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 August, 1897, was as follows:

1	19,455	17	19,573
2	19,449	18	19,494
3	19,435	19	19,574
4	19,370	20	19,764
5	19,410	21	20,930
6	19,502	22	19,620
7	19,653	23	19,528
8	19,460	24	18,355
9	19,513	25	18,541
10	19,424	26	19,361
11	19,349	27	19,673
12	19,729	28	19,563
13	19,688	29	19,608
14	19,596	30	19,463
15	19,800	31	19,445
16	19,665		

Total 617,995
Less returned and unsold copies.......... 9,825

Total net sales.......... 608,170
Net daily average.......... 19,618

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of September, 1897.

N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

(Seal.)

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having The Bee. If you cannot get a Bee on a train from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad to the Circulation Department of The Bee. The Bee is for sale on all trains.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

What about that ordinance that was to abolish the useless gas inspectorship?

No tears will be shed in this vicinity over the demise of the Union Pacific receivership.

At all events, there is no possibility that the star will refuse to serve as the party emblem of the Nebraska gold democrats.

Popocratic fear that prosperity may not prove permanent is like the fear of the cat that the bird cage may have been hung too high.

Ohio prohibitionists secured a place on the official ballot for their state ticket by presenting a petition signed by 10,000 voters. It will be interesting to watch whether at the election the ticket polls 10,000 votes.

As a chronic candidate for office George Fred Williams has some claims to pre-eminence for himself. Always in the hands of his friends, if his friends do not urge him sufficiently he climbs out and urges himself.

When the Treasury department refuses to accept gold on condition of delivery at San Francisco in return for currency at New York all apprehension as to inability to keep up the gold reserve may as well be put aside.

From the way Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago is patronizing the public prints a disinterested person might be led to believe that he is preparing to cross the path of one William Jennings Bryan before three years roll around.

The Bee never hesitates to criticise a public official when he merits criticism without respect to his political affiliations. There have been no memorandum slips in any cash drawer to bring it to the defense of embezzlers of any party.

It may be put down straight that no one who wanted to attend the State fair was prevented from doing so by reason of the location of the grounds. The authors of the doctored gate receipt record will have to seek another excuse.

Bryan tells the democrats of New York that they should fight for principles regardless of spoils. Out in Nebraska, however, where he took personal direction of the fusion conventions, Bryan makes spoils the cohesive force and lets principles fly to the four winds.

The council continues to dilly dally with the question of closing the dangerous bridge known as the Sixteenth street viaduct. The council is assuming a responsibility which indicates either ignorance of the threatening condition of the viaduct or indifference to the public safety.

Electric street lamps are extinguished for hours nearly every night, sometimes whole circuits at a time, but when the monthly bills come in no deductions are made for loss of time. Is there not an order requiring policemen to report daily the number of lamps on each beat that are defective and the length of time they fail to work?

When a man becomes a candidate for public office he offers his public record as one of the issues of his campaign. If he poses as the candidate of a reform party on a platform denouncing monopolies and trusts and demanding strict regulation of railroads and other quasi-public corporations while his record shows him to have been always hand-in-glove with the railroads, he can have no just claim to the support of men who are honestly opposed to corporate domination. The discrepancy between his record and his position at the head of a "reform" ticket is what Judge Sullivan will find it difficult to reconcile.

AN IMPUDENT ARRAIGNMENT.

No political party has the monopoly of honesty. The newspaper which asserts that all boodlers, embezzlers and public thieves belong to one party and all the honest men to another party underrates the intelligence of the people. When the Omaha Bryanite organ arraigns the republican party for causing all the losses which the taxpayers of Nebraska have sustained by defaulters, embezzlers, bank-wreckers and public plunderers it overshoots the mark and writes itself down as an arrant demagogue and impudent impostor.

The republican party was in uninterrupted power in Nebraska for twenty odd years and in that time many abuses crept in which were condemned by the rank and file. According to its own exhibit, the World-Herald admits that up to 1890 the losses to the people of Nebraska by crooked state and county officials was comparatively trivial, while the losses by embezzling democratic and populist county and city treasurers since 1890 exceed $125,000.

The heavy losses by defalcation and bank-wrecking have occurred within the past six years. In those six years Nebraska has had four governors, Thayer for eight months, Boyd for sixteen months, Crounse for two years and Holcomb since January, 1895. Each of these governors was in absolute control of the executive department and whatever losses the state has sustained by his neglect or failure to enforce strict accountability in the state's finances is chargeable to him and indirectly to the party he represents. Why then should the republican party be charged with all the stealings and losses that date from Boyd's term or that have been entailed under Holcomb's administration? The biggest defalcation, that of Bartley, amounting to $537,000, could not have occurred had Governor Holcomb done his duty fearlessly when forewarned more than two years ago that Bartley would fall short in his accounts.

It is beneath contempt for any newspaper pretending to common decency to charge the republican party with the responsibility for the discrepancies in the State fair gate receipts when it knows that the State Board of Agriculture is not a political body and its membership is made up from men of all parties. More than that it is simply outrageous for the Bryanite organ to reproduce The Bee's denunciation of slot-machine gambling as a proof of republican depravity when it knows that the popocratic reform police commission has extended police protection to this lawless business.

An honest paper will stand up for the public welfare and denounce corrupt practices and abuses of trust regardless of party. A thieves' fence and beneficiary of embezzlers may be expected to keep still while robbery is being perpetrated and to cry wolf after the burglars have made away safely with the booty.

AN A. B. C. REFORM MUSICALE.

"He who hath no music in his soul is fit for treason, stratagems and spoils. Let no such man be trusted." Thus wrote Shakespeare, and what was true three hundred years ago is true today. That music still hath charms to soothe the savage breast has been visibly demonstrated once more right here in Omaha by the local reform troubadors who delight in singing their own praises on the political crossroads.

It is announced by the organ of bogus reform with a great flourish of trumpets that an enthusiastic blowout has been held in the Eighth ward by the A. B. C. Reform club, at which seathing resolutions were adopted denouncing the public plunderers, official highwaymen and political crooks "who for some years have pulled the wool over the eyes of the taxpayers, looted the treasuries and robbed the people without conscience and without mercy." The A. B. C. reformers also unanimously declared their antagonism to the vicious system of machine politics which fills the public offices with knaves and weaklings, and took the business men of Omaha to task for neglecting their duty as citizens and failing to give more attention to politics.

It was in accord with the eternal fitness of things that these resolutions should be promulgated from a reform club whose president was sentenced to the state penitentiary from this county for swindling practices and that each and every one of the speakers at the meeting was a piebiter holding office now through the influence of the political machine or a disgruntled sorehead who has been retired from office in the interest of reform.

The overture of the A. B. C. reform concert was played by one Ruan, who is drawing a salary from the county treasury and has stood in with certain money-loaning sharks who make it their business to hunt up discrepancies in taxbooks and fee books and divide collections with the claimants.

Then came the clarionet solo by Frank J. Kaspar, late street commissioner, whose plaintive melody lamented the abolition of the $2,000 office which he had held at the hands of the maligned machine for three years. By some oversight of the musical composer no reference was made in Kaspar's piece that would recall the looting of the city treasury when Kaspar spent $4,000 of the taxpayers' money in the employment of political street sweepers last spring in his desperate effort on behalf of Broatch and his satellites, nor was any reference made to the affinity between the smashed machine and the A. B. C. reformers.

The gem of the program was the soul-stirring duet rendered by that well-matched pair of tenors, Elmer E. Zimmerman and Melville Redfield. Zimmerman sang the ancient song which he has been rehearsing in season and out of season ever since he was seized with the inspiration to sacrifice himself on the altar of his country even at the risk of losing his lucrative county job.

Redfield's refrain evoked the most vociferous applause because of its pathos and sublime disinterestedness in the A. B. C. reform movement. In that divine symphony the silver-throated candidate recited to the small but select audience that awful tale of woe beginning with his long-delayed and pent-up struggle with his tender conscience which confessedly had permitted him to back Dogbutcher Israel Frank and wink at the crookedness of the defunct city hall gang, but suddenly burst in its explosive fullness when his effort to continue the Broatch machine in power had failed at the primaries. In his fertile imagination the tempest in a teapot which he and his assistant soreheads have stirred up has grown into a terrible state scandal which permeated all the atmosphere from Omaha to Grand Island and threatened to suffocate the entire community unless it joins in the chorus of A. B. C. reform and impels all patriots to rally to the support of fusion cemented by the acceptance of Redfield as the reform demo-populistico-silvero-republico candidate for county clerk.

It will doubtless be gratifying to the people of Omaha to know that the Eighth ward musicale is to be repeated next Saturday by special request at each of the three county conventions which are to be held simultaneously by the populists, democrats and silver republicans.

A COMPLICATED SITUATION.

The political situation in Greater New York is complicated. Three mayoralty nominations have been made. The Citizens' union, claiming to represent 130,000 voters, nominated Mr. Seth Low as a non-partisan candidate, hoping that he would be endorsed by the republicans. Efforts to secure such endorsement, however, failed and the republicans nominated Hon. Benjamin F. Tracy, who was secretary of the navy in the Harrison administration. As a large majority of those in the Citizens' union are republicans there will be division in the republican ranks if both Mr. Low and General Tracy remain in the field, a situation that would be very certain to result in democratic success if the democrats were united. As matters now look there seems to be little probability that either Low or Tracy will withdraw.

The democrats are in a dilemma. The free silver faction has nominated Henry George, the well known advocate of the single land tax and an uncompromising champion of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1. The regular democracy, which is Tammany, is divided on the question of reaffirming the Chicago platform. If it should do this it would lose the support of the gold standard democrats, who are numerous in New York—undoubtedly more so now than a year ago. On the other hand the endorsement of the Chicago platform would give Tammany the free silver vote, because in that case George would undoubtedly withdraw. But the question troubling the Tammany leaders is not one of principle, but of votes. They are looking after the spoils and Croker and Sheehan are figuring as to which course will give them the best chance of achieving success in the first election of Greater New York. They would not hesitate a moment about endorsing the Chicago platform if they felt at all confident that would do it.

With such a situation any prediction as to the result of the election would be wholly valueless, but the campaign possesses an interest for the entire country.

A NEED OF THE NAVY.

We referred recently to the fact that two of the battleships of the United States navy had to be sent to Halifax for repairs, this country having no drydock available for the purpose. The failure to provide adequate dockage for our naval vessels, it is needless to say, is wholly the fault of congress, which has from time to time been made fully aware of this necessity. It will have its attention again directed to the matter at the coming session, a report having been made to the Navy department by a special board in which the need of the navy in the matter of drydocks is fully pointed out.

According to this report the government should expend from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000 in constructing docks. This is a considerable sum, but if we are to have a navy we must make proper and adequate provision for taking care of it and this requires liberal expenditure. It is manifestly out of the question that we should depend upon foreign drydocks for the repair of our war vessels, for we might be unable to avail ourselves of these in an extremity, while in case of war we should of course not be allowed to use them. It seems that of eleven naval drydocks in the United States there is at present but one which can take in our battleships and that one is in Puget sound. The dereliction of congress in this matter is unaccountable, but it should not be allowed to continue.

The people of Omaha and Nebraska should not forget that Friday, October 8, has been designated Nebraska day at the Tennessee Centennial Exposition and that it is to their interest individually and collectively to have Nebraska well represented at Nashville for the occasion. The Nashville exposition is one in which the promoters rightfully take pride as the most comprehensive exhibit of southern resources and development that has ever been made. In view of the invitations already extended for the participation of southern states in the Transmississippi Exposition, in which Nebraska has a special concern, a liberal spirit of reciprocity evidenced by an adequate appreciation of Nebraska day at the Nashville exposition is certain to redound to our advantage in more ways than one.

Our impervious popocratic contemporary wants to know how it happens that two suits to recover on official bonds come up for trial on the same day, in one of which the republican city attorney asks for more time, while in the other the democratic attorney general signifies a readiness to proceed. The World-Herald knows how it happens as well as anyone. The reason the city attorney has asked for more time is that his principal expert witness has been induced to leave Omaha by democratic bondsmen and the chairman of the silver republican state committee.

It would not be a bad idea for Spain to get its little difficulties in Cuba settled before cold weather sets in. Let the American congress once reconvene and

the Cuban junta may be relied on to commence at once to renew the agitation for American interference.

Henry George once made it interesting for Tammany Hall when he ran for mayor on a former occasion and the chances are good if he runs again that he will make it interesting again in the Greater New York campaign this year.

Money to Burn.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Out in Iowa, Nebraska and Washington money is reported "a drug on the market." Many leading banks have from 60 to 70 per cent of deposits on hand and are unable to loan with profit. Where are the howlers for "more money?"

How Free Coinage Pays.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Having received $750 as his share of the gate receipts for a lecture at Iola, Ia., recently, Mr. Bryan was asked if that was not a pretty steep price for such an address as he had delivered. And he answered: "Any fool can sell a coat for one-seventh of its value, but it takes a genius to sell it for seven times its value." Evidently Mr. Bryan is no fool.

Where Lynching Doesn't Thrive.

Indianapolis Journal.

The attempt on the life of President Diaz of Mexico has been followed by two tragedies, with possibly more to come. The lynching of the would-be assassin was not more sensational than the suicide of the chief of police who led in the crime, and from present indications the inspector, who is now in prison, will be executed if he, too, does not commit suicide.

Sailing Under False Colors.

Globe-Democrat.

The interesting report comes from Nebraska that the silver republicans will claim the legal right to go on the ticket as the republican party of the state. If this is one of Mr. Bryan's great conceptions he proposes to make the Chicago platform the test of republicanism. The 102,000 Nebraska republicans who voted against him will have something to say about this little game.

Spanish Force in Cuba.

New York Sun.

The statement we have repeatedly made that more than 200,000 Spanish troops were employed in Cuba, is confirmed by an official report that was printed a few days ago in the Madrid Heraldo. This document of the ministry of war contains the following sentence:

"Between November, 1895, and May 1897, the government sent to Cuba 181,738 soldiers, commanded by 6,261 officers, forty of whom were generals."

Besides this expeditionary force, there was in Cuba at the outbreak of the war an army of occupation of 21,000 men.

It is thus seen that the number of Spanish troops on service against the Cuban insurrection has exceeded 200,000. It is doubtful whether Weyler could now put one-half of that number in the field. Hence it is that reinforcements from Spain are needed for the winter campaign.

Again, besides the Spanish regulars here enumerated, there are the Spanish-Cuban volunteers for the defense of Havana and other places, perhaps 20,000 of them.

Rising Tide of Prosperity.

Buffalo Express.

No one can survey the field of business operations in the United States at present without being profoundly gratified at the progress which is being made by the movement toward better times. The industrial and trade features unquestionably are those to which attention must be chiefly directed in arriving at an accurate estimate of the situation. When these are considered, the only conclusion which is permissible is that the season is fully meeting the expectations of the most sanguine midsummer prophets. If a slight check in the demand for staple articles is admitted, in deference to the view of Bradstreet's, it may be credited in large part to the influence of the yellow fever quarantine. If a lull exists, it is hardly discernible. Certainly the reports on railroad earnings do not point to any appreciable change. Bank clearings, also, were less than 2 per cent below the total for the preceding week, which showed a remarkable record. Compared with the corresponding week of last year there was a gain of 60 per cent. If the fever were not in the south it is apparent that results would be still more satisfactory.

MEN NOT DISLODGED BY WOMEN.

Instructive Statistics on an Interesting Question.

Chicago Post.

Are women really hurting the chances of men in industrial and business occupations? The developments of the last several years have certainly tended to produce a very strong impression among male wage-earners that the opening of so many trades and professions to women has injuriously affected the position of men; that the employment of women means the crowding out of a corresponding number of men. To what extent is this true?

The question is not one which can be fully and accurately answered by any statistical inquiry, but Colonel Wright, the federal commissioner of labor, shows in an interesting paper in the Chautauquan that such statistical data as exist in reference to this subject do not warrant any widespread apprehension. He recognizes that in special classes of employment, like those of bookkeepers, stenographers, clerks, etc., there has been a serious encroachment that has injured the opportunities of men to support themselves and their families. But two things are to be considered: First, that as men have been forced out of old employments, invention and the rapid extension of certain old industries have provided new avenues for them, and second that, after all, when we consider the whole number of persons engaged in gainful ocupations, the invasion of women has not been very alarming. Thus railroad construction and the wonderful development of the electrical industry have opened opportunities in which women have not met with much consideration. Many occupations not known before have increased the demand for male labor, so that men have not suffered as much as is popularly assumed.

But Colonel Wright points out a fact which affords cause for congratulation from another and larger standpoint than that of men's industrial interests. Census reports indicate that women are more generally taking the place of children rather than that of men. Through the action of law as well as through the operation of economic factors the number of children employed in manufactures is constantly decreasing. In 1870 the percentage of children of the whole number of persons employed in manufacturing was 5.58, while in 1890 it was only 2.68. The decrease since 1890 must have continued at the same rate at least. If it is true, then, that women have displaced child labor more than they have dislodged adult male labor, the result is distinctly beneficial to society. Child labor is an anomaly and a deeply regretted necessity even within the narrowest limits, and the evidence adduced by Colonel Wright will be gratifying to all true humanitarians.

ASPHALT PAVING IN OMAHA.

Other Cities Anxious to Enjoy Real Competition Among Bidders.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

The fact that asphalt costs $1.25 a square yard in Omaha and $2.12 a square yard in Milwaukee, a difference of 87 cents a square yard, is well worth studying by those interested in the economical disbursement of city funds. Allowing the different conditions in the two cities, the discrepancy in the price seems too large to be attributed to the extra work which it is claimed has to be done in Milwaukee. The extra work relates to the concrete foundations and the requirements for curbs and gutters. In Omaha the asphalt pavements are laid on streets that already have concrete foundations. This element of cost being eliminated, it becomes difficult for all except experts to form an intelligent opinion concerning the relative cost of the two pavements.

So much, however, seems certain, that the Omaha system offers a greater guaranty of economical paving, by reason of the fact that it invites competition. Instead of limiting the quality of asphalt to be used to Trinidad lake and Bermudez, bids are received from all asphalt companies, the only condition being that good pavements be laid with adequate guarantees. The following extract from the letter of the secretary of the Omaha Board of Public Works, published in the Sentinel, explains the policy adopted there:

The cause of the low prices we are obtaining is a change of specifications made in 1892, opening asphalt paving to competition, and modification of details made in 1897. The field was formerly open only to Trinidad lake asphaltum, which was under control of leading stockholders of the Barber company, under numerous corporate names. The apparent competition of Venezuela or Bermudez asphalt in many cities is a sham, as that material is also under control of the Barber company, which in a recent case at Niagara Falls testified to the ownership of 75 per cent of its stock. The only true competition lies in keeping specifications open to all asphalts, conditioned on good pavement with adequate guaranty as to results and maintenance.

It is this alone that has given us real competition, augmented by the fact that before selection by the property owners the board advertises for bids for asphalt, stone and brick on same streets. This forces asphalt companies independent of the competition between themselves to keep prices down, as otherwise the property owners would select brick. In our last bids the asphalt proposals for raising and repaving over the surface of old block pavements were actually lower than bids for brick.

This system undeniably effects the desired end of causing competition. It may be, as one of the Milwaukee commissioners says, that brick pavements cannot be laid for as low a price as asphalt, but at the same time there can be no possible harm in allowing brick paving companies to bid against asphalt. This would be the surest way of finding out whether asphalt is the cheaper pavement and would also make the asphalt companies careful to offer figures sufficiently low to exclude brick. The principle of competition in city work is certainly the correct one and doubtless it is competition that deserves credit for the low price of asphalt paving in Omaha.

BRITAIN AND THE SEALS.

Springfield Republican: The sudden fright of England and Canada over the entrance of Russia and Japan into the coming seal conference at Washington seems worked up by main force, inasmuch as the conference is to be one of experts merely, who shall agree, if possible, on the facts as to the herds and seal life. It is not unlikely that the Russians and Japanese, who have interests in seal fisheries, could add somewhat to the common stock of knowledge. Still, England may distrust Russia too deeply on general principles to permit even her moral influence to be thrown into the balance.

Buffalo Express: The notification which the British foreign office now gives, that it will not take part in the conference unless Russia and Japan are excluded, is, therefore, a direct repudiation of an agreement, a violation of an official promise. With all our alleged crude ideas of diplomacy in this country, we have here no code which permits such acts as that. Neither can Great Britain afford to do it. Self-respecting Englishmen must at once say that it would be far better for Great Britain to lose altogether whatever interests she has in the Alaskan seals than to take a place in the world's diplomacy beside Turkey as a nation whose word cannot be depended on, whose pledge is given one moment only to be broken the next.

Philadelphia Ledger: The surprising and inexplicable element of the dispatches reporting Great Britain's withdrawal from the conference is the statement that she agreed to join in the conference with the knowledge that Russia and Japan were to be represented. On July 28, 1897, Lord Salisbury, in a brief note to Ambassador Hay, stated that the British government would agree to a meeting of experts in October in Washington to discuss matters relating to the destruction of the seal herds. It was not proposed that this meeting should modify the status under the awards and recommendations of the Paris arbitration tribunal. Its immediate purpose is to ascertain the scientific facts as to the increase or diminution of the herds. With the light of expert opinion thrown upon the inquiry necessary changes can be made hereafter, under the findings of the Paris arbitration tribunal, by an agreement between Great Britain and the United States. The presence of Russian and Japanese representatives at an international investigation organized to ascertain scientifically the status of the seal herds is not a sufficient pretext for the absence of a British representative, but the conciliation of Canada may be an adequate motive for the action from the British point of view.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Forty-five persons have been killed and 441 injured by street cars in Chicago since January 1.

The projected combine of brewers, according to the promoters, simply means a little more wind in foamy collar.

A New York woman has applied at a hospital to be cured of the ginger habit. The better plan is to give it to some man in exchange for his name.

The Kansas state officials have discarded the gold seals in their offices and had new ones made of silver, which shows that populism has not yet exhausted its pranks.

The mysterious Mrs. Luetgert appears to have been quite lively in her travels. According to reports her flight from Wisconsin to Nebraska was a notable exhibition of speed.

Germany is said to be training wolf hounds to send against France's military bicyclists. A much better and cheaper plan would be a brigade of Jersey mosquitoes sent against the tires.

Henry W. Sage, the millionaire philanthropist, who died in Ithaca, N. Y., a few days ago, was the founder of the Sage public library in Bay City, Mich., where he acquired much of his wealth.

Senator John M. Palmer has been retained by the colored citizens of Alton, Ill., in their suit against the Board of Education for instructing the teachers in the white public schools to admit no colored children to their classes.

Ex-Governor William Sprague of Rhode Island recently met his two daughters in Washington for the first time in eighteen years. Mr. Sprague was divorced from his wife, who was Miss Kate Chase, eighteen years ago and his daughters have not been allowed to communicate with him.

The Western Waterways association will hold a convention at Davenport, Ia., next Tuesday and Wednesday. The meeting promises to be a very large one. Arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates and for reduced transportation rates have been completed by a committee of Davenport citizens.

An English tory officer who died lately left directions that his body should be cremated and the ashes buried in a garden by the side of his favorite dog. The dog was a Scotch collie that had been taught to bark and growl whenever Mr. Gladstone's name was mentioned. After it died its master used to decorate the grave with primroses on Lord Beaconsfield's birthday.

While the memory of last week's superb weather is fresh in the minds of the multitude it is in order to consider what reward is due the author of it. Expressions of gratitude will not fill the bill. The reward must be more enduring and precious. But one gift of royal proportions fully meets the requirements and puts him on his godd behavior. Make him King Ak-Sar-Ben IV.

A wood carver perpetrates a picture of Bob Fitzsimmons representing that eminent artist in the act of delivering a speech, his left hand in his pocket and his right extended in eloquent gesture. That wood carver hasn't seen Bob in action. A party by the name of Corbett avers that Bob invariably leads with his left and his gestures frequently command breathless attention.

When Admiral Jouett—now on the retired list of the navy—was acting secretary of the navy, the commandant of the academy at Annapolis asked that a cadet be court martialed for whipping five toughs and two policemen, although it was done in self-defense. "Court martial that fellow," roared Jouett. "The boy ought to have a medal. Do you suppose the government hired you to raise boys to play checkers?"

The young woman of Chillicothe, Mo., whom the snobs of Kansas City rejected as a maid of honor at the Priests of Pallas ball, became the queen of the Kansas carnival at Topeka. Kansas City dudes objected to her because she was a working girl, and that endeared her all the more to the people of Topeka. She was taken from her home to the Kansas capital by special train, was welcomed at Kansas City, Kan., by a vast multitude of enthusiasts and at Topeka was given the keys of state by Governor Leedy. It was a glorious event for the Chillicothe working girl and an emphatic rebuke for snobbery.

ENTERTAIN THE AMERICANS

Hawaiians Make the Visit of Senators and Congressmen Pleasant.

SHOW THEM THE SIGHTS OF THE ISLANDS

Visitors Somewhat Backward About Expressing Their Views on Annexation—England Playing to Secure Neckar Island.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The steamship Australia arrived this morning from Honolulu with the following Hawaiian advices up to September 22:

Representative J. G. Cannon of Illinois, H. C. Loudenslager of New Jersey, A. S. Berry of Kentucky and J. A. Tawney of Minnesota and their families leave for San Francisco today after a short stay in this country. Senator Morgan will remain several weeks longer. During the party's stay they have been conducted to the different points of interest and have had everything pertaining to Hawaii explained to them. Many social functions have been given in their honor. On the evening of the 20th a public reception was tendered Senator Morgan at the United States legation and was largely attended.

Senator Morgan and the congressmen visited Pearl Harbor yesterday. The latest charts, together with a brief sketch of the work already accomplished by the Bennington survey party were laid before the senator and his colleagues.

It has been asserted that Representative Cannon is opposed to annexation. In an interview he said: "You can rest assured that I have not committed myself against annexation. I do not care what you hear to the contrary, no man can say that I am pledged against annexation of the islands to the United States. I dislike going into particulars on this question at this time. I came here for pleasure and to see and learn all I possibly could during the short period of my stay. I can truthfully say that I am greatly impressed with my trip to Hawaii." Congressman Cannon is on the committee on appropriations of the house and has always opposed large appropriations for the improvement of Pearl Harbor.

Congressman Berry talks freely. He says: "I was favorable to political union before I came here and my visit has only strengthened me in my position. I feel confident that annexation will come during the next session of congress. The Hawaiian islands will be annexed in some manner.

POSTPONES HIS TALK.

Congressman Loudenslager was noncommittal when interviewed. It is understood he favors annexation. He said: "Not being on American soil I would prefer not to talk on the subject. I do not think it would be right for me to do so. You will hear very shortly how I feel about the matter, for I intend to ventilate my views when I return home. I can say that I am favorably impressed with the American colony in Hawaii. They are intelligent and law-abiding and are worthy of their flag and country."

The French cruiser Duguay Truin arrived from Tahita yesterday with Commodore Fort, who has been in command of the French navy in the Pacific for some years. It will remain here about a week and will then proceed to San Francisco.

When the question of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands comes up before the United States senate England will make a protest. This protest will not be of a belligerent nature and is only the forerunner of a scheme to obtain control of Neckar island for cable purposes. For some time past English war vessels have been seizing islands in the Pacific, but have kept their hands off Hawaiian territory.

In May, 1894, President Dole has reason to believe that England had its eyes on Neckar island. He acted promptly and on May 25 a vessel was chartered and sailed the same day for the island. Captain J. A. King, the minister of the interior, was in charge of the expedition. The island was reached two days later and the following proclamation was read:

"I, James A. King, minister of the interior of the provisional government of the Hawaiian islands, in pursuance of a commission granted me by his excellency, Sanford B. Dole, president of the provisional government of the Hawaiian islands, do hereby, in the name of the provisional government of the Hawaiian islands, take possession of this island, known as Neckar island, as a part of Hawaiian territory; the same lying in 23 degrees 35 minutes north latitude and longitude 164 degrees 30 minutes west, and having been claimed by the Hawaiian government as Hawaiian territory since the year 1845, when an expedition under Captain Paty was sent to survey said island."

WILLING TO PART TITLE.

Both the United States and Hawaiian governments know positively that England does not object to the annexation of the islands, but it must have a cable landing near Honolulu, and the landing must be on British soil. Neckar island is practically worthless to Hawaii and it is believed that this government will readily cede the barren rock to please England. Had it not been for the recent death of British Commissioner Hawes, England's request for the island, it is believed, would have been presented to this government. As the case now stands, nothing will be done until a new commissioner is appointed. When Captain King visited Neckar island it was found to be almost a sterile heap of volcanic rocks, nearly 300 feet high, with a few patches of coarse grass on its surface.

RUMORED SALE OF GREENLAND.

Englishmen of the Opinion the United States Wants It.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—There is a rumor in Canadian circles that the government of the United States has made overtures to the government of Denmark with the object of acquiring Greenland from the latter country. The Evening News gives prominence to the rumor and says: "Under ordinary circumstances, even if true, the report would excite little interest, but coupled with the news of the hoisting of the union jack over Baffin's land, it becomes of great moment. It appears that Baffin's land was never formally acquired by the English, although it has been regarded as English for half a century. Hudson's strait is destined to become part, in the future, of a great grain-carrying route between Liverpool and Winnipeg which will be a powerful rival of the American land routes. The Americans have no port or footing on the eastern shores of the continent north of Maine, and if they are to participate in the advantages of the Hudson bay route it has been apparently urged that their government secure some land or peninsula without delay."

The Evening News adds to this comment an interview with unnamed Canadian officials, to the effect that the hoisting of the union jack over Baffin's land was undoubtedly evoked by the report that the United States government had its eye upon that territory. According to the official quoted, there is nothing to prevent the United States purchasing Greenland from Denmark. In conclusion the Evening News remarks: "If the Americans acquire Greenland there will be difficulties ahead for our transatlantic commerce and international relations. If they have not acquired it already, what is to prevent our securing it?"

Emperors Will Not Intervene.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: The statement that the German and Austrian emperors have decided to intervene between the United States and Spain is unfounded. Public opinion here favors Spain, but there is no question of the German cabinet making itself a catspaw for Spain, while Austrian diplomats will not allow its foreign policies to be influenced by certain dynastic interests.

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IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

Davenport Republican: Governor Gear's recent statement of the situation in Iowa is being widely quoted in other states. The days of 7 per cent loans on Iowa farms are ended. Iowa farmers have got a surplus, Iowa banks are full of money, Iowa farmers in future will do the lending. This is Senator Gear's terse way of summing up the farmers' good fortune.

Waterloo Courier: One of the changes in the Iowa election law as promulgated by the general assembly in special sesion, and one that will meet with universal approval, is the provision looking to an earlier counting of the votes. The hours for opening the polls in the country precincts is to be 8 o'clock in the morning; in towns and cities it will be at 7 o'clock. All the polls in the state will close at 6 o'clock p. m. The provision is a wise one and will facilitate matters greatly.

Dubuque Times: The proposed erection of a monument to Julien Dubuque honors the projectors not less than the memory of that pioneer of the then far west. It should be a monument that is worthy of the people of the city and county which bears his name and of his inestimable contribution to the civilization of the west. There is now nothing to hinder the completion of the work. The committee charged with the duty of obtaining means to forward the work reported on Wednesday night that it was ready to proceed with the erection of the monument.

Sioux City Tribune: The literary end of the popocratic campaign in Iowa keeps complaining of "the infamous partisan legislation known as the anti-fusion law." The purpose of that act may have been to prevent fusion of the forces opposed to the republican party, but certainly that has not been the effect of the act. The effect has been rather to force a union in the most effective way possible. The Tribune pointed out that this would be the effect at the time and that it would tend to destroy the party which fused under another name. There is no people's party now, except that following the Weeks crowd in the middle of the road.

BREEZY THOUGHTS.

Detroit Journal: "The average man," remarked the observer of men and things, "will acknowledge the corn where the average woman would pretend it was a sprained ankle."

Chicago Record: "Don't borrow trouble, Jack. What's the use?"

"Borrow trouble? Who said I was borrowing trouble? I've got trouble to lend."

Indianapolis Journal: "Have you caught that murderer yet?"

"No," replied the detective, "we haven't caught him. But we've got him so scared he doesn't dare show himself when we're around."

Chicago Tribune: "What do you consider the most absolutely certain way to distinguish toadstools from mushrooms?"

"Cook them, get some other man to eat them, and then watch his symptoms."

Chicago News: "Our new clergyman is what might be called a phenomenon."

"Why?"

"He can preach a funeral sermon and tell the truth all the time."

Cincinnati Tribune: "Now, really," said the Thoughtful Man, "did you ever see a woman who was homely enough to stop a clock by looking at it?"

"No," said the Nonsensical Chap, "but I have seen a woman stop a car by looking at the conductor."

Detroit Free Press: "You say," said the city editor, "that he walked forth from the grim walls of the prison a free man."

"Yes, sir," answered the reporter.

"Well, he didn't. His wife was with him."

Brooklyn Life: He (just introduced)—What a very homely person that gentleman near the piano is, Mrs. Black.

She—Isn't he! That is Mr. Black.

"How true it is, Mrs. Black, that the homely men always get the prettiest wives!"

The following obituary is copied from a recent edition of the Washington Star:

MYERS. IN MEMORY OF FRANK MYERS, WHO DIED TWO YEARS AGO TODAY.

Just two years ago today
The one we loved has passed away.
Although a link has been broken from the chain,
We hope to meet him in heaven again.
He had just joined the Pioneer Base Ball club,
His comrades to enjoy,
But the fatal slide to second base
Caused the death of our darling boy.
—By his parents.

OVER IN NEBRASKA.

Denver Post.

Things a jumpin' everywhere,
Over in Nebraska,
Songs o' gladness in the air,
Over in Nebraska,
Rousin' crops that can't be beat,
Stacks an' stacks o' dollar wheat,
Larders crammed with bread an' meat,
Over in Nebraska.

Tide at last has reached the turn,
Over in Nebraska,
Folks have mortgages to burn,
Over in Nebraska.
No more use fur Shylocks now,
Never liked 'em anyhow—
Turn up money with the plow,
Over in Nebraska.

People flockin' back agin
Into ol' Nebraska;
All confess it was a sin
Fur to leave Nebraska.
Lookin' round with sheepish air,
Wishin' they had stayed to share
In the good luck everywhere
Over in Nebraska.

When it's time to go to bed,
Over in Nebraska,
Every mortal bows his head,
Over in Nebraska,
Never strain 'em through a sieve,
Them outspoken thanks they give
To the Master that they live
Over in ol' Nebraska.

A POLITICAL HINT.

Now that good times are a comin'
And the mills have gone to hummin',
On another great reform I will insist.
Save the expense of election,
Make a permanent selection
By putting Bill McKinley on the civil service list.
J. W. K.

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