

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROEWATER, EDITOR.

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Net total sales, \$79,568. Net daily average, \$9,318. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, A. D. 1902.

A grocer's trust is the natural sequence to a butcher's trust.

Nonunion men come and nonunion men go, but the strike on the Union Pacific does not subside.

It used to be between slaughter house and packing house. Now it is between engine house and market house.

With a steadily rising thermometer, it will presently be too warm even for the issue of injunctions and mandamus.

Iowa democrats need a newspaper organ at their state capital, but whether they feel the need of it to the extent of \$100,000 is decidedly open to question.

Millions may be lost in the Chicago grain market by reason of the superb summer weather, but for every million lost in the corn pit ten millions are made in the corn belt.

All interest now centers in the national golf championship. The competitor who makes the best score on the links can command first page position at least for a day.

For some strange reason Secretary of the Navy Moody seems to have become imbued with the queer idea that naval officers ought to know how to plow the water rather than the land.

The new battleship Maine has come out of the shipyards ready for the tests. It is to be hoped, however, the new Maine will not try to outdo the old Maine in making a record for us to remember.

The St. Louis exposition has gotten into the courts already over resistance to its effort to acquire land by condemnation. No real exposition can get on the road to success before it gets into court.

Wyoming republicans have nominated all the present state officers who are eligible to re-election, but it is worth noting that none of the Wyoming state officers had made themselves ineligible by their own acts.

The terms of Acting Mayor Karr and Acting Governor Steele have been extended beyond their original expectations. The attractions on the Pacific coast are too numerous and too great to be passed on the fly.

The enterprising British newspaper men who are figuring out the changes in the British ministry can now appreciate the fun our Washington newspaper correspondents enjoy every little while building new cabinets for our presidents.

The itinerary for President Roosevelt's fall trips through the west and southwest is made up. If by mistake it should fall to show a place assigned to King Ak-Sar-Ben, it would be the first time that august potentate was caught without his lucky bean.

The troubles accumulating on Nicaragua illustrate again the adage that "it never rains but it pours." Nicaragua was banking heavily on the prospects of a canal built with American money, but with the location of the canal transferred to Panama, Nicaragua's future has taken a decided decline.

South Omaha people are being regaled with the usual complaints from subordinate divisions of the municipal government that they have not been given sufficient appropriations in the levy ordinance. Most cities go through this performance every year, but it is seldom that a city department cannot cut its garment according to the cloth, if made distinctly to understand that no more cloth is to be had.

PLAYING A DESPERATE GAME.

The Indian land lease ring, which has had its own way at the Winnebago reservation ever since the appointment of the redoubtable Charles P. Mathewson as agent, is making a desperate effort to retain its grip on the reservation lands. It is an open secret that the six or seven land speculators who constitute the close corporation that operates in reservation lands have done a land office business at an enormous profit.

By adroit manipulation, they managed to secure control of leases of over 40,000 acres of Indian lands and sub-leased them at an advance of from 50 to 200 per cent to actual farmers. Three of the leading speculators, who have managed to acquire leases for over 20,000 acres, are as follows: F. B. Hutchens, who brought an unsavory reputation from Sioux City over into Nebraska, held leases last year for 8,300 acres; C. C. Maryott, brother of the Indian trader at the Omaha reservation, held leases for 7,816 acres; the O'Connor brothers, Indian traders at Winnebago, held leases for 5,041 acres. Four or five of their associates in land lease speculation have control of 20,000 more acres.

With ample means at its disposal, the land lease ring now proposes to divide half a million dollars by the purchase of the allotment lands that are to be sold under regulations that are eminently satisfactory to the ring. These regulations, held as strictly confidential by the Indian bureau, were in the hands of the coparceners almost before the printer's ink was dry, and they have lost no time in proceeding to forestall outside competitors.

Under the regulations, the price of the land must be deposited in a bank at the time the sale is made. While this will not seriously embarrass the members of the ring, it will keep out the men who would buy and settle the land if they were permitted to make partial payments, as was done in the conduct of former Indian land sales. This Indian heir land properly belongs to the government, and, if sold through an impartial commissioner, industrious farmers, willing to permanently locate and cultivate the land, would purchase the land instead of the speculators, who will either re-sell at an enormous profit or lease the lands to tenant farmers at a valuation largely in excess of the purchase price.

The partial payment plan and the plan to dislocate Agent Mathewson from his job does not meet with the approval of the land syndicate. Its members boldly assert that they do not propose to be disconcerted by The Bee nor its editor. They make no secret of it that they have enlisted the backing of influential men in public offices and are sure of United States Attorney Sumner, who played into their hands through the manipulation of the federal grand jury that enabled them to frighten Indians and white men in and about the reservation who were disposed to make complaint, or who had signed affidavits in support of the charges that had been preferred against the Winnebago trader and agent. But we shall see what we shall see.

The departments at Washington are proverbially slow, but even the reddest of red tape cannot shut out the searchlight of publicity. Right will eventually prevail and the greed of the men who have enriched themselves by fleeing and swindling the Indians will be effectually curbed in the no distant future.

THE PRESIDENT IN EARNEST.

The effort of Mr. Griggs, chairman of the democratic congressional committee, to depreciate and discredit the attitude of President Roosevelt regarding the great combinations, does not commend itself to all democrats. The Detroit Free Press, for instance, one of the ablest democratic newspapers in the country, says in reference to the recent statement of Mr. Griggs implying that the president's movement against trusts is only a bluff, that the entire public career of the head of the national government and the whole story of his life tend to brand the accusation as a libel. "Such faults as he has," says the Free Press, "grow out of his extreme candor and that aggressiveness which is at its best when he is opposed. He is not only a born fighter, but he fights in the open and the prospect of encountering defeat impairs neither his bravery nor his valor."

The Free Press believes the president to be thoroughly in earnest in the matter of trusts and remarks that no "bluff" would have gone far enough to have dragged men like Mr. Morgan and Mr. Hill into the courts, provoked the Meat trust to a threat of dire revenge or exposed by investigation the inherent evils of the Coal trust, adding: "He has shown himself a poor politician as the game is played these days, but he is next to the people and if he keeps straight on in the way he is going they will probably see to it that the trusts and the trust servers do not do the non-lauding in 1904."

This democratic paper reflects the opinion of all whose judgment is not completely under the control of partisan prejudice, which precludes them from conceding any honesty or sincerity to the declarations or acts of those in political opposition to them. There is no doubt, we think, that a large majority of the people believe that President Roosevelt is earnest in the trust matter and is determined to do what he can to bring about the legislation which he regards necessary to the regulation and supervision of the combinations engaged in interstate commerce. He has made his position in respect to this entirely plain. His is not a policy of extermination. He recognizes the fact that if it were practicable to destroy the combinations this could not be done without inflicting enormous and possibly irreparable injury upon the business of the country, domestic and foreign. But the combinations may be subjected to governmental regulations. They may be placed under such supervision as will

require them to deal openly and fairly with the public. Some of the more serious evils now complained of can be remedied.

This is what President Roosevelt will endeavor to accomplish and that he will earnestly exert himself for its attainment will not be doubted by any one who understands his character. In the meantime there will be no abatement of the efforts of the administration to enforce existing laws.

THE MINERS' CONVENTION.

The result of the national convention of miners, which meets at Indianapolis today, will have great interest not only for the striking miners in the anthracite region, in whose behalf the convention was called, but for the general public, which is concerned as to the future supply and price of coal. The convention will consider the question of a sympathetic strike by the bituminous coal miners and as an alternative to this the supplying of relief to the anthracite strikers. The probability is that the representatives of the latter will urge a sympathy strike, but there is said to be a strong feeling among the soft coal miners against this and in favor of the relief plan.

If it should be decided to extend the strike to the bituminous miners a grave situation would be presented and it is therefore to be hoped the convention will approve the relief proposition. In either event it is very likely that the anthracite operators will take steps very soon after the convention to resume mining. Some of them have stated that they were prepared to do this at any time, but would defer action until after the miners in national convention had decided upon a course. A new phase in the contest is therefore to be expected soon.

A JUST PUNISHMENT.

The action of the president in retiring General Jacob H. Smith, whose "burn and kill" order brought reproach upon the army in the Philippines, will be generally commended. Although General Smith has a good record as a soldier and is undoubtedly a capable officer, his retention on the active list would have been a great mistake in the circumstances. It was manifestly necessary that he should be made an example of, both for the benefit of the army and the credit of the government. His offense was not mitigated by the fact that in only one instance was his order carried out and therefore the punishment decreed is entirely just.

In his review of the case the president speaks of the well-known intolent provocations which the army in the Philippines suffered from the cruelty, treachery and total disregard of the rules and customs of civilized warfare on the part of its foes. With these provocations the American people will perhaps never be made fully acquainted. The court-martial records on file at Washington, in cases where Filipinos have been the defendants and the charges against them have been atrocious cruelty to American soldiers, omit in most instances details of the methods of the cruelty charged, but enough is given to show that the barbarities committed upon our soldiers have been of the most brutal and diabolical nature conceivable. Referring to a number of cases reported a Washington correspondent says: "These cases simply furnish examples of the character of warfare against which the American soldiers have to contend in the Philippines. The stories told by enlisted men of cruelties practiced by natives who were never captured and concerning whom no record has been made, show more brutal atrocities than any to be found in the archives of the War department. Hundreds of soldiers in the Philippines have disappeared and their fate has never been ascertained. In the army it is known that they fell into the hands of murderous Filipinos and were probably butchered in accordance with the blood-thirsty and cruel methods usually pursued by these people."

The Smith matter having been disposed of in the proper way should now be allowed to rest.

Just to keep up a show of independence, the populist end of the Third district congressional convention had to go through the form of nominating a populist for congress, pulling him down, however, at short meter to hand the allied certificate to the present democratic incumbent. When the democrats give back anything to the populists that they have managed to sequester under the fusion plan of operations, it will be much colder than any day we are likely to meet in a midsummer month in Nebraska.

Senator Burrows of Michigan is credited with the ambition to engraft on the rules of the senate a penalty for members of that august body who infract the peace by assaulting their associates. Whether such a rule is practicable depends on whether the rules can be amended without unanimous consent. If unanimous consent is necessary the chances are sixteen to one that the senate will always have one or two bruisers responding to roll call who will not consent to punishing themselves.

The Weather bureau summary of crop conditions chronicles more favorable temperature and atmospheric conditions in all the central sections of the country. The government crop bulletins have been conservative all of the time when alarms were being sounded over the incessant rains, refusing to see the damage on which the exchange speculators were counting. The people who depended on the information furnished by the government are the ones who have come out safely.

In Nebraska the railroad attorneys point to Iowa as the ideal state, where railroad property is taxed on a fair and equitable basis. In Iowa the railroad attorneys point back to Nebraska and

contrast its low assessment with that of Iowa, which they pronounce extravagantly high. One thing they agree on, however, in Iowa and Nebraska both, and that is that the farmer has much the best of it in taxation over the railroads.

Executors of the will of Cecil Rhodes are inviting suggestions as to the best methods to be adopted for the selection of candidates for scholarships under its provisions. It is just possible there may be difficulty in finding capable young Americans worthy of the scholarships willing to go to England for their education when they can compete for scholarships at our best American universities with almost the same chances of winning out. A hope is expressed that the Rhodes' scholarships may be awarded for the year 1903. If so, the most satisfactory suggestions will come out of the experience acquired in putting the scheme into practical operation.

Colonel William J. Bryan has accepted an invitation to speak at the forthcoming banquet of the New England Democratic league in conjunction with Senator Bailey of Texas. The presumption is that the support of the pugilistic Texan is necessary to enforce the harmony sentiments that will be expressed by the great silver leader.

Cold Comfort for the Corned. No man ever got caught in a corn corner who followed Commodore Vanderbilt's rule: "Never buy what you can't pay for nor sell what you haven't got."

The Coming Test of Democracy. Detroit Free Press (Dem.) Possibly no man will be considered a good democrat unless he can prove that his family has voted the ticket straight for at least three generations.

Expert Opinion. Washington Post. The gentlemen who cared for the remains are disposed to resent Mr. Bryan's declaration that Mr. Cleveland stabbed the democratic party. The expert opinion is to the effect that he hit it on the head with an ax.

You Can't Lose 'Em. Chicago Chronicle. Catch a Cecil sales man when there is a public office in sight! The most noble marquis and his insidious nephew have worthily maintained the family reputation which was in full fragrance as far back as the time of Elizabeth.

Shortlived Popular Favor. Chicago Inter Ocean. General Kitchener is the present hero of the hour. How they come and how they go! It seems only yesterday that it was Kitchener who was the hero. Now it is Kitchener. And if Kitchener goes into the war office it will soon be somebody else.

Basis for an Issue. Indianapolis Journal. It is announced on what is called excellent authority that the attorney general will make one speech during the campaign in which he will set forth clearly the policy of the administration respecting trusts. Now, if some of the several brands of democratic could do a like service for the democratic party the country would have the basis for an issue.

Stupendous Projects of Our Time. New York Tribune. Officers of the Pennsylvania railroad announce that the enterprises and improvements to which that corporation is now committed will cost at least \$100,000,000. Such figures would have staggered belief in any generation before this one. No task, however vast, appears to be impossible in these days of colossal plans, and the work of spinning down the ringing grooves of change.

Strategy in Peace. Philadelphia North American. It must be a great relief to the British public to have Lord Methuen announce that he does not intend to fight his battles over again. The promise goes to show that he is a better strategist in time of peace than in time of war. If General Buller had been wise he would have maintained the same reserve on his return to England. His love of controversy, which caused the revival of the stories of the siege of Ladysmith and the fight at Spionkop, has done him no good. After all, it was to Kitchener that was assigned the tedious task of fighting over the battles of the earlier generals, from Roberts down, and his fighting was done on the South African veldt, not at London banquets.

PERSONAL NOTES. High hopes are entertained as to young King Alfonso. It is reported that he is learning to swear.

Thomas D. Reed does not jump into the newspapers, but he declines nominations that haven't been offered him.

Gerolamo wants to hunt down Tracy and says he can do it. It cost \$100,000 to hunt down Gerolamo, and the government will hardly take another risk on him.

In about five years, when foreign nations want to fight, they'll have to borrow battleships from Mr. Morgan, with a guarantee that they will be returned in as good order as when loaned.

Governor Odell of New York has refused to issue extradition papers in the case of a mother who took her own child out of Connecticut, having been ordered to do the little one by order of the court.

It was noticed when John D. Rockefeller was bidding his son goodby at the steamer dock in New York a few days ago, that the Standard oil man looked careworn, wrinkled and aged to an extent not generally dreamed of by those who only see him occasionally.

D. H. McCabe, state factory inspector of Indiana, is urging that a law be enacted requiring architects to pass an examination in ventilation appliances. He says that most of the school houses in the state have no ventilation except through the windows, which is wholly unsatisfactory.

Prof. A. G. Bell, who has just been decorated by the London Society of Pines Arts with what is known as the Prince Albert medal, was formerly professor of vocal physiology in Boston university. He was born in Edinburgh fifty-five years ago. Prof. Bell is the fourth American to receive this honor, his predecessors having been Captain Eads, Thomas A. Edison and D. E. Hughes.

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ROUND ABOUT NEW YORK.

Ripples on the Current of Life in the Metropolis.

What appears to be the largest pudding that has thrilled the nostrils of New York since Jake Sharp wielded the municipal cutlery fills the city council chamber with appetizing odors and presents a temptation almost as irresistible as that which impelled Anthony of ancient memory to the pudding in the tunnel. The pudding is the tunnel project of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, which has the sanction of the mayor and city comptroller and nets the city a handsome annual rental. The approval of the aldermen is necessary, but that has been attained under various pretexts. The president of the company has intimated to the reluctant aldermen that the company will pay "millions for improvements, but not a cent for tribute."

The school, however, fondly believe they can Philadelphia the company and decline to proceed to business because they have not had a chance to do business in a businesslike way. Some judicious friend should read to the hesitating dads the story of what happened to their brethren in St. Louis recently.

New York and its suburbs are in the grasp of whooping cough, that dread disease of children. Doctors at the health board say it amounts almost to an epidemic—so prevalent that it might be prevented if people would but take the proper precaution. They say that many of the children now suffering from the disease and some of those who have died might not have been sick were it not for the prevalent but everywhere unreasonable idea which prevails that a child must have the disease some time and, hence, might as well be exposed to the contagion first as last. Never was there such a dangerous doctrine, say the health board men; that the less a child is exposed to any disease the better for the child.

A curious feature of the present increase in whooping cough, says the Times, is that the proportion of adults afflicted is greater than usual. This is particularly the case in the Orange, N. J., where the coughers are very numerous. In New York City the average weekly death rate of the disease for the last three months has been over thirteen, in face of the mistaken notion that whooping cough is not a dangerous malady. The number of deaths from the disease generally was 539 in Greater New York. The number of deaths for the first six months of this year was 308, and if the present prevalence continues last year's deaths may be doubled in number before January, 1903.

Maternalism has, of course, the greatest number of deaths. Brooklyn is second. Then follow the Bronx and Queens. Richmond is singularly free from the disease. In all of last year only four deaths occurred there from whooping cough.

In his talk on needless taxation Mayor Low shows that the people of New York are suffering excessive taxation of at least \$6,000,000 a year, owing to laws which compel the city to provide double back-axle protection for bond issues. In New York which go into investments yielding sufficient revenues not only to pay interest on the bonds, but to lay up a fund to cancel them at maturity, and yet for which same purpose the taxpayers annually must contribute both interest and sinking fund deposits. There seems to be no flaw in Mr. Low's argument that there should be legislation to remedy this condition of affairs, which, if continued until 1925, would give a fund that "would contain, after discharging the last bond it is pledged to redeem, the vast sum of \$300,000,000." But at the same time the mayor seems to suggest the change in order that the city may have more money to spend in "doing everything that good judgment requires to be done" in dealing adequately with the city's current needs, whereas what the taxpayers want is that the expenditures should come down, so that the taxes may come down.

The little "fresh-air girl" of fiction, who said "You put it in," when the country boy milked the cow, has many prototypes in real life. Two little girls from the slums who attended the country school at night, relates the Post, came out on the piazza the next morning to view the vicinage. Great was their hostess' surprise when she saw that the two children looked upon the landscape and its surroundings with a look of disapproval. Determined to find out what was the matter, to fathom the working of these juvenile minds, she sat down with them on the grass and drew them into a long, confidential talk.

"What's the matter, children," she asked; "why are you disappointed with the country?" "Why, there's no grass here," said one, pulling a blade and biting the end of it. The woman could only stare.

"What's your idea of grass?" she asked at last. Little by little she managed to bring it out. Grass was about the height of a man, to begin with.

"Why, it's larger, would it be like grass?" was the next question, and prompt "Oh, no!" showed that there was still more to be explained.

"How is it different?" "Why, it's black," said one.

"Black, an white," said the other. Suddenly the explanation flashed upon her. The "fresh-air lady's" mind. The little girls had obtained their idea of vegetation solely from pictures they had seen in school books or papers, ordinary black and white prints. The idea that color of any sort existed in the country had never entered their little East Side heads.

"It did not need the cycle parade, successful as it was," says a New York letter, "to prove that there has been a revival of cycling as a sport this season. Thousands of people who had temporarily abandoned the amusement have returned to it with new vigor and interest. The reaction which followed the great boom of several years ago was entirely natural, but this reaction has reached its limit and the pendulum is beginning to swing the other way. It was a silly way of celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of cycling in America by holding a parade on Fifth avenue."

SARTORIAL SPLENDORS.

Clothes of Dazzling Brilliance Proposed for the Army. New York World.

To the honors won by the army of the United States on many a hard-fought field now luster is now to be added, so far as military military can do this, by a dress coat of eye-dazzling splendor.

As suits to era of expansion, this garment is bigger than the coat that Grant and Sherman wore. It is really longer; it is made to seem wider by putting the two rows of buttons down the front further apart. And the color? Ah, the color! Half-inch cords of gold lace on the collar, gold lace and a "French knot" on the cuff, gold cord and aiguillettes on the shoulder; lapels that generously open to reveal yet more of red and blue and yellow. And the chevrons, incorrectly pointing downward, under which our commanders have most improperly and irregularly worn their buttons—these will hereafter point up, heraldically symbolizing the rafter of a house.

Let us have the sartorial splendors by all means; let us get the vitally important matters of heraldry straight. But let us meanwhile not forget that the most glorious uniform that which is never worn in a war of oppression or used to overawe human aspirations for freedom.

ASSAILS THE SUGAR TRUST.

Remarkable Document Just Issued by Authority of Senate.

Reviews the History of the Sugar Industry in the United States—Orders and Changes in the Postal Service.

(From a Staff Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, July 16.—(Special.)—A remarkable document has just reached the document rooms of the senate and house from the government printing office. It is entitled "The Deadly Parallel" and is a tariff reduction and was compiled by Truman G. Palmer. It was ordered printed during the closing days of congress as a senate document. Mr. Truman calls it "a parallel without a parallel in the record of falsehood."

It contains extracts from the testimony of those favoring Cuban reciprocity, compared with similar extracts from the testimony of those opposed to it, before the ways and means committee, and hundreds of extracts from newspaper editorials and other news sources, the object being to show how little ground the advocates of reciprocity had to stand on. Mr. Palmer does not hesitate to attack everyone in favor of reciprocity, and in the record of his introduction makes the following reference: "With a people none too scrupulous with their words, especially when their pockets are concerned; with a governor general at one end of the cable urging tariff reductions and anxious to facilitate the early withdrawal of his troops; with a secretary of war at the other end of the cable animated by the same feelings, and with a misinformed press, the sugar trust, the great benefactor of any tariff reduction on Cuban raw sugar, has found a marvellously complete channel through which to fool the people." An interesting comparison is made between the letters and cablegrams from Cuba to newspapers and commercial organizations in the United States, and the statements of witnesses before the committee on ways and means, on practically the same days, to the effect that no suffering existed in Cuba at that time, and that the testimony before the committee on the position of Senator Elkins on the Cuban reciprocity question, as well as General Grosvener and Representative Steele, Speaker Henderson and others.

A review of the history of the sugar industry in this country follows, in an effort to prove that the American Sugar Refining company would be the primary beneficiary from the passage of the reciprocity bill. This is supported by a great many clippings from the editorial columns and the news columns of hundreds of newspapers. Following this is a digest of the testimony before the ways and means committee, for the purpose of showing that the Cubans are not distressed and that the people who are asking for tariff concessions are American syndicates who own vast sugar plantations in Cuba and Spaniards who still hold allegiance to Spain. Mr. Palmer takes up the war between the sugar trust and the beet sugar interests of the Missouri valley and claims that the sugar stock went up from 14 1/2 in January, 1902, to 19 1/2 on March 22, the reciprocity bill having been adopted by a majority of the republicans of the ways and means committee on March 18. In this connection he gives hundreds of other clippings from newspapers relating to the sugar trust, but by one sugar refining interest.

The purpose for which this compilation was made and printed is not apparent at present, the bill having been defeated, but it will doubtless be used extensively in support of the arguments of the opponents of that measure, and will probably be in evidence next winter, if the subject again comes before congress.

USE STEAM TO STOP FIRE.

Novel Method to be Employed to Quench Flames in an Oil Well.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 16.—News from Jennings, La., says that the fire at the Jennings well No. 2, owned by the Heywood brothers, is still raging, but that the great valve has not given way. Those who are fighting the fire are now planning to employ the method of using steam to attempt to snuff the fire out with steam. Hundreds of people have been attracted to the scene.

Two tanks, containing almost 2,000 barrels, have been burned, and it is estimated that 50,000 barrels of oil have been destroyed up to this morning. W. Heywood said that if the steam plan was successful the fire would probably be subdued in four or five days.

The fire engine from Beaumont, which arrived during the night, was unable to accomplish anything. There is considerable apprehension at the scene of the fire, but it is not thought that there will be great danger to surrounding property unless the great valve gives way.

BELMONT IS AGAIN REIFF.

Jockey Ruled On English Track Cannot Ride on Metropolitan Track.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Through authoritative sources it is learned that Chairman August Belmont of the Jockey club has taken a decided stand against the reinstatement of Jockey Louis Reiff by the Western Jockey club. Reiff was ruled off the track by the English Jockey club.

On Saturday John A. Drake of Chicago, according to report, declared his intention of presenting Savable Reiff up, at the Futurity post. Mr. Belmont is reported to have said that under no circumstances will Reiff be permitted to sport silk on a Metropolitan track.

As the situation stands, the Jockey club finds it necessary to decide between the English Jockey club and the governing body in the west. As in the Sloan case, Mr. Belmont and his associates will, it is said, support the constituted turf authority of England.

SULTAN LOSES GREEN CROWN.

Decorated, with Other Valuable, Stolen from the French Consul at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—A porch climber entered the residence of French Consul General de Lemaige last night and got away with diamonds and jewelry worth \$2,500. Altogether thirty-three pieces of jewelry were stolen, many of them heirlooms and some gifts from rulers of nations, to whose courts M. de Lemaige had been sent in the diplomatic service of France.

One loser by the thief is the sublime porche. The robber took the green crown of Turkey, a gold and enameled emblem with which M. de Lemaige had been decorated. This decoration is merely loaned and upon the death of the recipient is to be returned to the sultan. This was a heavy piece, worth as gold \$600.

WHY INDUSTRIALS ARE LOW.

Public Confidence in Waterlogged Combinations Badly Shaken.

Philadelphia Press. The industrial has fallen on evil times. Not even the enormous earnings which the last report of the United States Steel trust indicate, and which it has ostentatiously, have sufficed to advance its stocks. Nothing seems to be sufficient to lead the general public to treat the earnings of these corporations as those of railroads in determining the value of their stock.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron company, which a month ago was to lead the ascending line of these securities, has dropped abruptly some twenty-three points, from 110, in a short time, and has passed its dividend. These have been few, however, during the last ten years. Once, just before 1893, and again in the recent boom. But the fall in this company means less than the abrupt fall of the American Ice company, which found itself in trouble last week, having fallen from 21 1/2, which it was last January, to 12 1/2, which it was last week. It, too, has deferred its dividend and decided on a bond issue. The Distilling Company of North America is going through a "readjustment" and has fallen from 10 last February, to 6 1/2.

These all are due to the long list, which includes Asphalt, Amalgamated Copper, United States Rubber company, which has begun to advance, but is still less than half its price a year ago, and others in like condition. It is true of all of these that they have gone through the same change which found the American Sugar Refining company (the Sugar trust) melting 90 per cent of the sugar used in this country, and leaves it melting less in one-half, with a constant increase in competition. When the United States Rubber company was consolidated it included practically all the plants in the country. Today its capacity is considerably less than half. When the Asphalt trust was formed it united the competitive companies in a single corporation. It is no longer without rival. Even the steel trust by another year will have a much smaller fraction of the steel and iron output of the country than when it was organized. It is for this reason that it desires to issue \$50,000,000 of bonds and the prudent among its preferred stockholders are trying to turn themselves into creditors at 5 per