THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of September, 1898, was as follows:

1	26,860	16	25,319
2	26,932	17	25,749
3	26,096	18	25,110
4	26,225	19	25,336
5	25,692	20	25,485
6	25,384	21	25,938
7	25,425	22	25,588
8	26,290	23	26,000
9	25,018	24	25,960
10	24,943	25	25,400
11	25,454	26	25,678
12	25,002	27	26,030
13	25,455	28	25,344
14	25,148	29	25,360
15	25,381	30	25,505

Total	769,107
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Net daily average	25,088

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of September, 1898.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

WELCOME TO THE BEE BUILDING.

No visitor to Omaha and the exposition should go away without inspecting The Bee building, the largest newspaper building in America, and The Bee newspaper plant, conceded to be the finest between Chicago and San Francisco. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

The Omaha Peace Jubilee next week will overtop them all.

The supply of keys to the city must be running pretty close.

Every day increases the interest and attractiveness of the Omaha exposition.

The Ak-Sar-Ben pageant might well be designated the triumph of man over electricity.

The Hawaiian commission will not meet until two weeks before congress convenes. That will be plenty early enough.

Nebraska republicans have also just patched up a legislative ticket down in Nemaha county. Improvement is always in order.

The rain is only brightening the beauties of the exposition in anticipation of the distinguished visitors of Peace Jubilee week.

Local popocrats will need elastic hat bands if they are going to begin the paste-this-in-your-hat process this early in the political game.

Now let the railroads try to redeem their reputations by bringing the presidential train through to Omaha upon precise schedule time.

The next outcry of the popocratic yellows will doubtless be that President McKinley is reducing the army to the peace footing at too rapid a rate.

When the popocrats talk about giving army commissions to inexperienced civilians they overlook the list of appointments of the popocratic governor of Nebraska.

Only popocratic reformers engage in the business of extorting forced campaign contributions from janitors and typewriters who have the misfortune to be on the state pay roll.

Mortgage records throughout the state continue to show good excess of releases over new filings. The conditions are altogether unfavorable to a resumption of the calamity campaign.

If General Lee persists in testifying to the efficiency of the War department before committees that investigate its conduct of the war he, too, may lose caste with the popocratic yellow journals.

And now European capitalists are projecting the erection of iron and steel mills throughout Europe, built and operated after the model of American mills. American industry is making even surer inroads upon foreign nations than American armies and navies.

The popocratic managers have bravely levied a new assessment on all the state officials and employes of state institutions without reference to the uncollected balance remaining from last year's assessment. Each person who receives a due bill should before remitting insist on a statement of the delinquent account of Congressman Bill Greene.

The popocratic candidate for congress in this district might arrange a debate with himself by taking up and answering his own arraignment of 16 to 1 free coinage before the silver bullionaires subsidized his sheet, and when he gets through with that he might punch holes in his 1896 Boyd's theater speech, in which he publicly affirmed his belief in the silver and wheat idiocy. By debating with himself he will have the further advantage of being able to take any side of any question.

NOT FOR EXPANSION.

The republicans of Massachusetts are not in favor of territorial acquisition in the far east. A few of the leaders advocate holding all of the Philippines, but the declaration of the state convention shows that the rank and file of the party do not approve of this policy and are in sympathy with Senator Hoar and most of the republican representatives. The prevailing opinion was voiced by Representative McCall in his speech accepting a renomination to congress.

Mr. McCall said that the acquirement in the Orient of a purely naval and commercial base, which does not essentially involve empire and which present methods of transportation upon the sea make desirable and indeed necessary, for a trading nation like ourselves, presents one problem. The acquirement of such a station he believed to be a duty. The policy of distant colonial expansion, he declared, involving the annexation of 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 savage subjects, presents a vastly different problem. The benefits of such colonial policy would be most uncertain, the responsibility sure. Mr. McCall said that the responsibilities of victory, upon which the expansionists lay so much stress, do not require that we should break faith ourselves or that we should appear to make humanity the stalking horse for ambition. We should adhere to the spirit of the purpose for which we entered upon the war and not be deluded by fanciful and paltering considerations into putting a stain upon our national honor and sacrificing upon the altar of a false philanthropy those priceless things which have made us peerless among nations. Our duties on this continent and their faithful performance will contribute infinitely more to our own advantage and to the benefit of mankind than the task of going to the other end of the globe "hatching vain empire." The retention of the Philippines, he declared, will be attended with heavy cost in time of peace, if, indeed, there could ever be peace with their inhabitants, and with great difficulty and danger in time of war.

Representative Lawrence, in accepting a renomination, spoke in a like vein. Militarism and conquest, he declared, are not in harmony with our sacred traditions. He believed we should acquire a coaling station in the Philippines, but he was not impressed with the argument that the annexation of those islands is necessary for purposes of commerce. All true Americans would rejoice if self-government should come to the people of the Philippines as the result of our war with Spain, but honor does not compel this country to assume sovereignty over 10,000,000 alien people so many miles from our Pacific coast.

These utterances of representative Massachusetts republicans are wise and sound. They are prompted by a just appreciation and a proper reverence for that American policy which has been found so fruitful of good to the republic, a radical departure from which, as advocated by the expansionists, would inevitably lead us into the gravest difficulties and complications.

SPANISH TRICKERY.

The course of the Spanish officials in Cuba in pardoning life criminals and turning them loose upon the community is justly condemned as outrageous. Their sole purpose seems to be to turn Cuba over to the United States in a condition not far removed from anarchy. According to Havana advices criminals of the deepest dye, sentenced for the most horrible and inhuman crimes, have been pardoned by the colonial cabinet. This, it is said, causes greater fears in every rank of society and distrust and apprehension as to the future than any other agency, and reacts in favor of annexation by the United States, as the first step in the direction of autonomy menaces the preservation of law and order by turning loose criminals upon the community. One case is noted of the release of a murderer serving a life-time sentence for a crime committed under circumstances peculiarly revolting and so gross was this pardon that even from Madrid came remonstrance, but of course to no purpose.

The action of the Spanish authorities in this respect is most extraordinary, but it is a matter to which the United States, we suppose, is compelled to submit. However, when it shall have assumed control of the island it may be found practicable to deport some of these criminals to Spain and such a course would certainly be justified.

DISBANDING INSURGENTS.

General Garcia has been employed by the United States military authorities at Santiago to secure the disbandment of the insurgent forces still under arms in that province and which have been giving the planters and the inhabitants generally some trouble. It is said that the veteran Cuban leader has lost in influence, partly by reason of his friendly disposition toward the United States, but it is noted that his first effort has been successful, which is reassuring. That he will not accomplish his object in every instance is probable. Some of the bands that are preying upon the country will doubtless refuse to abandon their organization and lay down their arms. Long habit in living upon plunder or forced contributions has given them a strong liking for this sort of thing and many of them have an innate dislike of work. This class may be expected to reject negotiations for disbandment and will simply have to be dealt with as a lawless element. It remains to be seen how numerous this class is, but there is reason to apprehend that it will be found capable of giving a good deal of trouble. The fact is that a considerable proportion of the insurgent forces was made up of indolent and reckless fellows, to whom peaceful pursuits and an orderly life are not congenial. To bring them to that condition may not, therefore, be an easy task.

The employment of General Garcia for such service is undoubtedly well advised, since no one is more familiar than he with the element with which he has to deal and probably none other would be more influential with it. The insurgents ought to understand by this time that it is the purpose of the American government to deal fairly and justly with them, but that on the other hand it will tolerate no defiance or disregard of its authority. General Garcia should be able to convince most if not all of them of this.

THE AK-SAR-BEN FESTIVITIES.

The Ak-Sar-Ben festivities have become one of the great features of Omaha's social and commercial life. Patterned after the mardi-gras carnivals of New Orleans, they have from their inception enlisted in active participation the most intelligent and public-spirited of our citizens and grown in magnitude and magnificence from year to year.

The scale upon which this year's Ak-Sar-Ben pageants have been planned and carried out has almost outrivaled in attraction the great exposition itself, which has been the admiration of all who viewed it. The fact that nearly 200,000 people filled the streets and remained in waiting for the processions attests the popularity of these demonstrations and reflects the highest credit upon the board of Ak-Sar-Ben governors, upon whom has devolved the work of preparation and execution.

It may not be generally known that it requires more than nine months to design and construct the forty beautiful floats that were escorted by the knights through the public thoroughfares, and the cost of the equipment is over $20,000, apart from the costumes, valued at many thousands of dollars.

The Bee is gratified to be able to announce that the two Ak-Sar-Ben pageants, consolidated, will be repeated next Tuesday evening, on the arrival of President McKinley and the eminent guests who accompany the presidential party. As an impressive peace jubilee demonstration this pageant will be second only to the exposition itself. It will, moreover, afford an opportunity for the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben to cover themselves with still greater glory.

Because The Bee denounces corporation interference with the local republican machinery affords no ground for Douglas county popocrats to stigmatize the republican party as the corporation party. The fact is that the corporations have active control of all the popocratic organizations in this county and their work is plainly seen in the make-up of the popocratic ticket. The corporation managers follow the maxim of Jay Gould—to be republicans or democrats as occasion requires—and if they were left to select the delegation to Lincoln on which they could depend they would choose as many, if not more, from the popocratic ticket as from the republican ticket. The difference between The Bee and the popocratic organs is that The Bee is ready to denounce corporate interference with its own party, while the latter secretly play into the hands of the corporations while pretending to oppose them.

Charles Wooster finds fault with the pronunciation of English of the republican candidate for superintendent of public instruction and exclaims: "Ye gods! Think of such a man appearing before a state teachers' association in Omaha or Lincoln or representing the state of Nebraska at a national association!" Ye gods! To think that Wooster does not know that the republican candidate for state superintendent has not only been for years prominent in the Nebraska Teachers' association, but is now president of that organization and has represented Nebraska at national teachers' associations oftener than Wooster can ever hope to represent his constituents in the legislature.

According to latest advices from the east, Aguinaldo is not the whole thing, but merely the representative of a secret cabal of insurgent leaders. But it makes no difference in what capacity he is acting, he will not be allowed to interfere with Uncle Sam in settling the Philippine question to his own satisfaction.

The new ballot law encourages straight party voting, but it is folly to expect reputable citizens to vote for legislative candidates who have forfeited all public confidence just because the law allows them to vote for all the candidates of their party by a single cross mark.

Paste this in your hat, Mr. Popocrat: That Felker was put on your legislative ticket through the influence of the corporation lobbyists who have been intimately associated with him, both when he served in the house and when he served in the legislative lobby.

A Long Felt Want.
Chicago Times-Herald.

Anyone having a good vigorous kicking machine to lease for the winter will please address the colonel of the Third Nebraska volunteers at Jacksonville.

Footing Up War Losses.
Globe-Democrat.

According to the adjutant general's official reports the number of soldiers killed in the recent war was twenty-seven officers and 328 enlisted men, a total of 355. This loss, comparatively speaking, is extraordinarily small, and history will so pronounce it.

The Minnesota War.
Minneapolis Journal.

"By the great spirit," exclaimed Bug-Ah-Ne-Ge-Shig, the Pillager bad man, as he glanced anxiously at the sky line and saw a vast body of white men moving in serried phalanx athwart the horizon, "what force is this?" "Those are the special correspondents of the metropolitan press," replied Bug-in-His-Bon-Net. "Well," added Bug-ah-etc., "I suppose we might as well surrender."

Tragedy of Silence.
New York Sun.

The silver colonel sits in his tent; his eyes are haggard, his brows are bent; he cries, "When can this voice find vent? This flood of oratory, pent in this hot bosom, find a rent, a crack, a fissure, and be sent, a deluge past all precedent, to do its stent the way Maine went for Governor Kent? O, well for the Vesuvian hill, whose mighty molten veins distil their lava lyrics, take their fill of utterance; but alas, poor Bill! Must I, with vocables to spill, keep silent and not wreak my will on language? Not explode, but drill? It makes me ill, this pill of saying nil!"

Hope of the democrat, joy of the pop., yet a few days and your silence will stop. Yet a few days and the dam will break, and the roar of your myriad voices make the money power quake.

Make Him Full Admiral.
New York Herald.

President McKinley and Secretary Long have decided to take steps to make Rear Admiral Dewey vice admiral. This is all very well, but they should make the hero and diplomat of Manila a full admiral. No honor that the nation can bestow is too high for a thoroughly successful naval commander.

Soothing Garcia's Feelings.
Springfield Republican.

More diplomacy is to be noted in the reported appointment of General Calixto Garcia as commissioner under the United States government to induce the Cuban insurgents to lay down their arms and become peaceful citizens. The salary is quite generous—$500 a month—and General Garcia's wounded pride ought now to be a thing of the past.

One of Our Annexed Troubles.
Philadelphia Record.

Now that the Hawaiian islands have become part and parcel of the territory of the United States one of the first things that should engage the attention of the government is the establishment of stringent sanitary precautions against the spread of leprosy. The islands of late years have become a center of danger in respect to the spread of this loathsome disease, and, though precautionary measures have been taken by the Hawaiian authorities, they do not appear to have been effective.

Democracy's Great Teacher.
New York Sun.

The national democratic committee will soon be obliged to refuse contributions. It has a ways and means committee, among whose members are such renowned financiers as Hon. James K. Jones, Hon. William Joel Stone and Hon. Wind Allen, and the general superintendent and manager of the ways and means is Prof. Coin Harvey, whose Financial School is in the libraries of all allenists. Spirit notes already rustle in the rooms of the committee and its strong boxes are full of Coin Harvey's works, a priceless treasure.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Populists are running a blind man for congress in a Texas district.

The cost of maintaining the streets of Philadelphia last year was $1,368,137.

The democrats of Georgia jumped on the populist party last Wednesday and actually buried it out of sight.

The Van Wycks are an industrious officeholding family. Four of them are fattening at the public crib in New York City.

Young Henry George declined to run on the silver ticket for governor of New York. Like his father, he believes that the sacred ratio is a side issue and a small one.

Some small and hungry piebiters at Cleveland have made the employment of women in municipal offices a campaign issue. The objection of the spoilsmen is that women have no votes.

George Fred Williams again sacrifices himself as democratic candidate for governor of Massachusetts. If George Fred should shuffle off one of these fine days the democracy of Massachusetts would be obliged to dissolve.

Ex-Senator Ingalls is convinced that "war scales off the stucco from ancient errors, peels off the varnish from venerable institutions and the veneer from the Turveydrops of statesmanship, and leaves states and nations in a state of nature." Sherman's remark about war appears to have some foundation.

There will be no scarcity of political "soap" in New York City in this campaign. Four millionaires are booked to run for congress—one republican and three democrats. This apparent surrender of the democracy to the "money power" is enough to cause Bill Stone of Missouri to turn over in his political grave.

It is quite evident that David Bennett Hill is not much of a boss in New York these days. There is William B. Hornblower tooting loudly in Dick Croker's band wagon, and William would not agitate a penny whistle for David B. It was Hill who threw a harpoon into Hornblower's bellows when nominated for the supreme bench.

Colonel John F. Gaynor of the New York democratic state central committee denies that he paid $16,000 to four delegates to vote for him as a member of the committee. In exemplifying the preposterousness of such a charge he says: "Why, for $16,000 one could buy a whole legislature. Why, then, should one pay as much money as that when $300 or $400 would do."

While the democracy of New York is coddling to the "money power" and living in gorgeous club houses that would bewilder the "common people," the faithful keepers of the sacred ratio have decided to cling to the simplicity of the fathers and regenerate the backsliders by opening a new school with "Coin" Harvey as chief professor. Prof. Harvey's success as a purveyor of political fiction two years ago makes his selection peculiarly fitting. It indicates the same old issue in 1900 and the same result.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Miss Jennie Griffin, described as one of the prettiest girls at Lennox, and accredited with excellent taste, publicly kissed Chauncey M. Depew the other day, when he had successfully completed his duties as auctioneer at a charity fair.

For the first time since its completion the congressional library in Washington was opened to the public in the evening last Saturday. Complete success attended the experiment, for there were 1,500 visitors, 186 of whom availed themselves of the privilege of using the reading room.

Menier, the Paris chocolate man, recently bought the little island of Anticosti, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, established a feudal system there, and named as governor of the island his agent, L. O. Commetant. When the latter attempted a semi-state function at Quebec he was, as governor of Anticosti, given precedence over a lot of lords and ladies of high degree, and now there is a fine row about it.

Reinhold Begas, the German sculptor, has made a model for a Bismarck sarcophagus, to be placed in the Dom at Berlin. There is a recumbent figure of the late statesman, with his favorite dog Tiras at his feet. To the right and left are figures representing power, trampling on the pernicious elements in society, and protection, guarding the right. Mr. Begas is also engaged upon a design for a Bismarck memorial for the Reichstag.

People who have been led to regard Colonel Roosevelt as a millionaire, will have to revise their ideas. His father's estate of $1,000,000 was divided equally among four children, and some portion of the colonel's share of $250,000 was spent in the west. He has also spent a considerable amount in the organization of his regiment, so that he is probably not as well off now as he was in 1878, when his father died.

Katherine Clemmons, the actress, is bringing suit for $100,000 damages against a New York newspaper for publishing an article which says she deserted Colonel William F. Cody, whose ward she was, at a time when he was in need of her, to go on a yachting trip with Howard Gould. In an interview she declares she is not Colonel Cody's ward, and never had any other relations than those of business with him, and that these relations were amicably terminated some time since. She says the publication of the article is part of a system of persecution to which she has been subjected for years by people whom she refuses to name.

Ex-Congressman Jehu Baker, who has just been stricken blind, never, in all his political career, spent a cent for his election or allowed any of his supporters to do so.

One member of the faculty of the Catholic university at Washington enjoys the unique distinction of being the only professor of the Gaelic language in this country. This is Father Richard Henebery, who has just arrived from Ireland, the chair at Washington having been founded by the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

GENERAL WHEELER'S TESTIMONY.

Indianapolis Journal: The testimony of General Wheeler before the war investigating commission was such as might have been expected from a true soldier who had suffered every form of hardship incident to active service under trying conditions. Having served during the civil war in the confederate army, he knew that war is not a picnic, and he is too good a patriot to criticise the government. Some northern editors and politicians should learn a lesson from him.

Philadelphia Times: The truth is that to General Wheeler, with the memory of his previous service in the field still unefaced, this little war must have seemed a picnic. Accustomed for four years to marching, camping and fighting with little food and less clothing and no medicines at all and with hardly a hint of the modern military equipment, he found the life of the army in Cuba one of comparative luxury. To hear men complain of hardships under such conditions made him tired.

Washington Post: He does not deny that there were instances open to criticism. He does not say that, looking back upon the episode, it was as well managed as it could have been. But, speaking strictly within the limits of his own personal knowledge, he asserts that the army was reasonably well cared for and had to endure nothing more than soldiers engaged in actual warfare are commonly called upon to endure. His testimony was that of a courageous, clear-headed and intelligent commander, and it will impress the country with a new sense of his patriotism and his military value.

Buffalo Express: Perhaps the most suggestive disclosure was that the government had a contract with the railroad owning the land on which Camp Wikoff was located that prevented it from utilizing water transportation to supply the camp except by its own transports. This contract evidently had something to do with the poor transportation facilities at Camp Wikoff, though, according to the newspaper reports, the main difficulty was to get supplies from the railroad station to the camp. At any rate, such a contract showed very poor judgment on the part of the officers who made it. It cannot be pleaded that the agreement was necessary in order to secure the use of the land, for the government is not obliged to consult the wishes of private owners when it wants land for military purposes.

Indianapolis News: The testimony of General Wheeler before the investigating commission cannot fail to make a profound impression. No one can doubt that he told the exact truth, as he knew it. He is a man of the highest character, and gave his testimony under oath. In addition to all this, General Wheeler is a democrat, and thus any political bias he might have would be against the administration. It is true that, as a soldier, he would naturally be reluctant to criticise his superiors, and would be unlikely to complain of the hardships of war. But, taking everything into consideration, it does not seem probable that the commission will have before it a more honest, unprejudiced, well-informed and intelligent witness than General Wheeler.

Philadelphia Record: General Wheeler's "recommendations for the future" that the men be protected from dampness and malaria in the ground by raised sleeping accommodations — preferably hammocks — and sheltered from rains and the sun by tents, and that much care be exercised in regard to transportation facilities and military and commissary supplies, indicate that even in the judgment of so unprejudiced a witness things were not conducted in the past as they should have been. This is the very meat of the matter. Why was it that with practically unlimited means at its disposal the War department failed so miserably in providing for the physical welfare and comfort of the strong and healthy young men who had entered with almost unexampled alacrity into the service of their country?

THAT DEAL WITH "COIN."

Pertinent Democratic Comment on the Fusion Deal.
Nashville American (dem.)

Is Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas, chairman of the national democratic committee, the only democratic pebble on the beach?

Is he the boss of the democratic party in all the states of this great union of states?

It would appear that he thinks he is and his actions apparently carry out this conclusion.

Where did Chairman Jones get the power to appoint Senator Allen, a populist, and Senator Teller, a republican, upon a committee of ways and means, intended, as he says, to benefit the democratic party?

Did the Chicago convention give him that power? If so, democrats will be astonished to learn this fact.

The question of free coinage, of bimetallism does not affect the query. It is not the policy of the democratic party which is at issue, but the right and authority of Chairman Jones to make a compact with two other parties, when the power to do this had not been conferred upon him by the highest tribunal the party recognizes.

Where did he get this power to enter into a combine with Teller republicans and Allen populists? Some one should enlighten the public, some one should explain how it comes to pass that Chairman Jones can use the great democratic party as he pleases, enter it into combines just as he sees fit, and play with it as a mere piece upon the chessboard of politics.

As a matter of fact, is any democrat bound by Chairman Jones' action? Can any authoritative action of this kind be taken unless ordered and countenanced by a national democratic convention?

It seems to us that Chairman Jones is exceeding his authority, and while the reasons assigned by him may meet with the approval of the majority of the party, it does not follow that the party will be willing to accept him as dictator.

Another view of the pronunciamento issued by Chairman Jones arouses the suspicion that it is an effort to "take care" of W. H. Harvey. Now, the democratic party is not taking care of anyone; it is not organized for that purpose. Its cause for existence is the good of the people and the republic and not of individuals. Just why the democratic party for its own good demands the placing of Harvey in a position of prominence by Chairman Jones is a conundrum Chairman Jones may be able to answer. Unexplained, it looks like a deal for the benefit of Harvey and not alone for the good of the party.

Fusion has been tried several times and failed. Fusion with populists as populists and with republicans is not the policy adopted by Tennessee democrats. The democratic party must fight its own battles, and the sooner Chairman Jones recognizes this fact and quits dickering with factions which demand more than they give in return the better it will be for the democratic party.

Chairman Jones may have been authorized to form this conglomerate committee, but if he is, he should produce his authority.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The political situation in Austria does not seem to have been simplified to any great extent by the truce, observed by general consent, during the funeral ceremonies of the lamented empress. The German and Czech leaders exhibit no intention of receding from their former positions. The Germans, including some of the more moderate members of the opposition, declare that they cannot renounce their principal demand—the abrogation of the language ordinances—as a preliminary to further negotiations. The Czechs, on the other hand, state positively that they can surrender none of the advantages which they have secured during the past three years. There is said to be a certain lack of harmony between the Czechs and the remainder of the parliamentary majority. The Czechs insist that the solidarity of the parties of the right should be manifested in their acts, while the other groups remind the Bohemian representatives of their duties as allies and as members of a coalition which was not formed exclusively for the promotion of their views. These differences encourage the Germans, who cling to the hope that there may be some possibility of splitting the majority and forming a new combination. This possibility, however, is thought to be remote. Even if a split should occur it would not follow necessarily that the situation would be made any the easier.

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The speech of the German emperor, in which he referred to proposed legislation to secure the punishment of anybody interfering with a man's right to labor, or inciting laborers to strike, is regarded as a natural sequel of the circular and confidential note sent on December 11, 1897, by Count Posadowsky, imperial secretary of state for the interior, to the various German governments, containing suggestions so as to prevent picketing and intimidation by socialist strike committees, which note was intercepted by the social democrats and published in the Vorwarts. There is much curiosity as to the effect the emperor's deliverance may have on the attitude of the socialists in the impending elections for the Prussian Diet in November. Owing to the system existing in Prussia of voting by three classes—by which the masses are practically excluded from all share in the election—the socialists have hitherto abstained from voting. Not a single social democrat, moreover, sits in the Prussian Diet. This year the socialists, in many instances, have determined to take part in the elections and, by voting for the liberals, to diminish the power of the conservative junkers. In Berlin, however, there has been a split among the social democrats, Herr Bebel counselling the taking of an active part and others refusing on the ground that it is useless, on account of the effect of repressive police orders. It is expected that the number of Herr Bebel's supporters will now be increased very considerably.

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Delagoa bay has figured prominently in recent cablegrams as a topic under discussion and the subject of an agreement, or treaty, between Germany and England. It is the property of Portugal, and Lorenzo Marquez, a town on it, is the terminus of the shortest line of railway between the Transvaal and the ocean. President Kruger has, accordingly, very much desired to possess the bay, and while there was supposed to be a chance to extend the German empire in South Africa, Germany also very much desired to possess it. England, however, by a treaty with Portugal, has the refusal of it if it is ever to be sold. The railway from Delagoa bay to the Transvaal is now the subject of an arbitration, Portugal having taken it—improperly, it is claimed—some ten years ago from certain Englishmen and Americans who built it. The decision of the Swiss arbitrators is expected to be forthcoming at an early day and to be unfavorable to Portugal. If the decision goes against Portugal she will have some eight or ten millions of dollars to pay by way of damages. Under her management the railway has run down. Locomotives and cars are wanting. The track is in bad condition and everything is shabbily done. It is unsafe to commit goods to the care of the underpaid Portuguese officials. The result is that traffic, which was phenomenal at first, has fallen off almost to nothing, and the railroad and the bay have lost importance. Natal and Cape Colony ports get the business. Portugal has neither the capital nor intelligence to put into the development of a great commercial enterprise. Being in financial straits, it is believed that Portugal is now willing to sell or lease the bay and railway, which she finds unprofitable, and will do so to get funds with which to pay the award of the arbitrators. Recent dispatches assert, in fact, that such a lease has been effected. Both bay and railroad will, therefore, soon come, it is thought, into English hands.

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The situation at Pekin is evidently becoming more and more serious. Emboldened by the reactionary revolution at the palace, the turbulent populace of the Chinese capital is throwing aside restraint and is giving a free rein to the hatred of "foreign devils" which lies at the bottom of every Chinese heart. Pekin at the best of times is not a safe place for residence for occidentals not in the occupation of official positions sufficiently important to assure their protection. Americans or Europeans going to Pekin on their own private business or pleasure are regarded and treated as intruders and if they venture alone upon the streets are fortunate in escaping with nothing worse than insults and abuse. Only those with a powerful government behind them ready to avenge any wrongs they sustain are safe, and, according to the latest dispatches, in the present excited state of public feeling even their immunity has been lost. The mobbing of officials and of the wives of officials is currently reported and in every direction there is an uneasy feeling that at any moment the smouldering fires of bigotry and passion may break out into an open and destructive blaze.

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The late Queen Louise of Denmark enjoyed the distinction—such as it was—of being called the "mother-in-law of Europe." Though she was inferior in matchmaking talent to Queen Victoria, her children are upon or near many thrones. One of her daughters was the czarina of "holy Russia" for a quarter of a century, and is the mother of the present czar; another will be queen of England unless Victoria outlives the Prince of Wales, and a third, as Duchess of Cumberland, occupied a position near the British throne for many years. Of her sons, the crown prince will in the near future become king of Denmark and his brother enjoys the doubtful distinction of being king of Greece. An amiable, womanly woman, beloved by her children, revered by her people and honored by the world of royalty, of which she was a part, she goes to her grave at four-score universally lamented.

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The French character shows at its best in the promotion of Marchand, who is isolated at Fashoda, to the rank of major. After all, he deserves well of his nation, for his achievement in reaching Fashoda from the west coast of Africa is one worthy of note and stamps him as a bold, resourceful and able military leader. What matter if he occupied Fashoda only to be superseded later by the British? He did his best, which was a great deal, and the nature of the achievement is of the character which appeals peculiarly to the French. It requires a stretch of the imgaination to see in him a "French Gordon," as the boulevardiers of Paris have hailed him, of course, but above and beyond the excessive praise of the impressionable French there is something which all men can admire, and his promotion will be hailed as a well-timed and well-merited recognition of worth.

LAUGHING MATTERS.

Judge: "So poor old Fleecy is gone, eh?"
"Yes; he did not consult a physician until he was at death's door."
"And the doctor pulled him through?"

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I never would have eaten that apple," said Eve, "if he hadn't told me it was a peach."

Indianapolis Journal: "But how can you have the heart to deprive the poor heathen of their land?"
"They would never learn the dignity of labor if we didn't."

Chicago Record: "Shafter did not get within three miles of the front of battle at Santiago."
"Well, that is at least 1,500 miles nearer than you were."

Detroit Free Press: "Kirby, I admire your wife; she is so eloquent in a few words."
"How do you know?"
"When you told her you had brought me up to dinner she said, 'gracious goodness!'"

Chicago Tribune: "Cholly and Miss Flyppe are inseparable. They are 'two souls with but a single thought.'"
"She has the thought, then. He isn't capable of it."

Detroit Journal: The tall savage seized the newspaper which the waves cast upon the tropic strand and eagerly perused it.
"Clothing," he exclaimed, coming to the advertisements, "is as cheap as dirt!"
"But not so durable," urged the stout savage, who was notoriously inclined to be benighted, not to say reactionary.

FAREWELL TO SUMMER.

Joe Lincoln in L. A. W. Bulletin.

The ripened fruit hangs on the tree,
The woods are brown and yellow,
The cornhusks rattle on the lea,
The pumpkin's getting mellow;
The nights without are somewhat chill,
There's comfort in the ember,
And brisk October whistles shrill,
While flees the mild September.

And so, my dear Miss Summer, I
—Though sore doth parting grieve me—
Have called to bid a fond goodby
To you before you leave me.
It is quite time that you should go,
Than that there's nothing truer,
Your cheeks are red, my dear, but O!
Your dainty nose is bluer.

But still you're fair, as when we met
Last May—or April, was it?—
When you persuaded me to let
My coat hang in the closet;
And when I did you tittered, "Sold!"
And turned from warmth to freezing,
And gave me such a frightful cold
I've scarcely finished sneezing.

But, after all, a pleasant time
We've had—a jolly season;
I've given you a lot of rhyme
And not, I fear much reason.
And you—Well, 'though you've been a flirt,
(Of that there's no denying)
You always kissed me where you hurt
And so I stopped my crying.

Your temper is a hot one, love,
And mine, too, I suppose, is,
But, while you scorched me from above,
You tossed me down the roses.
So "Au revoir" and not "Farewell,"
I'll be a patient waiter,
And, if the fates do not rebel,
Mm dear, I'll see you later.

OUR DAILY BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1898.—The commission appointed by President McKinley to investigate the charges of mismanagement in the Army and Navy department, will hold a preliminary meeting in this city today to decide upon the plan to be followed in its inquiries.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

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Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK

A Man's Head

Has its uses, without which his hatter couldn't live. The man with the best head, however, comes to us for his hat, if all he wants is style and service. If he is willing to pay a dollar or two more for some special maker's name on the inside of the hat, where it doesn't show, it ought to be a sign that he needs a very small hat. Now that straw hats have been ordered "off the earth" for a season, come to us and see what we have in fall and winter styles. $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3.

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S. W. Cor. 16th and Douglas Sts.