

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, J. B. Teschek, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose that the actual number of full and complete copies of this Daily Morning Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of June, 1904, was as follows:

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The campaign for better streets is an all summer campaign. Although a trifle disfigured by recent events, the Jacksonian kitty is still able to ratify.

Boston is showing undue excitement—the bean market is not directly affected by the strike. Boris Sharoff will have to get busy in a hurry if he is to beat the record made by Raisoulli this year.

Omaha is promised a horse show this fall. Society dames and their dress-makers will take due notice. The man who has found the bacillus of leprosy will exhibit still further if he will now find something that will kill it.

The meat packers' strike does not fall on democrat and republican with equal weight, for most of the democrats are eating away anyway. By covering his marriage in secrecy for three years, Senator Clark of Montana proves that Judge Parker is not the only democratic statesman who can keep his mouth shut.

From now on until his term expires Treasurer Fink will never be able to do anything right in the eyes of the World-Herald. Giving that tax sale notice to The Bee was an unpardonable sin.

The editor of the Chicago Chronicle evidently took one look at the St. Louis platform, saw Bryan standing on it and immediately decided that so frail a structure could not hold both of them.

How Emperor William can wish success to Russian arms is hard to understand when it is known that the Japanese army is organized upon the German system, even down to the goose-step. Commissioner Connolly has decided to contest the position of water commissioner with the water-logged statesman at the polls, and there is liable to be much fun for the boys and death to the frogs.

Several outside manufacturing and jobbing establishments are said to be looking this way with a view to fixing on Omaha for new locations. If they will look carefully, we are sure it will work good to them.

If the Interstate Commerce commission decides the coal carrying roads case in time it may furnish some campaign literature which will be anything but pleasant for the democratic vice presidential candidate. The first thing out of the box as a consequence of the strike of the packing house employes is an advance of 2 cents a pound in the price of meat. Luckily spring chickens are ripe and fishing is lawful in the summer time.

In the superheated season an advance in the price of meat may be conducive to public health, but on broad gauge principles the consumers of meat will not see the justice of being compelled to contribute to the cost of the strike in advance. It has not yet been explained why the Nebraska delegation at St. Louis should have cast four votes for Senator Cockrell, who fought to destroy the union, and only one vote for General Miles, whose life has been devoted to the defense of the flag.

The State Board of Educational Fund Investment has purchased another block of Douglas county bonds from a firm of private brokers and the question naturally arises why the county should sell its bonds through brokers instead of directly to the state and save the commission.

BRYAN SUPPORTS THE TICKET.

The announcement of W. J. Bryan that he shall vote for Parker and Davis will cause no general surprise. After his fierce attacks on Parker before and in the St. Louis convention it was to be expected that he would endeavor to square himself and keep within the party pale, however strong the strain upon his conscience. Mr. Bryan admits that the "triumph of the Wall street element of the party denies to the country any hope of relief on economic questions" and also that the anti-trust plank of the platform was virtually nullified by the nomination, yet he finds that the candidate stands for enough things that are good to justify Mr. Bryan voting for him.

The four reasons given by Mr. Bryan for supporting the ticket invite comment. The first is that it stands for opposition to imperialism. The democratic party and Mr. Bryan himself, are largely responsible for what terms imperialism. Democratic senators could have defeated the treaty that gave the Philippines to the United States, but under the influence of Mr. Bryan voted for its ratification. There is nothing imperialistic in the policy of the United States toward the insular possessions, which are being governed in accordance with the principles of republican institutions and the people so instructed as to make them in time capable of self-government. The St. Louis platform favors the preservation of the open door for the world's commerce in the Orient. Retention of American control in the Philippines is essential to this. The voice and influence of the United States in favor of the open door were little heeded before our possession of the Philippines.

There is no justification for the statement that Mr. Roosevelt is injecting the race issue into American politics. That has been done by the democrats of the south, through their disfranchising legislation, some of it enacted and enforced years before Roosevelt became president. All that he has done is to recognize the rights of the colored man under the federal constitution and laws, while the republican party has simply urged that states which deny these rights should have their representation in congress and the electoral colleges reduced, as contemplated by the constitution.

Equally unjustifiable is the assertion that "Mr. Roosevelt stands for the spirit of war." There is not a single fact in his record as president to warrant such a statement. On the contrary Theodore Roosevelt is a man of peace, as his many public utterances convincingly and conclusively show. But when American rights or interests are menaced or assailed, Mr. Roosevelt does not hesitate to exercise the authority given him by the constitution and the laws for the protection of the nation's rights and interests. That he does this with vigor and firmness should commend him to all Americans who desire for their country the respect of the world.

As to reducing the army, as demanded by the democratic platform, how far would that party carry reduction? According to the last report of the secretary of war, the actual strength of the regular army on October 15, 1903, was 9,381 officers and 55,500 enlisted men, a total of 64,881. Of these 843 officers and 14,667 enlisted men were in the Philippines. Will any rational man say that this is too large a national military force for a country with about 80,000,000 population besides insular possessions? During the year preceding this report the army was reduced nearly 12,000 and brought down to the minimum authorized by law. The republican administration has done what was required of it in this respect.

Mr. Bryan's reasons for supporting a ticket which he admits is opposed to much that he stands for and regards as vital are no inadequate and they are not likely to exert much influence, but doubtless his adhesion will be welcomed by the men whom he has reviled and who have held him in equal detestation.

NOT SO "MANLY" AFTER ALL. An effort is being made to impress the public with the "manliness" of the course pursued by Judge Parker in procuring the nomination for the presidency on the democratic ticket. He is being extolled for example for being manly enough to notify the convention before it had adjourned that he proposed to read into the platform a declaration in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard. Mr. Bryan punctured this pretty effectively on the spot when he declared that while he regarded it as mainly in Judge Parker thus to give notice to the convention, it would have been better in him to have made his declaration before he was nominated, and still better in him to have told how he stood on the money question before the delegates to the convention had been elected so that the rank and file of the party who sent them there might have been acted with their eyes open. Mr. Bryan really was only saying in polite terms that he did not regard Judge Parker's action as in the least degree manly, but that on the contrary it was taking a mean advantage of the party by putting it in a quandary which a prompt and unequivocal answer to the oft fired questions would have obviated.

Another claim to "manliness" urged for Judge Parker rests upon his alleged loyalty to the ticket in 1896 and in 1900 when although decidedly at variance with the Bryan doctrine of 1896 to 1 he still voted for Bryan as the embodiment of the free coinage fallacy. But was it really manly to have voted against his convictions? The money question in 1896 was the paramount issue and the issue upon which the voters were expected to divide. Mr. Bryan in the St. Louis convention also said that he admired the man who placed duty to country before duty to party and voted against his party candidates when conscientiously convinced that their election would be inimical to the welfare of the

republic, which was as much as to say that he did not admire the man who subordinated duty to country to party affiliations and stifled his conscience to save his party regularity. It is safe to say that had Judge Parker been nominated on a gold standard platform in 1896 Mr. Bryan would not have stultified himself by voting for him.

When it comes to a question of "manliness" then in the case of Judge Parker there is much room for considerable argument.

A LITTLE MORE LIGHT. OMAHA, July 13, 1904.—To the Editor of The Bee: Your comment on Blackburn's proposition for joint primaries doubtless voices the sentiment of the leaders of the republican party and I can't conceive why you interpose any objections to carrying out the Jeffers primary election rules adopted by the county convention last fall. It looks to me as if the leaders of the machine faction wanted to dictate the candidate for congress and control what federal patronage would be at the disposal of the congressman from this district. Give us dark lanterns follows a little more light on this subject, so we may know just where we are at.

There are none so blind as those who will not see. All the light The Bee can shed on the Blackburn proposition, were it as bright as the noonday sun, may fail to convince "inquisitive anti" that the proposition is fundamentally wrong. It is wrong because it attempts to override all precedent by arrogating to the congressional committee of this district powers which never have been conferred upon congressional committees in this or any other district in the United States. It is wrong also because it discriminates against the republicans of Douglas county and seeks to reflect upon the integrity of the committee of this county.

There is no disposition, so far as we know, on the part of the dominant majority of the county committee to abrogate the Jeffers primary election rules, although it may become necessary to modify them in some unimportant particulars to meet existing conditions. The Blackburn proposition contemplates the abrogation of the Jeffers rules in their most vital essence, namely, the selection of congressional candidates by the rank and file.

Under the Blackburn scheme the delegates are given the privilege of barter and trade in the convention, unless one candidate has succeeded in electing a sufficient number of delegates to give him a majority over all. The manifest design of the scheme is not merely to allow Blackburn and his congressional committee to foist upon the party a candidate of their choice, but also to compel that candidate to assume obligations to members of that committee who want to continue at the federal pleurisy for an interminable period.

It is plain to all who can read between the lines that the Blackburn proposition is so framed up as to make it well nigh impossible for a Douglas county candidate to secure a nomination without the aid and consent of the postmaster at Gretna and the postmaster at Blair. Now, the present incumbents of these offices may be eminently qualified, meritorious and popular; there may not be another man in Gretna fit to fill the office but Mr. Baker, and there may not be a man in Blair fit to fill that office except Wes. Cooke, but it seems to us not unreasonable that republican patrons of the postoffices in those towns should have something to say.

The intimation that the leaders of the machine faction want to dictate the candidate for congress and control the federal patronage of this district is as absurd as it is baseless. The machine has no candidate for congress. Having no candidate of their own the leaders of the machine faction, so-called, are willing to let the anti fight it out among themselves. They do not, however, propose to play catpaw for Mr. Blackburn. They recognize the right of the congressional committee to call a convention to elect the members of the delegation and to divide the delegates to which each county shall be entitled, and to issue a requisition to the respective committees in the district to provide for the election of the delegates under such rules as each of the respective county committees may see fit to adopt.

There is the matter in a nutshell. If any more light is wanted on the subject The Bee will cheerfully furnish it.

THE FIGHTING AT FORT ARTHUR. The reports of the fighting at and around Fort Arthur are somewhat conflicting as to details, but they leave no doubt that it is persistent and sanguinary and marked on both sides by remarkable bravery and fortitude. At this writing the reported heavy losses of the Japanese, due chiefly to the explosion of mines with which the approaches to the besieged port are thickly sown, has not been confirmed, but such a loss cannot be thought impossible, although it is to be supposed that the Japanese are not unaware of the fact that mines have been laid as thickly as possible for their destruction. It seems evident, however, that such knowledge does not in the least deter them when they are ready to strike. They go to the duty assigned them with a light-hearted indifference to consequences that has surprised the world, yet which is entirely consistent with their ideas of life and death and that sentiment of patriotism that is peculiar to them.

The Japanese seem not to be affected by climatic conditions. The coming on of the rainy season retarded but little their military operations and they keep these up under the intense heat which now prevails. The Russian troops also show great fortitude and endurance, but they seem to be more liable to disease than the sturdy little brown men, doubtless due to the wide difference in their methods of living. The war has not yet reached its gravest phase, in the matter of destruction of life, but undoubtedly the losses on both sides have been much larger than the reports indicate, neither side making accurate public statements

of the casualties in battle. The end of the determined conflict cannot yet be foreseen. THE KAISER'S GOOD WISHES. Emperor William of Germany is honorary colonel-in-chief of a Russian infantry regiment and on learning that the kaiser sent to depart for the far east the kaiser sent a message congratulating the regiment upon the prospect of meeting the enemy and expressing his good wishes. It seems a proper enough thing for him to have done under the circumstances—a simple act of courtesy to a command with which he is identified in an honorary way, but the matter appears to be regarded as especially significant in some quarters and was the source of much comment in European diplomatic circles. It is said to have been accepted by some as implying the wish of Emperor William for Russian victory and the prediction is made that Japan will resent the dispatch and protest against Germany's attitude.

The incident suggests how sensitive Europe is regarding even the slightest circumstance bearing however indirectly or remotely upon the relations of the powers to the far eastern conflict. It shows how easy it would be, through some simple branch of neutrality, to precipitate complications that might become world-wide in their scope. So far as Emperor William is concerned, he doubtless did not intend that his message should have any such interpretation as has been given it, yet it is not unlikely that his sympathy is with Russia. The Germans take a good deal of stock in the "yellow peril" idea and it is quite probable that the emperor shares it with them.

In rejecting the proposition made by the managers of the packing houses to submit the differences between themselves and their employes to arbitration the leaders of the meat packers' unions have made a very serious mistake. No strike has any chances of success unless it is backed by public sentiment, and public sentiment in this country is overwhelmingly in favor of the peaceful settlement of labor troubles by arbitration. The only opponents to arbitration are the extremists on both sides—the men who want to stamp out labor unions and the labor leaders who want to dictate terms, whether reasonable or unreasonable, right or wrong. To be sure, there are some vital matters that cannot be arbitrated, but that fact does not necessarily constitute a bar to an amicable settlement of difference that can be arbitrated. For the present, at least, the packing house owners who proposed a settlement with their employes by arbitration have the best of it with the disinterested, unprejudiced public, and they will gain strength unless the labor leaders shall adopt a course of wisdom and prudence.

The Rosebud reservation opening has produced one result which was to have been expected, each town in which registration books are open is firmly convinced that it is the only place where the work can be done properly, and that each of the other towns is filled with people there only for the purpose of robbing the innocent land-seeker.

Business conditions of the last twelve months have shown that the business interests are less dependent upon Wall street speculators than they ever were before, and it remains to be seen if those speculators, with a candidate of their own choosing, can exert more influence in the political field than in the business world.

The Gretna Breeze has discovered "a splendid record" made in congress by the democratic representative from this district, as evidenced by much newspaper mention. It isn't in it, however, with the record he made at St. Louis as head distributor of convention press tickets, evidenced by much newspaper men's kicking.

Some of the anti-Parker literature prepared by democrats and distributed among fellow democrats at the St. Louis convention will be highly interesting as the national campaign progresses. Republicans could hardly say anything worse about the democratic nominee than has already been said about him by democrats.

As a general thing all strikes start out peacefully and with the very best intentions for the maintenance of law and order, but as time goes on irritation is followed by exasperation and exasperation by violence. The only assurance of a peaceful ending of a strike is speedy arbitration.

Objection Sustained. Washington Post. The savage ignorances at St. Louis protest vigorously against the order requiring them to wear clothes. They can find nothing in the supreme court decisions to indicate that pants follow the flag.

Silence Nevertheless. Springfield Republican. It ought to be safe to say that never again in American politics will the attempt be made to force a silent and unknowing candidate for the presidency upon a national party convention.

Give the Mail Clerks a Show. Minneapolis Journal. The railway mail clerks' demand for a mail car and claim that twenty-two of their number were killed last year in railroad accidents. The average mail car in a smash-up is like a strawberry box between two firetrains. The mail clerks are entitled to better protection while at their work.

Crossed Against Easy Divorces. Springfield Republican. What particularly justifies the crusade against easy divorces is such an item of news as this from Illinois which tells of the marriage for the third time of a couple still under 30 years of age, they having been twice divorced. Similar cases are frequently reported, especially in the west. The trouble here is less from lax divorce laws than from the easy and careless conduct of the divorce courts in applying the laws. The public agitation of the matter should at least have the effect of making the judiciary up to a stricter observance of its duties in passing upon cases of divorces.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot. A medal of honor awarded John Hayes, a cookswain on the Kearsarge, for distinguished bravery in the battle with the Alabama, at Cherbourg, June 13, 1864, has been lying in the Navy department archives for nearly forty years. It has just been sent to him. Hayes now is living at Muscoda, Grant county, Wisconsin, and is 72 years old. In a letter received at the Navy department he says he has just learned about the medal which was awarded December 21, 1864, he writes:

"That medal is mine and I want it. I am too old to work, and I am receiving a pension of \$12 a month."

He inclosed his enlistment and discharge papers, signed by Rear Admiral Belknap and Rear Admiral Rawlins. Admiral Belknap was the father of Lieutenant Belknap and Admiral Winslow an uncle of Commander Winslow, who have adjoining desks in the bureau of navigation. They found the medal corroded and with ribbon almost rotted away. They sent Hayes the medal and notified him that he is entitled to \$100, which will be sent him on application.

Shortly after issuing an order that all tobacco must be kept in the original boxes until sold, John W. Yerkes, commissioner of internal revenue, took a cigar store in Washington and asked for a piece of his favorite plug. Like many Kentuckians Mr. Yerkes is fond of a chew at times. The salesman handed out what was ordered, but when the commissioner tried to cut the stuff it crumbled into dust almost. "Yes, it is pretty dry," said the man behind the counter, "but we can't help it. We used to be able to take a few pieces out and keep them in a moistening box, but some darn fool up in the internal revenue office decided that that was illegal and we can't do it any more. Beats all what idiots get appointed to office." "Well, that certainly was a fool ruling," replied Mr. Yerkes meekly, and he slipped away with his little piece of plug tobacco.

A statement attributed to the director of the mint, George T. Roberts, to the effect that "the new silver dollar, which is being coined in this country, is of unusual interest in the financial world, and is given prominence in financial journals. The director of the mint is in Alaska, but inquiry among his associates shows that they are rather skeptical as to its having made such a sweeping statement. One of the officials said: "It is undeniably a fact that the supply of silver bullion that was purchased under the Sherman law is exhausted and there is no present prospect of any more new silver dollars being turned out by the government. Indeed, this possibility would seem to depend only on the election of a 16 to 1 congress. Altogether the bullion purchased under the Sherman law amounted to 168,000,000 ounces, or 220,000,000 of this has been used up except 9,000,000 ounces of bullion, which is being held for subsidiary coin."

Within the next two weeks it is expected that work on the foundation of the new national museum, which is to be one of the buildings on the world, will begin. The building is to be erected in the Smithsonian grounds, just off B street and facing the Smithsonian park. It will cover a site 85 feet and over 300 feet wide. When the museum is completed it will be as long as the Washington monument is high, lacking two feet. It will contain ten acres of floor space. Through the center there will be a hall fifty feet wide. Two entire floors will be devoted to the exhibits and the basement and upper floor will be used as a museum, with additional space in the basement floor for the workshop, lecture hall, while on the top floor office rooms for various officials of the institution will be placed. The new museum will be built of granite, and it is said that it will require four years to complete the building, at a cost of \$15,000,000. It is said to block other buildings in the Mall, the new museum will face south, where an imposing entrance will be erected. That the approach from the city may not be less attractive, the plans have been so arranged that there will be practically level main entrances, although the one on the north will lead into a rotunda. In this rotunda it is purposed to place works of art and architecture, that the visitor may be immediately attracted.

Allison W. Tourge, United States consul at Bordeaux, France, reports to the Department of Commerce and Labor that Bordeaux and there packed and re-exported in large quantities to the United States, where they compete successfully with the domestic fruit which is imported at the cost of a double exportation. Says Consul Tourge: "Last year there were almost no prunes raised in this region, probably not one-twentieth of a normal crop. The deficit was supplied by the importation of prunes grown in California and Oregon. This fact I know from having been required to make inspection of the condition of such importations and afterwards to take testimony in litigation resulting from controversy over the prunes and their saleable character of such prunes.

"Though the prune crop of this region was so small as to be almost a negligible quantity in the markets of the world, not only in the United States, but in the demand, the export of French prunes was not materially lessened. A considerable portion of this exportation was to the United States, amounting to 95,000 francs (\$18,550) in the last six months. I have the regret to say that the Indian rights have been so far from the hands of the Indian people, that any who were shipped as 'California prunes' None passing through this consulate were involved as such. French prunes are shipped in much smaller boxes than the California product and are so different in appearance that they would be absurd for a Bordeaux merchant to send them out to fill his orders without repacking and reworking.

"The chief difference between California prunes and French prunes they come from the growers' is that the latter are 'cooked.' I have seen a few shipments of California prunes which seemed to have undergone some sort of process to assimilate the appearance of the French prunes. It is known by the fact that the official experts here concluded that the same had been steamed and some viscous substance, like glycerine, used to give the peculiar glistening appearance of the best French product."

National Conventions or Mobet. New York Herald. The disorder that has occurred in the gigantic barn at St. Louis, with its 16,000 spectators, shows the need of a radical reform in the character of the national convention of both the great political parties. Our special dispatches note that when the platform was presented last night the voice of the reader could not be heard more than ten feet away. As it was adopted without discussion, most of the delegates must have voted blindly or depended upon the newspapers for their knowledge of its character. In that vast structure and in presence of the gigantic and excited mob that packed the galleries anything in the nature of serious deliberation or debate would be impossible. Hence the platform, the declaration of policy on which a great party asks to be entrusted with the government of the nation, is framed, not by the thousand delegates, but by the fifty members of the committee.

POLITICAL SNAPSHOTS.

Chicago News: Grover Cleveland's joy at the Parker telegram may be inferred from the fact that he stopped in the middle of his fishing to send a message of congratulation.

St. Louis Republic: Senator Davis is a hale man of 60 in heart, in physical strength and activity, in appearance and manner. He is 20 years old only in experience and wisdom.

Chicago Post: Candidate Parker has received a bishop's blessing on his campaign. Candidate Roosevelt will not lose heart; the Dutch Reformed church takes no stock in an "historic episcopate."

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The democratic platform on the subject of plutocracy is illustrated by a vice presidential candidate with \$100,000 and over 30 years old. Perhaps he is expected to leave his money to the party.

Louisville Courier-Journal: Elect the ticket? What makes you think we won't elect the ticket? Why, you haven't the sense of a last year's snow-bird? Go chase yourself around the corner and look into the horse-pond, and you will see the face of a jackass! Or, if you like that better, jump on behind.

New York Tribune: "We therefore deplore and condemn the Bourbonlic, selfish and narrow spirit of the recent republican convention at Chicago," solemnly avers the democratic platform. Such a statement from a convention of Bourbons is enough to make even the democratic donkey bee-haw.

FAT ARMY OFFICERS. Compulsory Frowned Upon Among Mounted Warriors. At West Point it has been decided that no fat cadet may go into the cavalry, because he must lack the agility, the ideal horseman and must prove burden to his steed. "Excessive weight," says General Burton (inspector), "is ruinous to a horse, is cumbersome to a rider and weakens the endurance of the individual."

It is obviously absurd to compel the fat man to walk with the infantry when it is admitted that his bulk wears out a horse and diminishes his own strength. If he cannot ride to advantage, how can he be expected to foot it along with his slim and agile troops? There is no mistake here, because there is reason to believe in the superiority of the fat man on many accounts. We call to mind our old friend Jack Palstaff, for instance. In Chicago teachers are anxious that the public schools by weight—the more a teacher weighs, the better his or her chances of appointment. It is the opinion of the school board that efficiency in teaching depends largely upon avoidpools, but that an applicant who fails to meet a certain standard must be rejected. It is possible that in robbing the cavalry of its fat men the government is depriving that arm of its most important quality—that of solidity and weight, before which a hollow square of infantry must give way.

Anyhow, it will never do to determine the choice of men for any service by weight. It is a prejudice that fat men are not quick and quiet of movement. The elephant is perhaps not the most graceful of animals, but it is the most deft, light of foot and enduring, as well as the most intelligent.

CHANCE AND THE LARK. Rules of the Game in Progress at Bonesteel. Chicago Interior Ocean. The land opened to settlement in South Dakota yesterday offers many who have waited on the border of the Rosebud reservation their long promised reward, and the Indian gives way to the home maker.

Under the allotment plan at Bonesteel the pioneer of the settlement movement, men who have been encamped for months, and even years, in anticipation of the opening, and who, in fact, made the opening possible, shared yesterday only the same chance as the newcomers. The days of the race for the land have passed. Where the swiftest horse formerly bore its rider to the choicest acre, chance is now the determining factor. All men are equal before it. The strong and the fleet won in the opening of the early reservations. The old way was more picturesque. Undoubtedly the new is the more just. The scenes of violence that were enacted when the Oklahoma reservation was opened have not been repeated in South Dakota.

The \$23,000 acres of land of the Rosebud reservation that go thus by peaceful allotment to the white man to be turned into farms is the last great tract under government disposal. It is in the heart of the wheat growing section of South Dakota, and has offered unusual opportunities to the Indians. But the Indian has not been a consistent farmer. Despite Chief Swift Bear's contention that the land should go to the young Sioux, the Indian agricultural advancement has not been such as to warrant the ideal conclusions that here, indeed, was the Indian's earthly paradise where he might work out his own salvation. The dream of the Indian rights disciple has failed at Rosebud, as it has failed almost everywhere. And so, again, restless civilization crowds into a new field. It does not rush in, as in the old days, at the crack of the revolver, and the race no longer is to the swift. But again the Indian moves on, and chance determines his successor.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Rear Admiral Goodrich, the new commander of the Pacific squadron, has made a specialty of torpedo and fortification work. He was born in Pennsylvania.

President Harvey W. Scott of the Lewis and Clark exposition to be held at Portland, Ore., next year has been compelled by ill health to give up the duties of that position.

One of the delegates sent by Indian territory to the democratic national convention was C. A. Sken, who stands six feet three inches in his stockings and is a big man even for his stature.

Major General W. T. Clark, inspector of the United States Treasury department, is the last of General Grant's staff officers during the civil war. He is 73 years old and enlisted as a private.

A remarkable feat of memory is reported from Loyola college, Baltimore. Clark J. Fitzpatrick, a freshman, aged 18, has committed to memory the whole of Homer's "Odyssey," a work of about 12,000 lines.

When Assistant Secretary Ade of the State department travels abroad, as he does every summer, he always carries two watches on his person with Washington and European time. The secretary said: "I want to think United States I pull out the Washington watch, and when I want to think European I look at the other."

R. Peacock, an Egyptian railroad man from Assiout, is visiting this country. He is locomotive superintendent of the Egyptian state railway and has come here at the request of his government to inspect the American railways, with a view to introducing some of the modern American methods of transportation into his country.

Lord Dunsdown, who has been dismissed by the Canadian government from his position as head of the dominion railway, I want to interfere with him, it utterly unlike the conventional army officer. He looks more like a dreamer than a man of action—a handsome man with rather pale complexion, dark curly hair and eyes and features and exquisitely modulated voice.

"These fellows look wise and take you off in a corner and tell you just how it is," said Delegate Tim Sullivan of the New York delegation at the Southern hotel (St. Louis) the other night. "They do it well—that's their business. But they do know it all! Here I am, I admit I know nothing about it, and I know more than 80 per cent of them here. Half these fellows couldn't tell you how many states there are. I tell you what. There's all hawks here, no chickens. I want to see some chickens. Do you see my coat buttoned? There's only thirty watches gone since this morning."

Bargains in Muslin Curtains. Tomorrow we will place on sale 70 pair of ruffled muslin curtains that we are going to sell before inventory at prices that will interest you if you are at all in need of sitting room or bed room curtains.

\$1.00 and \$1.25 Curtains 78c.
26 pair Lappet muslin curtains in lace stripe and dots, 42 inches wide, 3 yards long, special, per pair..... 78c
\$1.25 and \$1.50 Curtains 95c.
24 pair fine muslin curtains, full 42 inch by 3 yards, special, per pair..... 95c
\$1.50 and \$2.00 Curtains \$1.25.
31 pair extra fine C. T. N. muslin curtains, 13 good patterns to select from, dots, stripes and figures, all hand plain borders, ruffles, nice and full, while they last..... \$1.25
Good cloth window shades, 3x4 ft., complete including nickel ring pull, Thursday and Friday, each..... 25c
1c brass extension rods, 30 to 54 inches, each..... 19c
1c brass extension rods to match, 42 to 78 inches, each..... 29c

Orchard Wilhelm Carpet Co.

We close at 1 o'clock Saturdays during July and August.