will be called upon on June 16 to pass upon the work of the constitutional convention. The proposed amendment to the state constitution as to representation in the legislature provides that each town having a population of less than 2,000 shall have one representative, while towns having a population of more than 2,000 and less than 50,000 shall be entitled to two. Cities having a population of more than 50,000 and less than 100,000 shall be entitled to three, and those having a population of 100,000 or more shall be entitled to four representatives and one additional for each 50,000 in excess of 100,000. Under the proposed constitution the senate will consist of forty-five members instead of twenty-four as at present, no county to have less than two. There are eight counties only in Connecticut. The present house of representatives is made up of 255 members. Under the proposed constitution the number will be 254, the redistricting of seats being favorable to the large cities of the state.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Besides a free gift of $15,000,000 for restocking the devasted Boer farms, the British government undertakes to lend an indefinite sum, evidently all that is asked for under the prescribed conditions, without interest for two years and thereafter at 3 per cent, and repayable over a term of years, to aid the Boers in rehabitating themselves. As it was supposed over a few months ago that the Boers would be assessed a part of the military expenses of Great Britain, and as indemnities have been exacted by Gernmany from France, Russia from Turkey, and the western world from China, this proposition by the conqueror to give the defeated $15,000,000 and lend them as much more as they need on easy terms deserves especial notice in the world at large. The cheerfulness with which the Boers have submitted and their expressions of good-will toward King Edward, show that this magnaminity has been adequately recognized on the spot. Nature is bountiful, the gold output will be as large as ever within a few months, money and capital are to be provided by Great Britain and the material losses of war will be rapidly obliterated.

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The future of Spain cannot be forecast with any degree of confidence, so sluggish is the conservatism of the people and so apathetic is the current of national life. Militarism, with General Weyler's ascendancy over the army as absolute as it is, may be a menace to the future peace and welfare of the kingdom, and among Sagasta's ministers not even Moret seems strong enough to take his place and to carry out wide-reaching, comprehensive measures of financial, administrative and educational reform. A prolonged transition period in Spanish politics seems inevitable; but there are already encouraging signs of progress and improvement. One of these is a material increase in the purchasing power of a depreciated currency; another is the lessening of the pressure of taxation; and still another is the buoyant feeling of hopefulness pervading the more progresive towns. The times have changed for the better since the loss of the colonies and the close of the war with the United States. The fighting days of the army, with the terrible tolls paid to pestilence, are over; and, while conscription remains, military service is now a system of parade ground maneuvres and occasional police work. The heavy weight of unremunerative colonial expenditures has been removed, and there is a chance for the revival of home industries and the development of mineral and agricultural resources of a country as rich as it is old. The American friend the enemy cannot perhaps claim credit for altruism so far as Spain is concerned, but in reality he has bought about deliverance from economic ruin and left the misgoverned nation free to pull itself together and to concentrate its attention upon its own resources. Unless all signs fail, a better day is dawning for the historic peninsula.

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It seems likely that France alone of the naval powers will have much use for submarine vessels in the near future. A German authority, writing in one of the naval periodicals, says that it will probably find them valuable for coast defense. The islands lying along its extensive Atlantic coast, together with the depth of the ocean there, offer excellent hiding places for these craft, which would make a blockade exceedingly difficult. The large harbors and ports of England are also near enough, the writer thinks, to be assailed from this quarter. Submarine boats, skillfully and boldly handled, and sent against an English port immediately on the declaration of war, would probably interfere with the mobilization of the English ships and do great damage. These reasons may justify France in spending considerable sums for the improvement of its submarine boats. Whether Germany needs them, he says, is another question. The German coasts are hardly accessible for submarine vessels, on account of the shallow water, and the difficulty of entering the rivers and bays owing to sandbanks and strong currents. Under such conditions, the coast defends itself to a certain extent. A blockade could be established from the high sea, which does not lend itself to the successful operations of submarine boats. He concludes that for the present and for a long time to come the battleship will continue to be the decisive naval weapon.

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A Parliamentary Blue Book, embodying the returns of accidents and casualties on British railways for the year ended December 31, 1901, makes the surprising showing that train accidents did not cause the death of a single passenger during the entire twelve months. This is the first time so gratifying a showing has been made in the annual railway returns of Great Britain. It does not mean, however, that there were no train accidents. In all eleven persons, railway employes, were killed and 637 were injured, of whom 476 were passengers. None of the injuries were known to have been fatal. There was a considerable mortality and a large number of casualities on or about railways due to other causes than train accidents. For these grade crossings were chiefly responsible, and almost to as great an extent was unauthorized trespass upon right-of-way. The railways were also used to a considerable extent for purposes of suicide. From these figures it may be inferred that notwithstanding the antiquated equipment and unprogressive business methods which American railroad men criticise in English railway management, those corporations manage to take very good care of their passengers, and that riding on trains is, statistically, about the safest thing an Englishman can do.

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An interesting illustration of the difficulties which attend the administration of oriental countries is found in the condition of affairs in Gujarat, the southern part of Rajputana in central India, where this year's famine prevails. The province was overrun with rats, which destroyed the greater part of the cotton crop and nearly all of the standing grain. The British administrators did their best to fight against the plague, but with little success, because the populace firmly believed that the rats were reincarnations of the people who had died in the last famine, and as such were sacred. The result was that the vermin had full swing until there was nothing more to eat. Then they disappeared. The famine is less widespread this year than hitherto, but there will none the less be much suffering in that part of India, and already over 400,000 persons are employed on the government works.

THE RESULT IN OREGON.

Official Returns Tell an Interesting Story.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The official figures in the vote on congressman in Oregon tell a story which the country will be interested in reading. Of course, it is known that the result on governor in that state is of no partisan significance. A bolting faction of the republican party took away enough votes from the governorship candidate to let the democratic nominee get ahead of him. The democratic candidate, out of a total vote of about 71,000, has a lead in the neighborhood of 300. If there had been no wrangle among the republicans their candidate for governor would have been elected by a plurality ranging anywhere from 10,000 to 15,000. All the rest of the republican state ticket was elected by long leads. The republican margin in the legislature is greater as a result of the late election than it was in the recent body.

It is the contest of congressmen, however, which is of the greatest interest and significance. In 1898, the preceding off year, the margin for the two republican candidates for congress in Oregon was 9,694. It was 12,398 in the canvass of 1900, when the presidential excitement ran the vote up to high figures. It was 15,221 in last week's election. These figures tell the story. Usually a party's lead in a presidential year in the states in which it has a lead is greater than it is in any canvass until the succeeding presidential campaign. The canvass this year in Oregon made a sharp departure from that rule. The majorities in last week's election were far ahead of those of two years ago, when there was an especial incentive on account of the presidential campaign to get out a large vote.

This rise in the republican wave means something. It means that on the issue of national expansion, which will be dominant in the congressional canvass throughout the country this year, the republican party is invincible. The voice of Oregon on this question is the voice of the entire Pacific coast and of the entire west. It is the voice of the United States as a whole. National expansion, as expressed in the question of the retention of the Philippines is a winning issue. The republican party is committed to expansion by the voice of President Roosevelt and by the expressions of the republican majority in congress.

MAGNITUDE OF THE COAL BUSINESS.

Strike Disturbance Affects the Industries of the Nation.

New York Commercial.

As bearing testimony to the great importance of the industry most directly affected by the coal strike in Pennsylvania and to its potentiality for injury to the country's business in general some recent statistics from the United States geological survey are especially significant.

The growth in the volume of our coal output has been almost phenomenal in recent years. It aggregated 292,240,758 short tons in 1901, valued at $348,813,831. This was nearly 20 per cent in excess of the coal product of Great Britain for the same year; 80 per cent greater than Germany's; seven times as much as the entire coal product of Austria-Hungary and more than eight times that of France. As compared with 1900, when the output amounted to 269,881,827 short tons, worth $306,891,364, this represents an increase of 22,358,931 short tons, or 8 per cent in quantity, and of $41,922,467, or 13.6 per cent in value.

Of the aggregate product in 1901 the anthracite coal of Pennsylvania was represented by 67,471,667 short tons, valued at $112,504,020—a gain of 17½ per cent from the output of 1900, and the highest percentage of gain recorded in that branch of the industry in twenty years. A part of this increase was due, to be sure, to the decreased output in 1900 from that of 1899—the result of the great strike two years ago that cut down the anthracite product over 2,500,000 long tons.

As to the value of the anthracite product of 1901 at the mines, that was $27,746,160 greater than in 1900, or more than 31 per cent; the average price realized per ton was $2.05—the highest in thirteen years. That was due, of course, to the unprecedented demand for coal in all branches of manufacture—and right here the seriousness of the present situation gets its most marked emphasis. The disastrous effect of holding up the anthracite production throughout the summer can hardly be measured. But both parties to the controversy appreciate that far more keenly than any outsider possibly can.

Coming down to the division of the country's coal output among the states in 1901, we find that Pennsylvania was, as usual, an easy leader—82,914,840 tons of bituminous in addition to her anthracite output, or considerably over 150,000,000 tons in all, which is more than one-half the product of the entire country. Illinois stood second, Ohio third, West Virginia fourth, Alabama fifth, Indiana sixth, Colorado seventh, Iowa eighth, Kentucky ninth and Maryland tenth.

With Pennsylvania holding the commanding position that she does in the coal industry of the United States, it is not to be wondered at that the entire industrial and business world is watching with the keenest interest every smallest turn in the strike situation.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

President G. Stanley Hall of Clark university has been studying the almost total absence of insanity among negroes. He believes it is because, being newer to civilization, the race has not run through so many different and crucial experiences as the white race.

A native born St. Louisan has been thrice appointed governor of New Mexico. Miguel Antonio Otero, the man who rules over the destinies of that commonwealth, first saw the light of day in the Mound city and received his education at the old St. Louis university.

Kitchener must feel that it is adding salt water to a raw spot to give him only half as much as "Boba" received, because he is a single man. One reason why he is single is that the woman whom he hoped to marry went to the altar with another fellow while he was away fighting his country's battles.

A monument is to be built for Rouget De Lisle, author of the "Marseillaise." His body is at Choisy-le-Roi. A monolith will be set up over the grave bearing his medallion, his title to fame as the author of the national hymn, a lyre crossed with a sword and finally the score and words of the chorus of the "Marseillaise."

A locomotive engineer could not ask for higher praise than that in the remark of M. E. Ryder, superintendent of the western division of the Chicago & Alton, about V. B. Mead, who was killed Friday night. "He had been running on the Alton road for thirty years," said Mr. Ryder, "and never cost the road a dollar in the way of wrecks or damaged property."

THOUGHTS THAT TICKLE.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Pa, what is an 'end seat hog?'"

"He's the man, my boy, who has the seat in the car that you want yourself."

Detroit Free Press: "It takes considerable revenue to buy all the ice cream my girl can eat," remarked Skidds.

"Internal revenue, I suppose?" asked Spatts.

Detroit Free Press: "See where they've formed a broomstick trust."

"What for?"

"To beat the carpet trust."

Chicago Post: "She's frightfully deformed," said the girl in blue.

"Really?" asked the girl in gray.

"Yes; she's built so that her dressmaker doesn't have to use a bit of padding to give her the fashionable shape."

Philadelphia Press: "Ol'm descinded from Brian Boru, ma'am, O'id hov ye know," declared the haughty Mrs. Fitz Clancey.

"Is thot all, Indade?" replied Mrs. Casey, the humble lady of the corner fruit stand. "Faith, Ol'm a descindant of Eve, the first apple woman."

Yonkers Stateman: Bacon—What's his business?

Egbert—Why, he's a drummer for automobiles.

Bacon—Oh, they have drummers for those things, do they? Well, it's a good idea. I think it would be much safer if they had a drummer and a lifer go in front of each of the machines.

Brooklyn Life: She—Mrs. Boreton called today and I thought she would never go.

He—But you are so amiable, I suppose you never gave her the slightest hint that you wanted her to go.

She—Indeed, I did not. If I had, she'd be here now.

The Rubbernecks.

Denver Post.

Before the bulletins there stood a group
Of rubbernecks, each rubbering to see
Which base ball club was floundering in the soup,
Which basked beneath the sun of victory.
And as the figures they so closely eyed
Newcomers did from all directions pour,
And each one as he Goodyeared eager cried:
"What's the score?"

HIS OCCUPATION GONE.

J. J. Montague in Portland Oregonian.

I've subdued the bloomin' Paythan through
the 'ole of 'Industan,
I 'ave tamed wild Fuzzy Wuzzy an' made peace in the Sowdan;
The Egyptian 'e's a model of extreme civilitee,
An' I've even dragged politeness from the 'aughtiest Chinee;
I 'ave got the bloody Sultan where 'e's feelin' mighty bad,
An' there isn't any prospect of a row with Adam Zad.
An' it's poor ole Tommy Atkins, it is mighty 'ard on you,
Now the Transvaal war is ended, for there's nothin' left to do.

In the list of 'eathen countries that you find upon the map,
Ev'ry one has got a friend or a protector right on tap.
If I cast my eye on Cuba she don't give a tinker's dam,
For she only needs to 'oller hout for 'elp to Uncle Sam.
An' if on the burnin' isle o' Martinique I take a chance,
She will hit the red 'ot cable for a battleship from France.
So it's poor ole Tommy Atkins, it is mighty 'ard on you,
Now the Transvaal war is ended, what is left for you to do?

In the days that I remember, every way I looked around,
Some fat bunch o' 'elpless 'eathens there was always to be found,
An' I kept my country growin' while my army all the time
Was recruitin' with the sons of many a new an' furrin' clime.
But I've got so many lately that the rest is gittin' shy,
Till there ain't one left without some strong protectin' nation by,
An' it's poor ole Tommy Atkins, what is left for you to do,
For the Transvaal war is ended an' ain't left you nothin' new.

So I sits, like Alexander, an' I wipes my weeping heye,
'Cause I can't scare up no conquest, never mind 'ow 'ard I try,
'Cause the bloomin' royal ensign on the battlefield is furled,
An' there ain't another country that is free in all the world.
An' I don't need Rudyard Kipling an' I don't need little "Bobs;"
All I need's a few lawmakers an' of course 'is royal nobs,
An' it's poor ole Tommy Atkins, there is nothin' more in view,
An' it's bloody 'ard to figure what's the bloomin' use of you.

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