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, 1898, was as follows:

1	28,240	17	27,993
2	29,049	18	29,126
3	28,573	19	27,470
4	28,740	20	27,793
5	28,420	21	28,190
6	28,060	22	26,872
7	28,065	23	29,265
8	27,769	24	26,840
9	28,734	25	26,425
10	29,793	26	26,738
11	29,035	27	26,332
12	29,059	28	26,435
13	28,383	29	26,331
14	28,310	30	26,280
15	28,049	31	25,953
16	28,026		

Total	864,864
Less returned and unsold copies	19,523
Net total sales	845,341
Net Daily Average	27,629

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st 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 Third Nebraska wants to come home and it doesn't care who knows it.

President's day at the exposition, Wednesday, October 12. Mark it down.

And now the boys of the Second Nebraska are to have their day at the exposition.

Judging from the daily increasing crowds, the exposition must be pretty well advertised after all.

And the starving Cubans, strange to say, seem to have been completely lost in the yellow journal shuffle.

President McKinley's acceptance of the formal invitation to participate in Omaha's peace jubilee makes its success assured.

Vermont is as usual again exercising its prerogative of coming in under the republican wire two months before the elections are held in its sister states.

Visions of a hard winter in the Alaskan mining towns presage the coming demand for another government relief expedition at the expense of Uncle Sam's treasury.

The yellow journals which a little while ago were prating about their patriotism being paramount to politics are now beautiful exemplars of politic, paramount to patriotism.

Before the war it was the starving reconcentrados on whom the popocratic press drew for political capital. Now it is the sick soldiers that form their exclusive political stock in trade.

Congressman Mercer's usefulness to his constituents has increased each successive term that he has been returned to Washington. That is why his constituents will insist on keeping him there.

The Sixteenth street viaduct must be pushed without interruption if it is to be ready for public travel by next spring. The sooner active work on construction begins, the sooner will it be completed.

The express companies have finally reached the conclusion that it will be advisable for them to pay the war tax. The telegraph companies ought to follow without waiting for anybody to ask them.

The latest advices by cable from Amsterdam, Rotterdam and Sardam are to the effect that the Dutch have taken Holland completely by surprise in their jubilation over the ascension of an 18-year-old girl to the throne of William of Orange.

The Klondike gold miner is trying again to get to the front in the public prints, but is encountering grave difficulties. A few more ciphers will have to be added to the figures representing the value of the cargoes of the returning vessels.

Railroad rates to the Omaha exposition are better than they were, but they are still several notches above what the exposition is entitled to. The campaign for further concessions from the railroads, especially on long distance travel, should go right on.

Spain is talking about sending a few war ships to the Philippines to protect Spanish subjects against the insurgents. Only a few war ships will be sent, principally because all the rest that once flew the Spanish flag have been sent to the hole in the bottom of the sea in the neighborhood of either Santiago or Manila.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

President McKinley and his cabinet have formally announced their intention to participate in the ceremonies of the peace jubilee projected by the Trans-mississippi Exposition management. While this announcement had been forestalled in a measure by the assurance given the editor of The Bee by the president and members of his cabinet ten days ago it is nevertheless the forerunner of an event that will be memorable in the history of this country.

It is eminently appropriate that the triumph of American arms and the restoration of peace should be the occasion of public rejoicing in the most conspicuous place in all America where industry and art have erected their temples and millions have in the midst of war been called on to admire and worship the triumphs of peace. In the language of President McKinley, it is most appropriate for a president who has closed a successful war to testify by his presence his appreciation of the indomitable pluck and irrepressible enterprise that have made possible a great exposition of the resources and industrial development of this country in the face of almost insurmountable obstacles.

In giving preference to Omaha over all other cities that have been ambitious to secure his presence in a celebration of restored peace and prosperity President McKinley has conferred a most distinguished honor upon this community and state which we feel sure all classes of its citizens will gratefully appreciate. It now only remains for the people of this city to unite with the management of the Transmississippi Exposition in making the preparations for jubilee week on a scale commensurate with the demands of the occasion.

Of all other popular celebrations the Omaha jubilee is destined to be an event to which future historians will point as the culminating scene of the war for the liberation of Cuba from Spanish oppression and tyranny, with all its dramatic and tragic incidents. Having demonstrated to the world its resourceful and far-reaching enterprise in extemporizing an exposition that ranks second only to that of Chicago, Omaha will prove herself equal to the emergency in making jubilee week the crowning effort of the coming metropolis of the transmississippi empire.

PICTORIAL PARTISANSHIP.

Now that the war is over and the yellow papers of popocratic tendencies can no longer hawk and cry their war extras with cartoons in all the colors of the rainbow, they are trying to keep up the excitement by horrifying pictures of suffering humanity in military camps and in the hospitals. Old sketches that represented Cuban reconcentrados in the last stages of starvation are revamped to represent the condition of fever-stricken soldiers and snap shots of hospital life are served up to portray the alleged maltreatment and neglect of the heroes of El Caney and Santiago.

These efforts of the yellow journals have been seconded by more reputable partisan sheets which are trying to counteract the popularity of the republican war president by pitiful stories of disease and suffering among the troops remaining encamped in the south or returned to convalesce in the north. These stories, gotten up to arouse public sympathy, are illustrated for the occasion by the imaginative artist.

One of the latest cartoons in a Chicago democratic paper is headed "Soldiers Plead with the President to Be Sent Home." The picture represents McKinley standing on the steps of the White House shaking hands with a group of Uncle Sam's boys whose faces plead mutely for an order of muster out. While there is apparently nothing partisan in this cartoon, in reality its aim is transparent. It is an effort to create prejudice against the president and his party by seeking to convey the impression that men who have rallied to the defense of the flag in the cause of humanity are willfully subjected to needlessly cruel hardships and detained in military camps when they are craving to get home.

The other side of the picture is purposely covered up. The fact that President McKinley exerted all his moral courage and influence against precipitating the country into war with all its contingent horrors before the country was prepared and the fact that the hardships endured in this war are no greater than those of every other war are studiously ignored as is also the fact that the president and the War department have done everything in their power to ameliorate the condition of the troops in camp and in hospital and are sending as many of them home as can possibly be spared. But the rank partisan knows no decency and the inflammatory pictorials will doubtless be circulated everywhere from now until after the November election.

NO NEED FOR TWO HIGH SCHOOLS.

The most important question now before the Board of Education is the proposed enlargement of High school quarters. General plans for meeting the demand have for years been under consideration. Among them was the scheme to rebuild and enlarge the present High school building by the addition of wings. This plan, however, is not met with favor, because the present structure must sooner or later be taken down as a matter of safety.

Two plans are now urged. One is to erect on the present High school site a substantial building with sufficient capacity to accommodate present and future needs. The other plan contemplates the erection of two High school buildings, one on the present site and one in some other part of the city. In either case a bond proposition, to cover the cost, is to be submitted for ratification at the coming election. The problem confronts the school board which of the two plans is most desirable and feasible.

Manifestly two High school buildings even of moderate dimensions and plain construction will cost more than one monumental building large enough to supply the wants of Omaha for years to come. The cost of a suitable site for the second building would involve a greater outlay than the cost of fireproofing one great building. The cost of annual maintenance of two High schools would impose a perpetual burden, which the taxpayers can ill afford to assume. It would involve not only a double force of janitors, double heating and double repair expense, but also double High school staffs of principals and teachers and double library and laboratory facilities.

We do not believe the taxpaying citizens of Omaha will sanction the double High school scheme. A bond proposition contemplating such a departure can have little or no chance of carrying. While everybody concedes that Omaha needs enlarged High school facilities, everybody in Omaha knows that the present High school grounds afford ample room for the largest High school building in America.

GROWING SENTIMENT AGAINST FUSION.

The latest appeal of the middle-of-the-road populists in national convention at Cincinnati finds its chief significance as an outcropping of the growing sentiment against fusion. Fusion for a single campaign and for a specific avowed object held forth certain allurements to the popocratic politicians who saw in it a device for consolidating the votes of two minority parties, but the experiment oft repeated has lost its influence and defeated its own purpose. Fusion as a regular thing year in and year out becomes a self-evident fraud which is more and more repelling not only populists but also democrats.

The populist pronunciamento therefore for independent party tickets in local, state and national contests without fusion with the democrats simply reaffirms the policy of the middle-of-the-roaders and gives notice that they will not again be bound and gagged by any deal that savors of the Tom Watson bargain of 1896. The leaders who are enjoying the benefits of the alliance with the democrats may try to continue the fusion arrangement, but they will not be able to hold the populist following in line.

It is not so much the demand that irredeemable paper money or government ownership be made the vital tenets of the party faith in opposition to free silverism and Bryanism but the repudiation of further fusion combines that may be regarded as of public importance.

Over 1,000 soldiers in the hospital at Camp Wikoff. This announcement is paraded by the popocratic yellow paper of these parts as a terrible arraignment of the maladministration of the republican war office. What is there startling about this? Camp Wikoff is occupied by the troops brought back from Santiago. These troops were exposed not only to the malaria and deadly fevers of Cuba, but to all the hardships of an active campaign in a country scarcely traversable by man or beast. Is there anything surprising in the fact that out of 20,000 men more than 1,000, or 5 per cent, are on the sick list? Would it not have been more surprising if there had been fewer victims of tropical disease?

According to the Chicago Tribune the Filipinos who are pleading to be taken under American protection can be governed without difficulty and at little cost. For a visionary expansionist the government of 8,000,000 semi-savage Malays 7,000 miles away from our coast line is as easy as rolling off a log. England has not been able to keep down sedition, riot and revolt in Ireland for 700 years after spending hundreds of millions of money, but it will be easy for people who can only come in contact with the Filipinos through uniformed marines and soldiers to keep them peaceful and contented at little cost.

Ex-Governor Waite of Colorado also wants it distinctly understood that in his opinion party treason is the only term that fitly characterizes the work of the populist leaders who have turned the party over to the democrats on a fusion spoils division. The populists are slowly but surely getting their eyes opened to the fact that their party machinery has been stealthily appropriated by the wily democrats who when the time comes will not even give them half a tail to the presidential kite.

Garrison duty may be unpleasant, but it is nevertheless necessary, even though the war is ended. With the conquered territory in the possession of the United States the regular army cannot possibly fill the bill alone, but must have the assistance of the volunteers still in the service and it becomes simply a question to which posts the different troops shall be assigned.

Shedding crocodile tears over the sick soldiers in order to make political capital for a candidate who boasts that he helped to drive the soldiers to the fever-laden fields before the preparations for a campaign were completed is the most despicable demagogy that has ever been resorted to in the interest of partisan politics.

The explanation is offered that the new Anglo-German alliance relates to commercial matters only. Even so it will be enough to send cold shivers over France, Austria and Russia, each of which thought they had exclusive claim on one or the other of the parties to the agreement.

The popocrats are trying their hardest to make state issues exclusive in the battle of Nebraska. In this they admit that there is nothing in the republican administration of national affairs that offers them a tangible foothold for political capital.

It is gratifying to hear that the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in progress at Cincinnati is proving a greater success than anticipated and that the interest in the heroes of the war with Spain has not detracted from the glory attaching to the heroes of the war of 1861. Although the ranks of the old veterans have been inevitably thinned by the lapse of thirty-three years since the close of the war in which they were engaged the survivors still hold the places which they won in the hearts of the nation.

No Kick There.

Cleveland Leader.

No Cuban has had the nerve to enter a complaint against the commissary department of the United States army.

Skill and Artillery.

Globe-Democrat.

The British experience with the dervishes proves again that modern artillery is too much for armies that lack it or the skill to use it.

All Talking Peace.

Chicago Tribune.

Germany has given in its adhesion to the czar's disarmament proposition to the extent of agreeing to take part in the proposed conference. Norway and Sweden have done the same. It is now anticipated that the conference will follow closely upon the conclusion of the Spanish-American peace commission at Paris.

Making Away with the Swag.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

The departure of General Pando from Havana with 12,000,000 francs is another illustration of Spanish official methods. If the money is claimed by him as his personal property he stole it during his administration as commander-in-chief of the Spanish army in Cuba. If it still belongs to Spain, then it has been stolen from the military and civil lists, each of which is many months in arrears. Either in a private or public capacity, Pando is a thief. There is nothing surprising in this, for, as we remarked before, it is only another instance of Spanish official methods.

Finances of the Nation.

Philadelphia Record.

During the month of August the interest-bearing debt of the government was increased by about $73,000,000, being the amount of issues of bonds for which cash has been paid into the treasury. The money has flowed in much faster than it has been paid out on account of the war; hence there has been during the month an increase of more than $39,000,000 in the cash in the treasury. The difference of nearly $34,000,000 is the net increase of the public debt for August; and as the treasury cash balance shall increase (until the completion of the bond deliveries) the interest-bearing debt account will be correspondingly enlarged. The added gold does not represent surplus, but enhanced indebtedness.

DODGING THEIR DUES.

How States May Compel Express Companies to Pay Their Taxes.

Chicago Chronicle.

The merchants and traders of Omaha have commenced proceedings to test the power of express companies to evade the payment of the war tax by making customers pay the costs of the stamps on their receipts. The Omaha plan appears to be to prevent foreign express companies from doing business in Nebraska unless they pay for the stamps on their packages.

There is no doubt of the power of each state to enforce the payment by express companies of the war tax and the cost of the stamp. It can be accomplished by the same means that can be used to enforce the collection of state taxes on the companies. If the companies refuse to pay for the stamps on their packages and refuse to pay their license fees in the state they should be prevented from doing business. Local express companies will take their place.

This is within the power of the state. The express companies claim that they have not been included in the provisions of the interstate commerce act. This is a confession that they are under state control. It is law as old as the courts that the states have jurisdiction in all cases which might be matters of federal laws, but in which congress has failed to legislate. This rule gives the state control over the express companies within state limits for the enforcement of tax laws and other police regulations on the subject.

The express companies must be made to pay their taxes.

BALKED BY MCKINLEY.

How a Combination of European Powers Was Prevented.

Correspondence Chicago Record.

I have just learned of a very interesting incident in connection with the diplomatic side of the war, which shows President McKinley's foresight and sagacity. The morning papers contained a cablegram from London which describes the efforts of France to obtain concerted action by the powers against the United States for the protection of Spain, and says that the scheme was prevented by the refusal of England to join. When the secret history of the war is published it will be discovered that the vigorous independence of the president was equally potent, if not more so, in preventing an alliance.

It will be remembered that a day or two before the president sent to congress his final message on Cuban affairs the ambassadors and ministers of the five great European powers called at the White House to make a joint representation in the interest of peace. They were cordially received and the president expressed his appreciation of their friendly interest, but at the same time and with the greatest courtesy he informed them that our government was perfectly capable of attending to its own business, et cetera, et cetera, et cetera.

This was exactly what the ambassadors expected. Sir Julian Pauncefote had conferred with the president in advance and had been informed of the character of the reply President McKinley would make to the representation, so they knew what would happen before they went on their errand. Nevertheless they were bound to go, because their governments had made a promise to Spain.

Shortly afterward a similar incident of even greater significance occurred which has never been alluded to in print. When Mr. Polo, the Spanish minister, left Washington he placed the affairs of his legation jointly in charge of the French ambassador and the Austrian minister. When the Department of State was notified of this fact Secretary Day, by instruction of the president, informed the French and Austrian governments that a joint representation of two nations could not be recognized; that he could not allow the responsibility to be divided; that he would be pleased to receive either the French ambassador or the Austrian minister regarding any matter that concerned Spain, but he could not receive them both. The objections of the United States were communicated to the Spanish government, and the French ambassador was instructed to act as the envoy of Spain.

There was no reason at the time why both of these diplomats should not be recognized; but the president, with wise precaution, determined that he would not permit any joint action on the part of the European powers in favor of Spain or any arrangement that had the appearance of a coalition, as he feared that a double representation, which was entirely unnecessary, might be intended or interpreted as an entering wedge. I do not know whether the president or Secretary Day should be credited with this wise precaution, because the diplomatic side of the war has involved them both.

RISING TIDE OF PROSPERITY.

Condition of the Country the Most Satisfactory in Years.

Indianapolis Journal, 5th.

The reports of the commercial papers for last week make it certain that the country is enjoying a season of unprecedented prosperity. It is not claimed that all the labor of the country is employed, but it is certain that a larger per cent is constantly employed at present than at any period for years. There are conflicts over wages in isolated industries, but, taking continuous employment and the wage rate into consideration, the mass of people were never receiving for labor the equivalent of so much of the necessaries and comforts of life. The profits of business are small because of the sharp competition in production and marketing, but the volume of goods sold from week to week throughout the country was never so large as at present. Money, which is so essential to the transaction of a large volume of business, was never so abundant and never so cheap. Recently a New York business man, managing a large transportation company, declared that it was never so difficult to obtain a fair rate of interest on loans for the reason that the great central west is no longer a great borrower. This is attributed to the fact that the central west is rapidly acquiring money. The railroads were never doing such a business as now. Crops are abundant, and, considering the abundance, the prices are fair and are likely to be maintained.

All conditions and relations are not such as to make all happy, and they never will be. There never will be conditions so abnormal as to put money into the pockets of those who will not work or who will work as little as possible. There are conditions which can be fairly criticised and there always will be, but in many years Labor day has not dawned upon so comfortable an outlook as it does today.

Philadelphia Times.

Demagogues keep shouting that the poor are growing poorer and the rich richer, and the deposits in the savings banks which represent only one item of the savings of the poor keep on increasing. Between noisy assertions and the figures that show how much money is in the savings banks to the credit of small depositors there is a wide chasm, but the noisy agitators do not mind a little thing like that.

The savings banks' records for the United States began with 1820, when the depositors numbered 8,635 and the deposits amounted to $1,000,000. The depositors now number 5,200,000 and the deposits $1,700,000,000, the average deposit being about $360. The deposits are three times as great as they were in 1872, showing that deposits have outstripped the growth of population ever since the flush times that succeeded the war.

When to the savings banks' deposits are added the stock held in building and loan associations, the homes and farms paid for out of small savings, the aggregate will show conclusively that the real wage-earners as a class are improving their condition, demagogic assertions to the contrary notwithstanding. Some even of the professional workers, who work with nothing but their jawbones, are known to have bettered their condition by the operation, so that on the whole the charge that the wage-earners of the country are on the high road to the almshouse should be accepted with some grains of allowance by those in search of the cold and frozen truth.

CHICAGO DAY AT OMAHA.

People of World's Fair City Urged to Make it Memorable.

Chicago Chronicle.

The managers of the splendid Omaha exposition have set apart October 1 as Chicago day. It should be made a memorable event. There should be an effort in Chicago and in all northern Illinois to make it the greatest day of the season. It will be an unusual opportunity for the citizens of this part of the country to form or to renew an acquaintance with the people who live west of the Missouri river.

A statement of the accounts of the Omaha exposition shows that it will be successful in financial affairs. The receipts will be sufficient to pay off the debt incurred in all the work of preparation, the floating debt of the management and other obligations. Three-fourths of the amount has been already discharged. The daily receipts are increasing and the prospect is that a surplus will remain after all the expenses of the fair shall have been paid.

It will be recollected that a somewhat similar experience was met by the managers of the World's fair in Chicago in 1893. The great panic followed the opening of the fair. Receipts were light and a prospect of bankruptcy was presented to the corporation having charge of the great display. But in August and later the attendance increased, the gate receipts formed daily an immense fund and the last two months of the fair more than made up for the losses of the first three months.

Something like this appears to be the experience of the enterprising managers of the Omaha exposition. The first months were discouraging. But the later months give promise that the enterprise will in the end meet all the expectations of the managers. The interests of Chicago, of its trade to the great west, of the business houses which send stocks of goods to the commercial centers of the Missouri valley, of every industrial establishment, will be served by a grand display at Omaha on Chicago day.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

Sabbath observers and those who fear to begin any enterprise on Friday will find mighty little in the events of the late war to sustain their convictions. The deciding battles of the war, resulting in the destruction of the Spanish squadrons at Manila and Santiago, were fought on Sunday, and the chief battle fought and lost by the Spanish near Manila, broke the solemn calm of Sunday. Friday was particularly favored with war events, no less than sixteen being credited to that day. Sampson's fleet began operations on that day; so did the flying squadron under Commodore Schley. Cervera's fleet set out on its fateful mission on Friday, and the first decisive land battle before Santiago was fought on Friday. No other week day was as fruitful of events. No superstitious American can fairly accuse the sixth day of the week with exerting a malign influence on the progress of the war, but the Spaniards may unload some of their troubles on that day. They have already accused Columbus of high crime in discovering America on Friday.

A Kansas man is paying a fair price for some funny business worked off on soldiers at the front. He sent a Kansas regiment a box containing a lot of trash. The boys took the box and returned the joke. Every mother's son of them wrote the donor a letter of thanks, mailed it without postage, and let him put up for the privilege of receiving their compliments.

Chief Engineer Milligan of the Oregon related to friends in New York the other evening what Captain Clark proposed to do in case the Oregon ran into Cervera's fleet off the coast of South America. He said the captain told his officers that if he met Cervera's fleet he would turn and run and maintain a fight while apparently running away; for the Oregon can fight as well while retreating as while advancing.

That would compel Cervera to string out his fleet, and in that way Captain Clark hoped to destroy one by one the Spanish vessels, and when he had got the best of the swiftest cruisers, then he would go to the slower vessels and believed that the Oregon in that way would give a good report of itself.

The plan seemed almost chimerical, a desperate one, yet Mr. Milligan said that the experience of the Oregon on the 3d of July with Cervera's fleet, and especially with the Colon, would go far toward convincing all naval men that there was abundant hope of success in the plan Captain Clark had adopted.

A confederate soldier who saw four years' service, writes the Washington Star a letter showing that the hardships and mortality of the soldiers of the Cuban war are not to be compared with the riot of death in the confederate army in camp in 1861-2. He says: "I find it estimated that up to December 31, 1862, about 400,000 men had enlisted in the confederate armies, a period of about eighteen months, for during the first half of 1861 little was done. The confederate medical reports showed that during this period 21,328 died of disease in field and general hospitals, exclusive of those who went home to die. Making, therefore, no estimate of the latter, we find that an average of 1,741 men of an army of 400,000 died of disease every month. This is more than double the mortality of the 250,000 men in camp and field during the last four months. It is quite probable the final result will show the mortality from disease during the civil war to have been fully three times that of the war with Spain."

Colonel Ray of the Third regiment of Immunes at Guantanamo had one thrilling experience during his brief career there, and one which required great tact to avert disaster. The colonel had been warned, so the story runs, that the Cubans intended to attack the Spanish and wipe them off the earth. Colonel Ray expostulated, threatened and presumably uttered a few burning words. All in vain. The Cubans insisted that it was necessary to flay the Spaniards in order to prevent them annihilating the American army. Such generous motives touched Colonel Ray in a tender spot and he immediately turned 4,000 rations over to the tattered battalions. The Cubans reciprocated by retiring full of gratitude, hardtack and things. The Spaniards were saved.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

Philadelphia Press: The only power which can afford to aid Germany in any new steps in Turkey is England. At many minor points, the international tribunal in Egypt, the German consular court in Constantinople, the relation of Germany to German Catholic missions and missionaries in Turkey and other matters, the official and diplomatic position of Germany is rather determined by the old position of Prussia rather than by the new power of Germany. In revising these, England would be a most useful ally, and a little aid and countenance to England in Egypt would undoubtedly procure this aid. More than this may be proposed, but extensive German designs in Syria and Asia Minor are, for the present, at least, altogether unlikely.

Chicago Record: It will not be at all surprising to hear that Kaiser Wilhelm and Queen Victoria's ministers have completed a nice arrangement in which the rest of the world need take no concern. But that England should take as ally an antipathetic nation like Germany and thereby pack the numerous burdens of the triple alliance on its shoulders is in the last degree improbable. It has too much to gain at present by sticking to its policy of "splendid isolation," and if national sympathies are to be consulted the English people are not likely to link all their interests with those of so erratic a personage as the kaiser, whose congratulating note to President Kruger at the time of the Jameson raid was only one of his offenses against British sensibilities.

New York Mail and Express: Certainly, such a move would represent statesmanship of no mean order. It would go far to clear away German embarrassment in African colonization and development. It would serve notice on France that she might as well abandon all thought of a war for the recovery of Alsace and Lorraine. It would tend to protect Germany's interest as against that of Russia in the matter of the partition of Austria—which is apparently inevitable on the death of Francis Joseph. It would remove from the so-called concert of Europe the most formidable figure committed to the isolation of Great Britain. It would go far toward the settlement of the time-worn "Eastern Question," and would, presumably, add immeasureably to the chances of prolonged peace, without disarmament.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

W. S. Witham of Atlanta is president of twenty-three banks, each one entirely independent of the others.

The list of postoffices in the United States now includes Hobson, Va.; Sigsbee, Ark.; Dewey, N. C.; Sampson, Fla., and Manila, Ky.

Prof. Koch, the famous bacteriologist, is pursuing his study of malaria in the Milan hospitals and intends to spend several months in Italy.

According to a New York correspondent Admiral Dewey owes to Theodore Roosevelt his assignment to the eastern squadron. The admiral himself is quoted as authority for this statement.

Henry Warner, the man who is said to have found in his thirty-two ounce nugget the largest "lump" yet discovered in the Klondike, has returned from the gold fields with $24,000 worth of gold.

Hon. Charles Denby, former United States minister to China, who has just returned to this country, has the almost unprecedented record of having served continuously for thirteen years as a minister.

The late Admiral Kirkland's opinion of newspaper men was summed up while he was in San Francisco in this way: "If you are caught taking pictures anywhere in the navy yard you'll be arrested, but I suppose you'll take them anyhow."

Colonel Du Paty De Clam's rise in the nobility is traced by the Paris Siecle. His great-grandfather was a judge in Bordeaux, named Mercier Dupaty; his grandfather bought Clam, a little vineyard, and called himself Dupaty De Clam. His father was a general and turned his name into Count Du Paty De Clam. The colonel himself uses the title of marquis.

The will of Albert A. Munger, the elevator man and real estate owner of Chicago, bequeaths to the Chicago Women's and Children's Charitable hospital, $50,000; Foundlings' home, $50,000; Home for Incurables, $50,000; Half-Orphan asylum, $5,000. The valuable art collection in what is known as the Munger row of the Art institute, valued at more than $300,000, is given to the Art institute.

The many readers of "Alice in Wonderland" will be interested to learn that a plain white marble cross has recently been erected in Guildford cemetery to mark the spot where rest the remains of "Lewis Carroll." The cemetery, situated on the side of the Hog's Back, overlooking the town of Guildford, is one of the prettiest in the kingdom, some 400 or 500 feet above the sea level. "Lewis Carroll's" grave is situated in the upper portion of the ground, whence magnificent views of the adjacent Surrey hills can be seen. The cross has been "erected in loving memory by his brothers and sisters."

Clamor of the Yellows.

Indianapolis Journal.

Some of the papers which are foremost now in denouncing the mismanagement of the war were also foremost in demanding a spring or midsummer invasion of Cuba. If their clamor had been heeded the number of deaths by sickness would have been several times as great.

BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

Chicago Record: "Harry, what do you think of a man who smokes cigarettes in the parlor where ladies are?"

"I think he needs a wife like you, my dear."

Indianapolis Journal: "The English language lacks a lot of being a dead language."

"Yes; and it is a wonder, too. It gets butchered so much."

Detroit Journal: Once upon a time a Man rose politely and offered his seat in a street car to a Woman.

"Oh, thank you!" cried the Woman, at once.

This fable teaches, among other things, that unconventionality is infectious, so to speak.

Chicago Tribune: "If you'll always give me full swing," observed the pendulum, "you will never have any trouble with your hands."

"I don't know," replied the clock. "If it wasn't for your going back and forth in my works I never would have any strikes."

Cleveland Leader: He—Do you know, when you walk you move just like a poem?

She (blushing)—Ah, do you really think so?

He—Yes, one foot always right after the other.

Puck: The Attendant—Yes; one of the elevators ran away yesterday, but the elevator man was the only one that suffered.

The Passenger—Good Lawd! What done happened to him?

The Attendant—He lost his job.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Yes, he went out rowing on the lakes and rocked the boat when he got in the deepest part."

"Indeed."

"Oh, I don't know about that. He managed to tip the boat over and drown two of his creditors."

Chicago Post: "Speaking of the terrible risks of war," said the hero who had just returned, "it is said, you know, that disease germs lurk in the kiss."

Immediately thereafter, when they saw a bevy of boarding school girls descend upon him, they realized that he was indeed a hero.

Effect of Osculation.

New York Sun.

He kissed her.
And swift through her soul went a thrill,
As a demon delicious
That by force of its will
Might lift her from earth
On the wings of a sigh
And set every heart throb
On fire in the sky.
He kissed her;
She gasped for a moment, surprised,
And murmured:
"Gee whiz, am I Hobsonized?"

UNC' HEZEKIAH.

Chicago Tribune.

At the little table he took his place,
And a round, good-natured, smiling face
Was Uncle Hezekiah Lamb's
As he ordered half a dozen clams,
Stewed clams.

"I've never tried the thunderin' things,"
He said to himself, "but, I guess, b' jings,
I'd rather eat 'em cooked than raw,
An' anybody that's got a jaw
Kin chaw."

The clams were brought, and Uncle Hez
Clapped one in his mouth. "It's tough!" he says.
"But e' others kin eat 'em I kin too!"
And he braced himself and began to chew,
And chew.

And he chewed, and chewed, and chewed,
and chewed,
And chewed, and chewed, and chewed, and
chewed,
And chewed, and chewed, and chewed, and
chewed,
And chewed, and chewed, and chewed, and
chewed.

The longer he chewed the tougher it got.
The clams grew cold. Uncle Hez grew hot.
He puckered his mouth as if to whistle,
And fiercely he crunched that chunk of
gristle,
Stewed gristle.

He gathered his hat, pushed back his chair,
Then, with gleaming eyes and bristling hair,
He strode to the counter and paid his bill.
And his muscular jaw was champing still,
To kill.

Down the crowded street, in the driving
rain,
Still chewing, he made his way to his train.
He climbed aboard, and with all his might
He chewed that clam through the livelong
night,
For spite.

At Wayback Town, at the break of day,
He climbed off the train, still chewing away.

* * * * * * *

And the latest from Uncle 'Klah Lamb
Is that still he's chewing that selfsame
clam,
Stewed clam.

OUR DAILY BULLETIN.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 7, 1898.—Gunnery has its triumphs in peace as well as in war, and on both land and sea. The crack shots of the country are gathered here today to compete for a valuable diamond pin and make new records.

"The hat is the ultimum moriens of respectability."

—*Holmes.*

Our fall styles in hats are ready for your inspection. It may be a little early but it is only a question of time; and when you think your time has come, come to us.

There are about four brands of hats that are sold everywhere at the top prices. Their makers trade upon their fame and they get these prices. Their hats are good; no doubt about that; but it is for you to say if they are worth the difference in cost to you. The greatest part of that difference is in the name alone.

We have all the shapes and styles that any one has. Our name is as good a guarantee of quality as that of the most celebrated or most fashionable hatter in the country. What more do you want?

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