THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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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, 1899, was as follows:

1	24,840	17	24,663
2	24,730	18	24,805
3	24,870	19	24,771
4	24,770	20	26,273
5	24,940	21	24,851
6	26,390	22	24,641
7	24,753	23	24,520
8	24,850	24	24,430
9	24,750	25	25,606
10	25,100	26	24,848
11	24,940	27	25,834
12	24,730	28	24,602
13	26,505	29	29,200
14	24,060	30	25,049
15	24,802	31	27,090
16	24,717		

Total 781,830
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Net daily average..... 24,893

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 2nd day of September, A. D., 1899.
M. B. HUNGATE,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

The reduced rates to the exposition are bringing in the people. This shows what the railroads might have done had they put in cheap fares earlier in the season.

The chaplain of the "Fighting First" Nebraska, who proposes to aim his ballot in the same direction as he aimed his bullet, should be heard from often during the campaign.

The unexpected almost always happens. The nomination of Judge Reese was doubtless a stunning and disagreeable surprise, not only to Holcomb, but to all his popocratic friends.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn has returned to his work at his desk in the War department. We may be sure he will be willing to put in extra hours to help bring Nebraska into the republican column this year.

The statement that it would cost Great Britain £400,000 to transport its Indian troops to South Africa is a reminder that making war in distant lands is expensive whether undertaken by the United States or a European country.

Chaplain Mailley voices the sentiments of nine-tenths of the volunteer soldiers who saw service in the Philippines. When the insurrection has been put down it will be time to discuss a political policy applicable to the natives of the isle of Luzon.

"Cyclone" Davis of Texas is sweeping over the Sixth Nebraska congressional district. We take it this is only to get the popocrats in readiness for the cyclone of republican votes that should elect the republican candidate for congress next November.

The senior senator from Nebraska again reiterates his determination to retire from public life at the end of his senatorial term and devote himself to the practice of his chosen profession in his home town and state. This ought to put an end to all talk of a possible change of mind.

It is never too late to right a wrong. The republicans of Nebraska have never forgotten the unjust and unjustifiable treatment accorded Judge Reese at the expiration of his term on the supreme bench and they propose to right the wrong this year by re-electing him to the place which he filled so creditably.

The financial exhibit of Coin Harvey's work in Nebraska shows that the total cash collected by his supreme efforts, seconded by the frantic appeals of the popocratic organ and a vigorous circulation of the contribution box, aggregates $2,058.50, with promises on paper of $12,000 more. The mathematical problem is, How long will it take Harvey to gather in $1,000,000, which he started out to raise?

The Dewey home fund is still short nearly $25,000 of the $50,000 which the committee thinks necessary to purchase a suitable home in Washington for the admiral. It is a good deal easier to start a fund of this kind than to end it. The money would doubtless all have been raised long ago but for the conviction that is general that the best testimonial to Admiral Dewey would be one made by congress in which the whole nation would participate.

The supreme court has decided the telephone case, but carefully avoided declaring itself on the constitutionality of the various state boards which have been created to get around the prohibition against the erection of any new state executive offices. It seems to be hard to get a case that presents this point in such a manner that cannot be decided on other grounds. We presume the court will meet the issue just about the time the people change the constitution so as to provide for officers to discharge the duties now performed by these state boards.

MANOAH B. REESE.

The republicans of Nebraska are to be congratulated upon the spontaneous selection of an invincible standard bearer in the impending state campaign. Manoah B. Reese occupies a place in the hearts of the masses of this state held by few other public men. No candidate could possibly have been named whose nomination would have been more responsive to the popular demand for a man who possesses the requisite qualifications for a supreme judge coupled with unblemished character and inflexible integrity.

In Judge Reese the republican party presents to the people of Nebraska a candidate who has often been tried and never found wanting; a man who laid down the judicial ermine he had worn for six years as spotless as when he first donned it. Coming unsought and, in fact, in spite of repeated declinations, the nomination of Judge Reese by unanimous vote of a representative and harmonious convention is an honor rarely conferred. It is an expression of confidence and esteem that comes to but few men in a lifetime.

Although making a pecuniary sacrifice Judge Reese has accepted the call as a duty he owes to his party and the state. Incidentally the high compliment bestowed upon Judge Reese comes as a tardy acknowledgment that his retirement from the bench was a serious blunder as well as rank injustice.

It goes without saying that honest republicans of all factions will hail the candidacy of Judge Reese with cordial and hopeful feeling as an evidence of the regeneration of the party that will reinspire confidence in its future and restore it to the place it held for many years in the affections of the masses.

POLITICS IN OHIO.

Today, at the city of Akron, the republicans of Ohio will open their campaign and it is expected that it will be the greatest political gathering in the history of the state. The list of speakers includes some of the most prominent leaders and it will probably be demonstrated that the reports of dissension and disaffection are unwarranted and that on the contrary the party is harmonious and confident. The Cincinnati Commercial Tribune says the republicans are united, alert, active and aggressive and propose making the compaign one of vim and vigor. If this correctly represents the situation there need be no apprehension in regard to the result in November, for with so vulnerable an opponent as John R. McLean, on a free silver platform, the republican candidate, with a united party, should win overwhelmingly.

The date for opening the democratic campaign has not been announced. Meanwhile it is said to be the intention of the managers to make the campaign chiefly on state issues and the policy of the administration in the Philippines, Mr. McLean, the candidate for governor, preferring that the free silver issue be kept in the background. For this reason, it is said, the intention to call Mr. Bryan into the campaign has been abandoned. The democratic platform, however, distinctly declares for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 and the republicans will not permit the voters to lose sight of this fact.

ORIENTAL TRADE.

The trade of the United States with Oriental countries is increasing. In the fiscal year 1892 our total exports of domestic merchandise to Japan amounted to less than $4,000,000, while in the fiscal year 1899 they reached over $17,000,000. The figures of the Chinese trade show equally or even more gratifying results. In other countries of the far east we have been making commercial progress. What has been accomplished during the last few years in extending our trade in that quarter of the world, which seems to offer to American enterprise almost boundless possibilities, appeals strongly to our manufacturers and merchants to exert still greater energy in this direction. The vastness of the field for commercial exploitation everybody recognizes who has given the matter intelligent consideration.

Not only is there an enormous Asiatic population to consume our products, but there is a work of development just beginning that will call for the products of our mills and workshops, if adequate effort be made to meet the demand, to an extent almost beyond computation. In the building and equipment of railroads, in supplying machinery for industrial plants and in furnishing supplies for public improvements, the United States can with proper effort obtain a generous share. In the manufactures of iron and steel this country leads the world. We are building locomotives for railways in Europe, Asia and Africa. We are making steel rails for foreign lands. We are underselling European manufacturers in their own markets. In view of what has been accomplished why may we not confidently expect, if we seek it, to supply a very generous share of what Asiatic countries will need for their development? We must, of course, meet a sharp competition, but there is no doubt that we shall be able to do this successfully. Indeed, we are now doing so and there is every reason to believe that in the future we shall be better able than at present to successfully meet this competition. We shall continue to advance industrially, continue to manufacture the things which the world needs as well or better and at as low cost as any other country.

There is one very important respect, however, in which we are at a disadvantage. We do not carry on our foreign trade under our own flag. Eighty-five per cent of the foreign commerce of the United States is carried in foreign ships. We send our products to Europe, to Asia and to South America in vessels sailing under foreign flags. There is no question that this has been and must continue to be a drawback to our commercial expansion. As the London Statist, one of the ablest journals of its class in the world, says, the United States, in order to find fresh outlets for its products, will need to create a new shipbuilding industry of her own. Our trade with Oriental countries will undoubtedly continue to grow, but its progress will be retarded by the fact that it must be conducted almost entirely by means of foreign ships under foreign flags.

THE PLATFORM.

The platform promulgated by the republican state convention embodies a clear enunciation of the position of the party on all the vital issues of the day.

It reiterates in an emphatic manner adherence to the principles and declarations of the national convention of 1896 and expresses implicit confidence in the patriotism and statesmanship of William McKinley and pledges Nebraska republicans to sustain his administration in its effort to maintain the honor of the nation and its flag.

It declares in no equivocal terms in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard and unyielding opposition to the free and unlimited silver coinage or any other scheme that would debase the currency and lower the public credit.

It pronounces against trusts and combinations in restraint of competition and recommends practical remedies for the most pernicious and harmful effects of such trade combinations.

It commends to congress measures to restore the merchant marine to its former position and pays just tribute to the valor and heroism of America's army and navy, and especially eulogizes the gallantry of Nebraska's volunteers.

It recommends to thoughtful republicans of the nation the proposition to revise the federal constitution under the provisions of article v of the constitution, which empowers two-thirds of the states to call a national constitutional convention.

The platform also contains an arraignment of the fusion state officers who have abused and betrayed public confidence while posing as reformers.

As a whole the platform must commend itself to all intelligent men as a frank and outspoken manifesto to the voters that invites serious consideration. It is not our purpose at this time to enter upon a discussion in detail of each plank of the platform, which contains material enough for many columns of editorial comment. But as the campaign progresses we will endeavor to make comparison between Mr. Bryan's position on the various issues as defined by the democratic platform and that of the republicans of Nebraska as defined by their platform.

THE SUNDAY BEE.

Readers of The Sunday Bee will find in it not only all the news of the day from every point of the compass, but also a mine of useful information and entertaining reading in all its various departments. The Illustrated Bee tomorrow will, as usual, present attractive pictures reproduced by photographic process illustrating the events of the week and men of the day.

Among the principal illustrated features may be mentioned:

The reception to the returned Nebraska volunteers at Lincoln, with a frontispiece of the banquet tendered the boys by the women of the state capital at Camp Otis. Of similar character are the snapshots of the parade through the streets of Lincoln, participated in by the returned volunteers, the newly organized Nebraska National Guard and the veterans of the civil war. The auxiliary military organizations recently organized come in, too, for group photographs of the women's company of Lincoln and the Forby Guards of Geneva.

The popular series entitled "The First Nebraska Regiment Before the Camera" is concluded with a page of illustrations that comprise some of the most interesting pictures of all. Here we have photographs of the cemeteries of the far-off Philippines in which the Nebraska dead were buried. Other views show characteristic scenes of the line of march and on the battlefield.

Among the miscellaneous subjects covered may be enumerated the laying of the cornerstone of the new High school building at Tekamah; the First Nebraska celebration at Wahoo, Neb.; the beautiful floral offerings at the bier of the late Captain Lee Forby, whose funeral occurred last Sunday; a hand of three kings who ruled the Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben in the past years; a glimpse of picturesque western Nebraska, and snapshots of the colonial peoples at the Greater America Exposition.

The fashion service, illustrated from living models, shows this week what modish little girls are wearing, and Carpenter's ever-pleasing descriptive letter takes up the opportunities for investment in Porto Rico.

As a newspaper The Sunday Bee will not be excelled. Be sure to read it.

South Dakota is still counted as a populist state because it has a populist governor, but the calamity party finds little encouragement in the statement of the bank deposits just made by the national bank examiner which shows a great increase in the wealth of all classes of people. The classification of depositors indicates that more than half of the money in the banks belong to the farmers and stockmen and wage earners and less than half to the merchants and capitalists. Churches and charitable societies have over $200,000 in South Dakota banks. It is plain that prosperity has not fought shy of South Dakota.

Few people appreciate the responsibility that rests upon our Board of Education and the magnitude of business it transacts in disbursing public funds. Within the past few years the board has been deteriorating rather than improving. Jobbery and nepotism have held sway and the interests of the public school patrons and taxpayers have been sacrificed. For this condition the voters have themselves to blame chiefly. The stream never rises above its source, and so long as the nomination of school board candidates is left to ward heelers and men who hold soft jobs under the school board combine there can be no reform and no relief. This fall one-third of the board goes out, and it remains for the republican city convention to nominate such candidates as would inspire confidence.

Now that the supreme court has sustained the validity of the law that empowers the State Board of Transportation to regulate telephone companies the do-nothing board may emulate Attorney General Smyth in the business of fabricating campaign capital. It is so much easier to tackle a telephone company than it is one railroad or several railroads, especially when the sham reformers are in need of more railroad passes.

The railroads which have been proclaiming a boycott on the Pittsburg & Gulf railroad have all gone into court to say that the boycott simply perpetrated itself and that none of them had any understanding with one another. It is remarkable how unanimously railroads can act in certain matters without consulting one another or entering into any agreement that could be held up against them in court.

The talk about a congressman from Hawaii is a little premature. Hawaii has not yet been given a territorial government which would entitle it to a delegate to congress, much less admitted to statehood. The congressman from Hawaii will have to occupy a similar position to that of the minister of Dahomey for a little while yet at any rate.

Another squabble is imminent between the officers of the navy over their precedence at the reception to Admiral Dewey on his return to New York. Put a man in a uniform with epaulets and gold braid and he becomes as touchy on points of etiquette as a young woman making her debut into society.

Devoted to the Poor.
Minneapolis Times.

In answer to the complaint of the attorney general of Nebraska the Standard Oil company denies that it is in any sense a trust. Why, certainly not. It is a charitable organization.

Humor in Large Doses.
Globe-Democrat.

It would be a joke of stupendous dimensions if the banks of New York should be obliged to ask help from the farmers of the west to avoid issuing clearing house certificates.

Will the Clouds Roll By?
San Francisco Call.

Whenever the war cloud hangs most darkly over South Africa old man Kruger writes an evasive reply to the British, and before they can make out what he means the clouds roll by and the negotiations begin again.

Good Enough Mellcan Man.
Philadelphia Record.

The law of the United States which prohibits the entrance of Chinese unprovided with certificates is not to be enforced against Admiral Dewey's three unenlisted Chinamen on board the Olympia; and no patriotic citizen will object to the exception. There is neither race nor color, rank nor service, to be considered in the welcome of the nation to the heroes of the Manila bay fight. They were there, and that is enough.

Looking Out for Business.
Indianapolis Journal.

Londoners are said to be showing but a feeble interest in the Shamrock, and are insinuating that Sir Thomas Lipton is more anxious for self-advertisement than for national honor. This is a painful thought. Can it be that the genial Sir Thomas has been "jollying" the New Yorkers, not because he is an irrepressibly good fellow, as those innocent Americans suppose, but because he wants to get into the papers?

Striking for a Rest.
Kansas City Star.

There is a strike in Havana which presents to Americans new and interesting features. There are some 12,000 Cubans carrying out their notion of a strike, which consists of stopping work, only that and nothing more. Consequently the striking thousands merely sit around and smoke. The employers and the lately employed preserve an attitude of perfect calm. There is no noise, no violence, no threats, no demonstrations. That Cuba is somewhat lazier than usual is the summing up of the situation. The Cuban nature can tolerate an infinitude of rest. The Havana strike may last forever.

Reiterating a Fiction.
New York Sun.

In its report of the speech of Mr. William J. Bryan in opening the democratic state campaign at O'Neill, Neb., on Monday, the Journal of this town says:

"Referring to the republican claim of prosperity as a justification of the gold standard, Mr. Bryan pointed out that in six months succeeding Mr. McKinley's election more banks and business houses failed than in the corresponding period of the previous year."

Assuming that his report is correct, and there is no reason to believe that it is incorrect, this is the second or third time that Mr. Bryan has publicly made the above statement, after its absolute and ridiculous untruth has been demonstrated.

GREAT AMERICAN HOG.

Goes Abroad in Generous Numbers at All Seasons.
Denver Post.

The tables of exports published by the Treasury department indicate a marked increase in the exports of hog products for last month. The exports of bacon amounted to over 54,000,000 pounds, of hams to nearly 22,000,000 and of pork to over 10,000,000 pounds. The export of lard alone showed a slight decrease in comparison with the same period of last year. This exhibit is the more gratifying from the fact that the agitation of the agrarian element in Europe, particularly in France and Germany, is mainly directed against the American hog. While this partisan agitation is not in the interest either of the German or French people, as it deprives them of cheap hog products, it has had the support of the governments. That in spite of it the export tables continue to show steady growth must be put down to the credit of the invincible American hog.

While England is our best customer for bacon, all the exports are by no means consumed there, but find their way from England to the British colonies. It is the same way with other countries which have adopted prohibitive measures against the American hog product. The demand must be satisfied, and it is done in a roundabout way. France obtains a supply through Belgium and Germany through Holland. To circumvent the restrictive measures the American product is sold in one case as coming from Belgium and in the other as of Holland origin. Thus, it would appear, that while some parts of the world refuse to recognize the great American hog, none can do without him.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

Reports from Washington have it that Rear Admiral Schley will hoist his flag as commander of the South African squadron early in October. It is peculiarly fitting that the admiral's flag will again float from the peak of the cruiser Brooklyn, that vessel having been designated the flagship of the squadron. The Brooklyn and the admiral are inseparably wedded in the naval history of the war with Spain, and both carried off the chief honors of the naval triumph at Santiago. No more appropriate selection of a flagship for the squadron could have been made, and the hosts of friends of the genial admiral will be gratified to know that he is to tread again the decks of the Olympia of the Caribbean sea. The new squadron will not go into South American waters immediately. The expectation is that duty will keep it in South African waters for some time to come, especially if the Transvaal crisis culminates in war. It is suggested that the fleet will touch at the coast of Spain on its way south and salute the Spanish flag, probably at Cadiz, as a formal recognition of the reestablishment of peaceful relations between Spain and the United States. For that purpose the fleet commander and his flagship are well chosen. Admiral Schley received the surrender of the crew of the last Spanish ship sent ashore off Santiago. The Brooklyn bears more honorable scars of Spanish bullets than all other American war ships. Both were the target of the concentrated fire of Cervera's fleet. The fortunes of war fell to the best marksmen. The pangs of defeat were materially mitigated, however, by the generous treatment received at the hands of the victors. In thus soothing the wounds of disaster Admiral Schley was conspicuous. He talked Spanish to them like a native, praised their heroism in mother-tongue and filled them with rations and cigarettes. If any American naval officer deserves a cordial greeting in Spanish waters that man is Winfield Scott Schley.

The late Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Miley, who died in Manila a few days ago, had more to do with the charge up the heights of San Juan than he is usually credited with. Press accounts of that charge gave the credit to several commanders—Roosevelt, Wheeler and Sumner. Some insisted it was started without orders; others asserted the rank and file took the reins and the officers as a matter of course. In his book on the Santiago campaign Captain John Bigelow, jr., gives the credit to Miley. His story of the incident, which was given him by one of the officers who participated, is as follows: "Between 9 and 9:30 a. m. General Hawkins, commanding Kent's First brigade, and forming the right of the division, said to General Sumner in the presence of General Kent: 'We cannot stay here. It will not do for us to retire. The alternative is to attack.' And, turning to his commander, he added: 'If you will authorize it, General Kent, I will move my brigade around here to the enemy's right and with General Sumner co-operating, will engage to carry the enemy's position.' Just then Lieutenant Colonel Miley, General Shafter's chief of staff, came up, and General Hawkins made the proposition to him in the presence of Generals Kent and Sumner. It was about 10:30 a. m. when Lieutenant Colonel Miley said: 'General Kent, if you have no objection, I will order this movement in General Shafter's name.' 'Very well,' said General Kent, who then rode off to hurry up the remainder of his division."

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Henceforth no one will be permitted to vote in Delaware who cannot read the constitution of the state and write his name.

Dick Croker and Fred Williams are going to Texas to a dollar dinner. There, at least, they will find an abundance of Hogg and harmony.

The New York World is booming Dewey for the presidency on the democratic ticket. It is an edifying diversion for a newspaper which tries in vain to place a gold plate on democracy's silver idol.

Next year's Virginia legislature will be called upon to make provision for the 1 per cent increase of interest on the century bonds, which amount to $180,000 annually. Under the terms of the compromise made between the Virginia bondholders and the representatives of the state some years ago, the interest was scaled until 1900, and the additional rate will entail a larger interest charge hereafter.

Although the municipal election in Baltimore in the spring turned out disastrously to the republicans a vigorous fight is to be made in November in that city not only for the republican state ticket but also over the local offices to be filled, which, in addition to members of the legislature, include a judge of the court of appeals, clerk of the city court, three judges of the orphans' court, state attorney, sheriff and surveyor.

Some California admirers of Stephen M. White, whose term as a United States senator has expired, have been proposing the consideration of his name as a compromise democratic presidential candidate, and a former secretary of the democratic state committee is quoted as declaring that Mr. White "is looked upon in the east as one of the national leaders of the party." Senator White is a native of San Francisco and was the chairman of the democratic national convention of 1896.

A present instance of the mutabilities of politics is found in the speech of Senator Blackburn, in which he described William Goebel, one of the democratic candidates for governor of Kentucky, as "the noblest man he knew." When Goebel killed Colonel John Sanford in 1896, as the result of a quarrel over a newspaper article for which Goebel was responsible, Senator Blackburn stood by the dead man's bier and said to his widow, "I will make it my life work to avenge his death by bringing his murderer into merited public execration." When Goebel was nominated for governor the widow of his victim became insane and was sent to an asylum.

The republican candidate for auditor of Kentucky, a post now held by S. H. Stone, who was an aspirant for the republican nomination for governor in Kentucky this year, has been for a quarter of a century the pastor of the Christian or Campbellite church in Paris, Bourbon county. His name is John S. Sweeney, and he is now for the first time a candidate for an elective office.

The next Virginia legislature is to vote on a bill to be offered for the calling of a constitutional convention to amend the suffrage law of Virginia. It is proposed to adopt an amendment which will practically restrict the suffrage to white citizens of the state, or to such colored citizens as are the owners of real estate.

No Honor to the Admiral.
Washington Star.

To believe that Admiral Dewey would allow himself to be wheedled or tempted into a political race by the schemers who are working for their own interests all the time would be to lower him in estimation to the level of a shifty, time-serving, crafty manipulator of the public emotions. It pays no real tribute, therefore, to Admiral Dewey's sterling qualities to assume that he could be turned from his dignified course by a few fireworks and banquets and laudatory speeches. It is a pity that the enthusiasm of the forthcoming occasion should be even in this degree modified by the suggestion that it may be turned to a partisan purpose.

Second the Motion.
New York Tribune.

If we were not so weary of this everlasting talk of record breaking we should observe that this present month of September has given us a "spell of weather" which for beauty, comfort and all good qualities is not surpassed within the memory of the most imaginative of all the oldest inhabitants.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

In the first six months of the present year the output of gold in Rhodesia was 36,204 ounces, against 18,085 ounces in the twelve months of 1898 and 7,169 ounces for the period between 1890 and 1898. If this rate of increase be maintained the production will soon begin to answer the bright hopes that have been entertained in regard to the Rhodesia gold field. The Buluwayo railway also shows greatly increased net earnings. It reached Buluwayo in 1897, and in that year earned $333,500 net. At present the net earnings are at a rate of $600,000 a year. The road is being pushed northwest to the Zambesi river. A hundred miles of roadbed have been completed and two bridges are well in hand. The prospect of war with the Transvaal arrests somewhat the development of Rhodesia. Labor is less easy to get, as the natives wish to take part in the war. The 13,000 white inhabitants of Rhodesia will have their hands full to keep the Matabele and Mashonas in subjection. The Matabele war cost $600,000; the Matabele rebellion $13,500,000. Rhodesia has cost its stockholders $28,500,000 in excess of all receipts.

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The annual report of the British postmaster general for the year ending March 31 last makes a very good showing. The total receipts of the postal and telegraph service exceeded the expenditures by $18,185,380. If allowance is made for interest on the capital invested in the telegraph branch of the service, $54,343,315, the profit on the entire department business for the year was $16,690,940, a very "tidy" sum. This includes profits from the parcels post as well as from the postal service proper. The rate for letters in the United Kingdom is 1 penny, or 2 cents of our money. For the same amount a letter is carried 3,000 miles or more in the United States, which really makes the rate in this country very much lower than in England. The star-route system in the United States through the sparsely settled portion of the country is something unknown in the United Kingdom. It is a very expensive part of our service. The payments to railroads in this country vastly exceed the amount paid in Great Britain. The postal service banks in the United Kingdom held $615,720,495 in deposits at the end of the year, an increase for the year of about $25,000,000. To judge from the postoffice returns, Great Britain is in a prosperous condition.

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It is not generally known that prior to ten years ago not an ounce of sugar was manufactured in Italy. Nevertheless with the explanation of "protection for home industries" the government placed a heavy tax upon the imported article. Unrefined sugar brought to the frontier cost about 30f. a quintal (about 250 pounds). On entering the country it was charged 88f. a quintal. Thus a kilo of sugar (about two and one-half pounds) which originally cost about 5 cents was raised to the value of 25 cents. After being refined the price of the sugar, including the local tax, to the consumer is about 30 cents for two and one-half pounds. Quite recently Italian farmers have discovered that beetroot grows finely in central and southern Italy. This beetroot makes excellent sugar. In 1898 there were twelve plantations cultivating beetroot for sugar manufacture. It is expected that the output for this year will be 280,000 quintals. In order to encourage the home manufacture of beetroot sugar, some countries have placed bounties at the disposal of the growers. Italy has recently passed a law which imposes a heavy tax on domestic sugar. Italian agricultural experts have estimated that with proper encouragement all the sugar consumed in the peninsula can in a few years be produced at home. The average amount consumed ranges from 800,000 to 900,000 quintals a year. This yields a duty to the government of from 70,000,000 lire ($14,000,000) to 79,000,000 lire, which promises to be rapidly reduced on account of the home-grown beetroot sugar.

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General Sir Redvers Buller, who will have the chief command in South Africa in case war occurs, is 60 years old and has seen active service in eight campaigns in Asia and Africa. In six of these he has won medals and in all of them has received honorable mention. The Victoria Cross was bestowed upon him for his heroism in the retreat of Inhloband during the Zulu war, when he rescued two officers and one private soldier whose horses had given out and who would surely have been overtaken and slain by the Zulus but for Colonel Buller's assistance. Besides the Zulu war his campaigns include the Ashantee war of 1873-74, the Boer war of 1881, the Egyptian war of 1882, the Soudan expedition of Sir Gerald Graham in 1884 and the Soudan expedition of Sir Garnet Wolseley in 1884-85. In the latter campaign he was Wolseley's chief of staff and later took command of the desert column and extricated it from a perilous position at Gubat, fighting and winning the battle of Abu Klea Wells. He was chief of staff to Sir Evelyn Wood during the Boer war of 1881. He was once commander of the forces in Ireland. General Sir George Stewart White, who has been appointed to command the troops in Natal, which will carry with it the active field command of the war, is 64 years old and has served in the Indian Mutiny, the Afghan war of 1878-80, besides numerous lesser campaigns, mostly in India. He was commander-in-chief of the forces in India from 1893 to 1898.

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When Venezuela last voted for president of the country, in 1897, General Andrade, the staunch supporter of General Crespo and member of the cabinet, was declared elected. A cry of fraud was raised by Crespo's opponents and this was the beginning of the troubles that have led to the present revolution. Andrade was duly inaugurated, but his enemies declared he would not serve his term out. They bided their time, however, for the government was strong in the east, and the new president was an able man and a successful soldier, impossible to resist without a formidable organization. Disaffection was quietly matured among the mountains of the extreme west, where most Venezuelan revolutions have first seen the light, and it was not until a few weeks ago that the leaders of revolt felt strong enough openly to attack the government and take the field against Andrade.

A Chronic Failure.
Buffalo Express.

How is it possible for the democratic party to appeal to voters next year on the ground of opposition to trusts when it was given ample opportunity after 1892 to crush the monsters? In that year it demanded specifically "such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experience may show to be necessary." The election gave all branches of the government to that party, yet the trusts are still with us.

AUTUMN SMILES.

Chicago Tribune: "I should like to know what you accomplished with your last trust conference."

"Well, sir, we had four days of oratory without Altgeld."

Washington Star: "Half way doin's," remarked Uncle Eben, "doesn' 'mount to much mo' dan no doin's at all. De hen hab de foundation of a eggnogg natchilly inside o' her. But she doesn' git no benefit f'um it."

Chicago Post: "When I marry," he said, "it will be to a really smart up-to-date girl."

"If that is your ambition," she replied, "you would better employ some one to do your lovemaking."

Indianapolis Journal: "There is a difference between a man and an egg," said the Casual Remarker. "When a man gets old he is no longer fit for the scramble, and when an egg gets old that is all it is fit for."

Chicago Tribune: "What do you expect to do with all your money?" asked the multi-millionaire's spiritual adviser. "You can't take it with you where you are going."

"Yes, but I can," answered the multi-millionaire. "I am going to Europe."

Detroit Journal: Society desponded.

"How am I to kill Time?" she asked, again and again, and found no answer.

But after awhile the game of golf was devised and Society was rejoiced.

"She's got me dead, now!" exclaimed Time, quite in despair, himself, at this.

Washington Star: "I must say," said the Filipino general, "that we seem as far as ever from a solution of this race problem."

"Have you a race problem?"

"I should say so. Even the army is thrown into constant confusion by this wild desire of individuals to come out first in every retreat."

AN OLD-FASHIONED MAIDEN.

New York Sun.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
"I go for a walk, good sir," she said;
"Fresh air, they tell me, 's the road to health,
And that I must keep on my way to wealth."

"What is your fortune, my sensible maid?"
"My fortune's my molding-board, sir," she said;
"I fashion the choicest of pies and cakes—
And better ones, people say, nobody makes!"

"And what is your faith, my rich young maid?"
"The faith of my fathers, sir," she said;
"The creed that made them loving and true
Is the creed I shall hold my whole life through."

"Ah, well, I will marry you, wise young maid!"
"Indeed, you will not, good sir," she said;
"Of wealth and religion I've none to spare—
Since 'tis those you seek you must look elsewhere!"

"The man I shall marry, for love will wed—
So I bid you a very good day!" she said.

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