THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Bee (Without Sunday) One Year	8 00
Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year	10 00
Six months	5 00
Three months	2 50
Sunday Bee, One Year	2 00
Saturday Bee, One Year	1 50
Weekly Bee, One Year	65

OFFICES:

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, Singer Blk., Cor. N and 24th Sts.
Council Bluffs, 16 North Main Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms, 13, 14 and 15, Tribune Bldg.
Washington, 1407 F Street, N. W.

CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska }
Douglas county. }

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 June, 1896, was as follows:

1	18,901	16	19,246
2	18,777	17	19,615
3	18,894	18	20,682
4	18,933	19	21,826
5	18,965	20	19,590
6	19,020	21	19,905
7	19,059	22	19,470
8	18,882	23	19,395
9	18,922	24	19,329
10	19,050	25	19,369
11	18,888	26	19,407
12	18,934	27	19,498
13	19,063	28	20,606
14	19,750	29	19,790
15	19,160	30	20,246

Total	593,685
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	10,215
Net total sales	583,470
Net daily average	19,449

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of July, 1896.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Parties going out of the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to their address by leaving an order at the business office of the Bee. Telephone 238.

The unexpected often happens.

It was foreordained that Bryan's nomination should be made on Friday.

Bryan can readily hypnotize the multitude, but when reason gets her sway the spell is broken and the reaction sets in.

It is only a coincidence that the gold reserve fell below the hundred million mark simultaneously with Bryan's nomination for president.

There are any number of men willing to wager sixteen white beans to one that Bryan will not become the occupant of the white house on the 4th of March, 1897.

Some of the largest cities in the country have found it necessary this year to make provision for eradicating noxious weeds, whose rank growth has caused complaint at the hands of citizens. The Board of Health is of opinion the weeds superinduce contagion.

It is not at all strange, under the circumstances, that loan and trust companies handling eastern money are slow to put it out in this state just now. Conditions are such as to make it expedient for capitalists to ascertain definitely just what the financial policy of the government is to be.

When ex-Governor Russell of Massachusetts declared in the Chicago Coliseum, "I have heard that democracy was being tied to a star—not to the lone star we would gladly welcome—but to the falling star which flashes for an instant and then goes out in the darkness of the night," he doubtless had in his mind's eye the brilliant but evanescent Bryan.

Poor old Bland, who had given a life's service to the cause of silver, had to be dropped by the wayside and a political stripling who was still at school when the old Missouri war horse fought the battle for silver remonetization that resulted in the coinage of 600,000,000 standard silver dollars has been given the nomination for the highest position within the gift of the democracy.

Germany and Austria have solved the problem of fire insurance at the lowest possible cost to the insured. Rather than permit private corporations to drain the country by imposing excessive premium rates upon property owners, the governments of those nations took the matter all in their own hands, and each stand at the head of a great mutual fire insurance company. By this means absolute indemnity is offered to policy holders at the minimum cost. The time may come when state insurance will claim general public attention.

Chances for securing the Christian Endeavor convention for 1898 seem to be good, while the national body of the locomative engineers may decide to meet in Omaha during exposition year. If this thing keeps up much longer it will be necessary for the Commercial club to arrange a date card for these events, to the end that no two bodies shall meet in Omaha the same week. Unsigned dates might be furnished the Endeavorers, whose convention would, of course, demand and receive the right-of-way. It is all any city can handle at once.

Figures based upon actual results of the garden plot enterprise as conducted in this city last year has demonstrated beyond question its economy. This gratifying result was attained the first year in a season of comparative drouth. What must be the result of this year's work, when certainty of an enormous yield is manifest, and when the experience of last year taught the managers and promoters just how the work should be done? There is no doubt that the crop of this year will be double that of last, and that the poor fund will be benefited in like proportion. By assisting the poor and needy to help themselves the taxpayers of Douglas county are saving a large amount of money at a time when it is most needed to cover the expenses of government.

BRYAN FOR PRESIDENT.

The nomination of William Jennings Bryan for president of the United States is a striking illustration of the caprices of politics. When the Chicago convention met there were very few people and those chiefly his most intimate friends who thought of Mr. Bryan as a presidential possibility. He was not an avowed candidate for the nomination and while he was recognized as among the foremost champions of the free silver cause it was felt that he would have little chance with the political veterans who had entered the race and prosecuted a vigorous campaign. Whatever may have been done for Mr. Bryan by his friends, his nomination was due almost wholly to himself. His speech in support of the majority report of the platform committee was by far the strongest on the free silver side that was addressed to the convention. A characteristic utterance in its sophistries, its appeals to class prejudice and its "glittering generalities," delivered in the theatrical manner of which Mr. Bryan is a master, it produced an effect upon that impressionable body which left little to be done to secure the nomination of the man who made it. Thus Mr. Bryan may justly claim that the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon him is unstained by any deals or intrigues or manipulations, but came as a tribute to his brilliant and unflinching advocacy of the cause for which he stands.

Whether or not the selection of Mr. Bryan was the best, on the score of availability, that the Chicago convention could have made, is a question that need not now be discussed. He is the youngest man ever placed in nomination for the presidency and his political career and experience of public affairs have been confined to two terms in the national house of representatives. As a member of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses Mr. Bryan acquired national repute as an advocate of free trade. He assisted in framing the Wilson tariff bill, with its free wool and unconstitutional income tax provisions, the later of which he introduced and urged and still defends. Mr. Bryan believes that the policy of protection to American industries is unconstitutional and if he had the power he would undoubtedly remove every vestige of protection that remains. Since retiring from congress Mr. Bryan has devoted most of the time to advocating free silver, presumably retained for this purpose by the producers of the white metal, and he has contributed more largely in volume to the discussion of this subject than any other man in the country. In the campaign in Nebraska two years ago Mr. Bryan was a candidate for the United States senate and had an opportunity to express himself regarding the railroad corporations. He, however, avoided the subject and no one is now authorized to say what his position is respecting the treatment of the people by those corporations and their course in connection with politics.

No one will deny that Mr. Bryan is a man of ability. As an exponent of free trade and free silver he has, perhaps, no superior in the country. But in his brief public career he gave no evidence of statesmanship or of the possession of those qualifications which fit a man for the great duties and responsibilities of the office of chief magistrate of 70,000,000 of people. The ability to make a brilliant speech is not a sufficient recommendation for president of the United States. Mr. Bryan will be carefully weighed and measured during the months that intervene before the day of election in November and the words that won him the nomination at Chicago will count for nothing with the millions of intelligent voters who will render their verdict upon the action of that convention. Representing principles and policies which we profoundly believe are hostile to the interests and welfare of the American people—which we believe would be productive of greater disaster to the financial and business interests of this country than they have ever experienced—we confidently predict that Mr. Bryan and his party will be overwhelmingly defeated at the polls.

NOW FOR THE EXPOSITION.

The momentous problem that confronts the managers of the Transmississippi Exposition is the raising of the funds necessary for placing the enterprise upon a scale commensurate with the magnitude which its projectors had contemplated. Under the conditions of the act granting it recognition by the government and pledging an appropriation of $200,000 for a building and exhibits representing the national government, not less than $250,000 must be raised in subscriptions and donations by the exposition association before the president can issue his proclamation giving notice to the American states and to the world in general that an international exposition is to be held in Omaha in 1898. After full discussion and mature deliberation it has been deemed most desirable to inaugurate a radical departure from the original plan of organization which had been improvised on the spur of the moment and carried through by a small body of stockholders and directors to the point when the exposition project has secured a firm foothold. In order to encourage and stimulate the active cooperation of all classes of our citizens the articles of incorporation of the Transmississippi association have been revised and amended so as to popularize the management by giving all subscribers to the exposition funds a voice in the management. Just as soon as $300,000 has been subscribed to the stock of the exposition association the board of directors will be enlarged from eleven to fifty members and these directors, elected by the stockholders, will have control of all the affairs of the exposition until after it has been held. With an active canvass for subscriptions to the stock there should be no difficulty in raising the $300,000 of stock, payable in gradual installments running for eighteen months, by the middle of August at the furthest. Meantime, the present directory will continue the work and duties devolving upon it and endeavor to secure the location at Omaha during 1898 of every important national convention, conference or reunion, so as to insure the largest possible attendance.

The plan of campaign for raising the stock subscriptions is now being mapped out and within a few days it will be under way. It is hardly necessary for The Bee to impress upon the citizens of Omaha the importance of responding promptly to the call and subscribing generously to the cause. Everything that Omaha hopes for in the near future depends upon the success of the exposition and its success will depend upon the patriotism and public spirit of the citizens of Omaha.

DEMOCRATIC IDEAS OF PROSPERITY

In his speech supporting the majority report of the committee on resolutions Mr. Bryan said that the democratic idea of government has been that "if you legislate to make the masses prosperous, their prosperity will find its way up and through every class and rest upon it." If such has been the idea of the democratic party it has failed throughout its entire history to put it into effect. When has that party given the country a single act of legislation that operated to promote the prosperity of the masses?

For the greater part of the time from the foundation of the government to 1860 the democratic party was in power and during that period its legislation served to repress and retard the material development of the country. It was opposed then as it still is to the policy of protection and as the result of the carrying out of its idea the country experienced the two most disastrous panics in its history. That of 1857, due almost wholly to the tariff policy of the democratic party, bankrupted the people and the government. Not only was the general business of the country prostrated, but the government had not money with which to pay its current expenses and was able to borrow only by paying an enormous rate of interest. The country swarmed with idle people and everywhere distress and suffering prevailed. At that time the tariff came nearer to free trade than ever before and it may be remarked that the country also had the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Whoever will take the trouble to examine the statistics of progress during the seventy years from the foundation of the government to the last democratic administration before the war and compare them with the period from the close of the rebellion to 1890 will find that republican policy and not the democratic idea is what has made this nation great and its people prosperous. In material development in all lines the United States made a greater advance in the two decades from 1870 to 1890 than in all the time before 1870 and in those twenty years the financial and economic policy of the republican party was in operation.

The democratic idea of legislating to make the masses prosperous was again given form in the present tariff law and everybody knows with what result. In the two years preceding the advent of the democratic party to power in 1893 this country had attained the highest measure of prosperity in its history. Every industry was in active operation, everybody who wanted to work was employed, the masses of the people were prosperous. We have since had the democratic idea, so far as the tariff is concerned, together with democratic agitation for free silver, and the consequences are financial distrust, industrial and business depression, inadequate revenues for the support of the government and millions of the people impoverished.

The democratic party has not abandoned its hostility to protection, from which the country has suffered immeasurable injury, but its paramount idea now for giving the masses prosperity is a policy of currency debasement which would make the wages of labor worth only half what it is now, destroy 50 per cent of the value of the money of the pensioner and of every dollar deposited in savings banks and so unsettle and demoralize financial conditions as to produce a more deplorable state of affairs than the country has ever experienced. The American people have had enough of democratic ideas of making the masses prosperous for the present and they will not give that party an opportunity to experiment with its latest scheme of repudiation.

The question of an auditorium whether it be submitted along with a market house proposition or not, will soon become one of most vital concern to the people of Omaha. Great conventions are flocking to Omaha for 1898. The Coliseum is the only building big enough to accommodate the multitudes these great events must attract, but it is not centrally located. No one conversant with the situation can fail to see the imperative need of a large auditorium building, work upon which should begin with exposition construction. Otherwise Omaha will receive a black eye in the estimation of the outside world.

No less than a thousand lawyers will attend the law league convention in this city on the 20th inst. They will bring their wives, many of them, and will want the best hotel accommodations money can procure. The leading hotels will receive a higher degree of benefit than any other interest, and most of them have responded to the request of the committee for subscription to the entertainment fund. Any hotel man who declines to respond should be treated accordingly. Reception committees can see incoming delegates and pilot them to pre-arranged quarters.

It will be remembered the last legislature made repeated attacks upon the business interests of the state, and particularly upon those of this city. Whether this fact was due to design upon the part of members or to ignorance of actual conditions, matters little. Certain it is there were no representatives from this county strong enough to defend our interests. It was remarked then and it is no less true today, that Douglas county must send a delegation of business men to the next legislature. The needs of the coming exposition will more than anything else emphasize the demand for able men in the legislature. It is not likely the men best fitted for these places will seek them. They must be picked out and induced to run.

Long and Short of It.
Chicago Tribune.

The silver rule is: "When in doubt, yell."

The Heart of the Question.
Indianapolis Journal.

"An honest dollar, worth 100 cents everywhere, cannot be coined out of 53 cents' worth of silver, plus a legislative flat." So says Hon. Garret A. Hobart, republican candidate for vice president, and the statement goes to the heart of the question.

Poverty Nonsense.
New York Journal.

The cry of the poverty-stricken John R. McLean for "more money and less misery" is pathetic. But even the "suffering masses" seem to have a little small change about their clothes, for on the Fourth of July they burned up about $15,000,000 for fun, and large blocks of them are able to attend the national conventions apparently for the same reason.

Successful Cuban Tactics.
Minneapolis Tribune.

The Cuban correspondent of the London Times admits that the insurgent tactics of avoiding pitched battles and exhausting the Spanish resources by guerilla tactics and the destruction of property have proven completely successful. The Spaniards have been outgeneraled and outwitted; the insurgents control the country districts. The Spanish troops have been utterly inactive during the last four months, and are now confronted by a four months' rainy season, with the usual accompaniments of yellow fever and malaria.

Coinage of Silver Dollars.
Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Secretary Carlisle is to resume the coinage of the silver bullion held back of the Sherman treasury notes—the intention now being to coin $3,000,000 a month for the rest of the year. It is asserted that this step is required by the need of a larger amount of the coined dollars to redeem the notes in as presented, and is not dictated by any political considerations. Apparently this is the case, as Secretary Carlisle cannot suppose the coinage of any such amount will placate the silver extremists in their present temper.

Size of the Silver Swallow.
New York Sun.

A sanguine-haired silver delegate from Louisiana, with a long-distance voice and the name of Marston, excited wonder in the Chicago convention by refreshing himself with six or seven glasses of water while the crowd was amusing itself by punishing him for having been tedious in his speech. There seems to be nothing beyond belief in the apparent fact that a son of the Pelican state drank a number of glasses of water. A man who can swallow 16 to 1 ought to be able to swallow anything.

1860 and 1896.
Globe-Democrat.

The speech of Mr. John R. Fellows of New York in the Chicago convention on Tuesday, deprecating the tendency of the silver men to tyranny and oppression of the minority, had in it an echo of the speech made in the Charleston convention of 1860 by George E. Pugh of Ohio, one of the leading Douglas men of that body. "Do not humiliate us; do not inflict what seems to be a mark of punishment upon us," said Mr. Fellows to the silver men. "You seek to humiliate us; you demand that we come before you with our hands on our mouths and our mouths in the dust," said Mr. Pugh to the southern fire-eaters. What befell the democratic party as the result of the Charleston convention is a matter of history. The future of the democratic party as a result of the Chicago convention is a matter of easy guessing.

Compounding Fraud.
Chicago Tribune.

The honest money delegates from Nebraska who were turned out of their seats by the free silver majority were ousted simply because their seats were needed to make the two-thirds bad money majority. The wing of the party in Nebraska to which the honest money delegates belong is the most numerous one. That was proved at the polls, when each faction ran a ticket of its own. The ousted delegates were the regular ones, and had they been for free silver 50-cent dollars would have been recognized as entitled to seats, no matter how they were elected. But the free silverites needed the sixteen votes of Nebraska to help them get their two-thirds majority. For that reason the legitimate delegates were put out and the Bryan crowd let in. The forty-eight votes of Illinois, secured by brace primaries, were cast for the admission of the bogus delegates from Nebraska. Thus one fraud helps on another.

THE TURNED DOWN.

Kansas City Star: The public would like to know whether Mr. Hill is still a democrat.

Chicago News: It is understood that Mr. Hill is still a democrat, only he isn't so vociferous about it.

Pioneer Press: Senator Hill seems in a way to discover that it is not enough after all to be a democrat.

Chicago Chronicle: Henry Watterson's slaughter house will have to be enlarged to accommodate the droves of lean kine that will be driven in from the Coliseum.

Washington Star: David B. Hill has a record as a manager of conventions, but he was never before confronted with so serious an undertaking as the one at Chicago.

Indianapolis News: No one would suspect from the Chicago platform that the present administration is democratic. About everything that Mr. Cleveland has done is condemned directly or indirectly.

Globe-Democrat: Cleveland deserves praise for his policy of masterly inactivity with regard to the interests of the party that has repudiated him because he favors the republican doctrine of honest money.

New York Mail and Express: Nothing is more certain at Chicago than that Mr. Cleveland's appeal for permission to serve as a private in the ranks of his party will be unanimously granted. The convention is bound to be not only willing, but anxious, to meet the gentleman's wishes in this matter.

Philadelphia Record: The news from Chicago makes the Record sick of politics and politicians. The intelligence that it is possible once more to catch an occasional salmon in the Delaware river is of more immediate interest than the result of the catch with the presidential bait thrown among the snapping silverites who are contesting for the nomination.

A TRANSLATION.
Washington Star.

Up from the cradle came a wail,
At first a pensive coo,
Into a weird, vociferous wail
Of mournfulness it grew.
His sorrow in a vein prolix,
He struggled to reveal.
"My father's talking politics;
And mother rides a wheel.

"They say I'm cross. I'm simply sad
At being slighted so;
I wish the baby carriage fad
Could somehow get a show.
How can you blame me in my fix
For setting up a squeal?
My father's talking politics,
And mother rides a wheel."

MAGNET OF THE PROSPECTOR

Mining States Shout for Silver and Dig for Gold.

WORKING NEW AND UNTRIED FIELD

Developments in the West and Northwest—New and Cheaper Methods Employed—Production Likely to Be Doubled.

It is a singular thing that, while all the newspapers have been full of what the party platforms shall say upon the question of gold, and while dire threats of party bolts and even of secession have been wafted eastward from the silver states, where such matters are of paramount importance, there has been such an activity in gold mining, such a development of gold properties as this country has not seen before in a quarter of a century.

The people of New York and the east have, says the New York Herald, been singularly obtuse to this remarkable revival of gold mining and have thus far largely failed to take advantage of the profitable field for investment here offered. The revival has taken place entirely with the aid of local capital. Very little has come from the east. While the people of England have poured millions upon millions into the South African mines the American mines have been left to shift for themselves.

It now appears probable that English capital will be the first to be invested largely in our new gold fields. The chief activity at present outside of Colorado and Utah is in the rich belt which extends from northern Idaho and northeastern Washington up into British Columbia, and it is in British Columbia that the largest amount of work has been done. Concerning this latter field an expert representing the Belt-Barnato syndicate is reported, after having made his examination, to have said:

"There is ten times as much gold in this district as in all South Africa."

Inasmuch as the gold deposits of the Witwatersrand about Johannesburg are calculated at anywhere from $700,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 it would be seen that this is an extraordinary statement. Nevertheless it is certain that with the active development now going on in this district it will within another year become one of the chief gold producing districts in the world.

NEW BONANZA DAYS.

There is indeed a distinct prospect that the United States, including British Columbia and Alaska, will soon be pouring forth such a quantity of yellow metal as will surpass the "bonanza days" when the placer fields of California gave forth their golden flood. Last year this country produced nearly $47,000,000 of gold bullion—more than any year for nearly a generation. Colorado turned from a silver state to a gold state, as based upon its production, and took rank as the first of the gold producing states at that. This year the product of this single state will probably run close to the entire output of the whole country as the output stood for ten years or more down to the panic.

Alaska doubled its gold output and will probably do so again this year, and Utah will in all likelihood do the same.

Probably this year the United States, Alaska and British Columbia will turn out more than $60,000,000 of this precious metal, and next year it is not unlikely that these sections will turn out above $70,000,000. This is double the gold production of this area during any period since the Comstock days.

Nor is this all. Recent geological surveys have disclosed the probability that there are under the great lava overflows of southeastern Idaho and northern California gold placer beds likely to surpass in value the great placer fields from whence has come the great bulk of California's gold output.

Do you comprehend the meaning of this? Up to the present time, and since the discovery of gold in '49, California has turned out approximately one and three-quarters billions of gold bullion. That is three times the present stock of gold money in the United States and more than all the stocks of the United States, England and Germany put together. It is nearly one-half of all the gold money in the wide world. And it is estimated that more than three-fourths of California's total product has come from its placers—that is, upward of a billion and a half.

The extent of the lava gold fields noted is calculated at above 27,000 square miles.

THE GREAT LAVA FLOW.

The great lava flow in Idaho, as it is described by the Engineering and Mining Journal, confessedly the first mining authority in America, covers a section of country about 400 hundred miles in length and about forty to sixty miles in width. It lies in the southeastern part of the state, on or along the course of the Snake river, and mostly on the north side of that stream. This great lava bed is the eastern end of an immense volcanic belt that extends westerly to the Pacific ocean, and the lava is of the same character as that constituting the vast lava bed in Modoc county, California, in which, in the Modoc war of 1874, the Indians so long evaded the United States troops sent against them. Most of the belt along its northern side is dotted with volcanic craters, and northwest from Blackfoot station, on the Utah & Northern road, they rise, isolated, out of the plain so huge that they constitute landmarks visible to a great distance.

The Snake or Shoshone river forms the great center of the Idaho system. Both this stream and a large number of its tributaries were wonderfully rich in gold, the original discoveries having been made as far back as 1862. What was known as the "Boise Basin" was one of the richest placer regions ever found. The total area of this belt is not less than 20,000 square miles, and lying as it does in the very heart of the auriferous or gold-bearing, region it is certain that it must cover enormous deposits of gold.

Very recently there have been discovered some exceedingly rich placers on the Snake, three miles below American falls. The gold is coarser than is usual on that river and it is found on both sides of the stream as far back as prospecting has been done. Rich pockets are found under all the boulders encountered, and where the lava bed rock is exposed the seams in it are full of gold. As the river was flowing for ages and filled it up, still richer deposits must lie beneath in the ancient channel of the stream.

CALIFORNIA FIELDS.

The California fields extend from Plumas county on the north to Tuolumne on the south, and from the east side of Sacramento valley to near the summit of the Sierra Nevada range, covering in all an area of about 7,000 square miles. A large part of this region was in ages past covered with trachitic lava to a depth of several hundred feet, turning the streams and completely changing the face and configuration of the country. By glacial action the huge canyons containing the channels of the present rivers were ploughed out and the melting ice sent down torrents of water, which cut them still deeper.

The glaciers doubtless did much to tear out the gold channels of the ancient rivers. The western portion of the California lava belt, where it passes across Modoc and the northwestern part of Siskiyou county, constitutes a very rich mining country. It is exceedingly rugged and jagged in its character, and extends as far north as Mount Shasta and a line of smaller volcanic cones. It appears that no prospecting of a systematic character has been done under these California beds, but in one place an artesian well was sunk which produced very rich borings and gave excellent promise.

On the other hand, the surface digging of the Idaho basins alone is calculated to have already yielded upward of $75,000,000. All the geological conditions are present to indicate the presence of immense auriferous deposits all through the two sections named; gold has been found in scattered localities all through them; the flow of the ancient rivers of modern lava has been traced, and men whose opinions are of weight and who are not mere speculators believe that if these beds can be uncovered untold quantities of golden wealth will be laid bare.

DEEP BORINGS.

The method by which an attempt will be made to locate these deposits is exactly the same as that which has been employed to locate the extent of the gold deposits of South Africa. That is, to make deep borings, in systematic fashion, at regular intervals, by means of the diamond drill. In South Africa these borings have been carried to a depth of 2,000 and 3,000 feet, and are the basis of what are known as the "deep level" mines.

It is not probable that any such depth must be pierced in the fields of Idaho and California, since for the most part the overlying lava has been eroded and scupped out so as to approach within some workable distance of the gold beds. To lay these deposits bare a large amount of capital will be required, and it will be necessary to conduct the prospecting upon a scale and under the same scientific methods as have been employed so successfully in South Africa.

But it is to be noted that the revival of gold mining is due not so much to the discovery of new fields, although many great discoveries have been made on this continent, as to the wonderful cheapening and improvement of every department of mining. Even within the last five years it is estimated that the cost of obtaining gold in many of the western states has been cut in half. Since the days of the famous Comstock lode, it has been cut down to a fourth or fifth of what it was. The introduction of the diamond drill, of the compressed air rock drill, of high explosives, of improved machinery and of new and more perfect methods of extraction has made it possible now to mine low grade ore at large profit which but a few years ago would have been thrown away.

A WONDERFUL CHANGE.

This, of course, is true not only of gold mining, but of silver and copper mining as well. Thus, the Anaconda mine in Montana, the control of which was recently purchased by a German syndicate, is today the largest silver producer in the United States and one of the greatest in the world. Yet but a few years ago it was simply a copper mine, and the silver that was found in the ore along with the copper was thrown away, simply because the cost of separation from the copper was greater than the value of the silver itself. A single invention—that of electrolytic extraction—has wrought this wonderful change.

All in all, it is probable that but for the improvements mentioned and the cheapening of the cost of supplies and transportation the gold product of the world would not be one-half what it is today. To take a single conspicuous example—but for the process of gold extraction by cyanide, South Africa would hardly have been heard of. Until this process was introduced its mines were a failure.

These facts were noted to indicate the reason of the renewed activity in gold mining and also to indicate that the possibilities of an enormous increase of the gold supply from our western states and from the British possessions are not a mere guess, but based upon scientific probabilities. While everything that goes to the production of a gold dollar has been enormously cheapened, so that 15 or 20 cents will do as much as would a dollar twenty-five years ago, the bullion value of gold remains the same as it has been for half a century. The effect of this is not calculable.

ALASKAN FIELDS.

Although the fact is trite enough, yet not many people are particularly aware of the fact that extending from Arizona and New Mexico to the frozen fields of Alaska is the richest and most extensive gold field in the world. What is known as the Mother Lode in California is the greatest gold bearing quartz vein on earth. In all probability under the lava beds of Idaho and California are the greatest placer fields ever known.

It is only in recent years, indeed, within a very few years, that great combinations of capital have been found to systematically exploit and develop gold mines, and but little of this has yet been done in this country.

Putting all these facts together, concludes the Herald, it is safe to say the day is not far distant when this country will be producing as much gold as a few years ago it produced of gold and silver put together. The bearing of this on the money question is that if free coinage of gold is continued—and there is no very great prospect of its being stopped—the mere increase of the gold supply will produce very much of the same monetary expansion that the adherents of free silver and of populism proclaim is the crying need of the day.

Do Not Want Teller.

TOPEKA, July 10.—Mrs. Anna Diggs, the populist leader, tells her people here that the populist party has nothing to do with any of the "warmed over" bolters from either of the old parties. They want none of Teller, she says, and Boies and Bland are out of the question. She leaves for St. Louis to be ready for the populist convention and to admonish her brethren to keep in the middle of the populist road.

Rumor of Maceo's Death.

HAVANA, July 10.—Merchants of Pinar del Rio who arrived here last night state that Antonio Maceo, the insurgent leader, died of wounds received in the last engagement he had with the Spanish troops.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

LEADING SPECIAL FEATURES.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

A SIOUX FOURTH OF JULY:
The Fourth of July celebration by the Sioux Indians at Pine Ridge agency will be described in detail by The Bee's staff correspondent, who was on the ground. This description will be read with interest, owing to the fact that it is not likely that so large a body of Indians will ever be gathered together again. The celebration was the most remarkable in the annals of Indian life, marking the transition from ghost dance savagery to crude civilization. It is a story of historic value that deserves to be widely read.

RODNEY STONE, A REMINISCENCE OF THE RING, BY A. CONAN DOYLE:
A new serial story begun Easter Sunday to continue for seventeen weeks—The tale is told by the hero himself, a retired naval officer, and he recalls the incidents of his career when a boy—The story has been pronounced by competent critics to be one written in Dr. Doyle's very best style.

M'KINLEY AND HOBART:
An entertaining illustrated sketch of the home life and surroundings of the republican party nominees for president and vice president—Ideal homes of ideal Americans brought into prominence by political honors—Domestic features, party pilgrimages and overburdened mails that tax the energies of the nominees.

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE BEE.
Mr. Harry Geralde, the first editor of The Bee, sends from his California home his recollections of the infancy of this journal, its humble birth, its struggles and prosperity, coupled with reminiscences of his association with the founder of The Bee.

IN WOMAN'S DOMAIN:
The wonderful creations of fashion in women's dress observed at the eastern race courses are sketched and pictured, as well as the reigning fad in fancy needlework—The vagaries of womankind with rod and reel—A songstress at home.

ROMANCES OF THE SKIES:
Another of Prof. Ball's fascinating studies of the planetary system—He treats of the development of astronomical science, particularly in the direction of the telescope and the camera, by the joint use of which the firmament is penetrated and its wonders brought within range of the camera—The story is one of the most instructive of the series.

THE YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT:
"The House That Jack Built," by Ida M. Tarbell, is an entertaining true story of early life in Ohio—She tells of a hero who had a mule for a partner and what came of it—The terrible battles of sea monsters—Merry chatter of the youngsters.

IN THE WHEELING WORLD.
Commendations for and kicks against the whirring wheel form a prelude for a vast amount of information for the multitude of devotees of the bicycle—The foolish plaint of Washington women—Timely suggestions for the care of the wheel—Latest inventions for the convenience and comfort of wheelmen—What the local wheels are doing—Gossip of the Omaha bicycle clubs.

THE WEEK IN SOCIETY:
Weddings the social event of the week—People going away for summer vacations—A few out-of-town visitors still here—Friendly gossip about Omaha society folks.

IN THE FIELD OF SPORT:
Newsy gossip on current sporting topics about events past, present and to come—Latest in the base ball situation—Chatty review of college aquatics—The horsemen and the turf—Reading that will make the eyes of the genuine sport glisten.

UNEXCELLED NEWS SERVICE:
Full Associated press foreign cable and domestic telegraph service—The New York World's special foreign correspondence—Unrivalled special news service from Nebraska, Iowa and the western states—Well written and accurate local news reports.

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

THE BEST NEWSPAPER.

MIRTH IN RHYME.

Detroit Free Press.

The cathode ray is very good,
And helps out matters some;
But cannot do the thing it should—
Look through the years to come.

Boston Courier.

He said, "Good night!"—'twas then eleven—
"Good night!" responded she.
"Good night!" "Good night!" love bring us
heaven—
They kept it up till three!

Cleveland Leader.

Her little hand crept into his;
But was he thrilled? Ah me,
He sat there like a stone, for she
Was just his wife, you see.

Washington Star.

'Tis here once more, the torrid wave,
And all the air is still.
As people watch the asphalt pave
Flow gently down the hill.

Detroit Tribune.

She loved very madly Fitzhugh,
But she married John Jones; and, in vugh
Of the fact, as she tells
It herself, by none else
Was she asked, why, what could she dugh?

Brooklyn Life.

"They never loved who dream that they
loved once!"
Ah! Mrs. Browning knew the heart of
man.

Making a Lot of Noise.

That's what the carpenters are doing—tearing out partitions—floors, ceilings—but it's all in the back end of the store, yet

We're Tearing out the Prices.

That's what we're doing. The 20 per cent sale has left us with a number of broken lots that we have

Cut deeper than ever.

That means a good deal for fine goods—goods that you can't get outside B. K. & Co's or tailor shops.

Any Straw Hat in the House,

for man or boy,

Half Price

Because they are in the way of the carpenters.
A lot of Straw Hats for 25 cents.

Browning, King & Co.,

Reliable Clothiers,

Southwest Corner 15th and Douglas St.