THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
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1	27,835	17	27,670
2	27,510	18	27,530
3	27,320	19	27,780
4	26,010	20	27,540
5	27,390	21	27,660
6	27,560	22	27,195
7	27,480	23	27,370
8	26,700	24	27,700
9	27,360	25	27,550
10	27,520	26	27,570
11	27,690	27	27,590
12	27,810	28	27,680
13	27,550	29	27,010
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16	27,320		

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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of July, 1900.

M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR SUMMER.

Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee Business office, in person or by mail. The address will be changed as often as desired.

Are you enrolled in a republican club this year? If not, why not?

Climb up on any tall building in Omaha and note the new roofs scattered all over the city if you want ocular proof that Omaha is expanding.

The fact that the city is making its contracts for winter fuel reminds us that now is the time for the usual stories about the price of coal going up to begin to circulate.

The democrats of a Tennessee district have nominated a man named Moon for congress. Except for the fact that it is a democratic stronghold an eclipse of the moon might be expected in November.

Mr. Bryan's Topeka speech is given space in every republican as well as every democratic newspaper, yet the cry that the money power has closed the press to the popocratic candidate will be continued just the same.

If it takes such a large amount of whistling to keep up the courage of the popocratic organ when it is distant over a two months' journey from the political graveyard a whole platoon of calliopes will be necessary the week before election.

Omaha's militia company is, as usual, one of the central attractions of the state encampment of National Guards. Omaha's crack companies have always realized the responsibility resting upon them to maintain the reputation of the city.

The powers insist upon Li Hung Chang showing them a power of attorney before they commence negotiating peace terms with him. They are too busy with other matters to waste time with any one who might later turn out without responsibility.

A Tennessee court has decided that it is perfectly proper for an attorney to weep during the argument of a case if he has tears to spare. That certainly is the proper time—it is the client's turn after the trial is over and the lawyer's bill is presented.

Congressman Sutherland stated that if the people of the Fifth district did not want him in congress he was perfectly willing to stay at home. It is to be hoped Mr. Shallenberger is equally easy to satisfy, otherwise a great disappointment is in store for him.

Governor Poynter is back from his fishing trip and says he camped within a few miles of snow and was forced to wear an overcoat. He can probably realize from that how he will feel the first time he comes in contact with a Grand Army of the Republic reunion.

Parties having a register used in one of the free soup or free lodging houses four years ago will confer a favor by sending it to the popocratic committee. The committee is looking for men out of a job and, as they are scarce at present, the record of democratic times must be appealed to.

The representatives of the Bohemian Turners of Omaha have carried away a basketful of first prizes at the Cleveland tournament, competing with the best athletes from all over the country. Congratulations are in order, not only for the successful competitive team, but also for Omaha, which shares in the honor.

The man who has seen his sheep increase in price from $2 to $5 and his cattle from $20 to $60 under the stimulus of a republican administration is not likely to vote for calamity if he thinks the matter over. The majority of the people of this country have had calamity enough to last them for the remainder of their lives.

OUR ARMY IN CHINA.

The decision of the adminstration not to send any more troops to China will be very generally approved. With a force of 5,000 men, it is thought that General Chaffee has all the soldiers necessary to accomplish the only object for which troops were sent to China, that of relieving and protecting American officials and citizens. It is the view of the Washington authorities that hostile demonstrations at Pekin have ceased and if this shall prove to be the case there will be nothing for United States troops to do and their reinforcement would naturally be regarded by the Chinese as threatening some aggressive movement. The force already there will probably remain at least until a satisfactory understanding is reached in regard to peace and indemnity negotiations, but when that is attained it is presumed that the American soldiers will be withdrawn.

Meanwhile our government has notified the Chinese government that there will be no temporizing negotiations and the other powers are expected to take a similar position. The sufficiency of Li Hung Chang's credentials as the representative of the imperial government to negotiate a settlement with the powers is questioned by Germany and very likely will be by the other European governments. This is a matter, however, that it will not be difficult to dispose of and doubtless the Chinese government will promptly satisfy the powers in regard to it, since there appears to be no reason to doubt the earnest desire of that government to effect a settlement as soon as possible. The imperial authorities of China undoubtedly realize that any trifling or unnecessary delay in this matter will be not only costly, but perilous to the empire. Most of the powers are increasing their forces in China. They are in possession of the capitol and are able to hold it. China will have to pay the cost of these expeditions, besides indemnity for the loss of life and property. Already this amounts to a very large sum and it is steadily growing. From a purely practical standpoint, therefore, the Chinese government must see the expediency of hastening a settlement. It must also understand that the temper of the powers will not tolerate temporizing and if that is attempted it may result in actual war and probably the dismemberment of the empire. In telling China that there will be no temporizing negotiations the United States has really given a friendly warning.

It is impossible to foresee what complications may yet arise. Emperor William seems determined to prosecute a military campaign in China and the Russian commander there is aggressive. Japan is prepared to take a very active part should it appear that any of the other powers have designs on Chinese territory. Only the United States can be depended upon to pursue an entirely fair and straighforward course, demanding no more than is just and still adhering to its declared purpose of seeking a solution "which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve its territorial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly powers by treaty and international law and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese empire." China's security will be found in complying with the fair demands and conditions made by the American government.

POSSIBLE TROUBLE IN CUBA.

Political affairs in Cuba are taking on a somewhat threatening aspect and trouble in connection with the election of delegates to the constitutional convention is possible and even probable. General Gomez, the leader of the party composed of those who fought against Spain, is urging that none but genuine revolutionists should be elected to the convention. In a recently published letter he declared that "nobody should be allowed to enter the convention who formerly defamed the revolution, unless Cubans wish to outrage honor and sacred duty." He said old scores will not be forgotten, therefore "let the Spaniards stand aside until all can enter equal through the gates of the republic." In a later letter he declares that "the revolutionists should not abandon the convention to enemies, but should crown their own work in the convention," which perhaps means that a constitution should be framed that would discriminate against those who were not in sympathy with the insurrection against Spain.

Not less significant than these utterances of Gomez is the petition submitted to President McKinley by Senor Cisneros, on behalf of the "veterans of independence" of Cuba, protesting against any interference of the government at Washington in the framing of the constitution of the republic of Cuba. This petition says that those it represents "fail to see the right of the intervening government to take part in the constitutional convention of the people of Cuba," and adds: "Since the sovereignty of the Cuban government was not recognized in due time, nor has independence been granted to the Cuban people, now that a disposition is expressed to grant it, it is hoped that this intention will be duly carried into effect and the Cuban people have cause to rejoice in the fulfilment of the 'joint resolution' of congress declaring them a free and independent people." This denotes a spirit of dissatisfaction and distrust that is somewhat surprising, in view of the ample assurances the Cubans have received of the purpose of this government to treat them with absolute fairness and to faithfully carry out its pledge of independence.

What the men who were in insurrection against Spain now desire is that the United States shall withdraw entirely from Cuba and leave them absolutely free to frame a constitution and set up a government according to their own ideas, regardless of the rights or interests of those who were opposed to them. As Gomez said, old scores are not forgotten and given the opportunity the patriots or revolutionists would not fail to make this manifest. Every Spaniard on the island and every Cuban who was not in sympathy with the insurrection would be made to realize it. "Patriotism," said Gomez, "has the right to choose the most worthy—not the most wise—until the republic is established." But the danger is that the true sentiment of patriotism would not prevail and that instead of a republic there would be established government of the nature of an oligarchy.

The government of the United States cannot countenance any movement that does not assure a political system for Cuba under which all the citizens of the island will enjoy equal rights and privileges. The government established there must be republican in the fullest and broadest sense. If there are people there disposed to resist this they should be given to understand that it is absolutely essential to Cuban independence.

COMMENDABLE POLICE WORK.

The prompt apprehension of the perpetrators of the foul murder in this city Thursday is a commendable piece of police work.

Although the deed was committed with no witnesses except those who were parties to the crime and not discovered until the criminals had ample opportunity to cover their tracks and make their escape, less than twelve hours passed before they were behind the bars and confronted with circumstances that forced them to make practical confession.

To accomplish this requires police officers who not only know their business, but are vigilant and untiring in the performance of their duties. The prompt apprehension of these culprits should have a salutary influence for the suppression of similar outbreaks and the repression of vicious and disorderly classes of which every large city has its share.

As an example of well directed and efficient police work this case stands out in striking prominence.

WORTH REMEMBERING.

While Omaha is suffering disappointment from the official announcement of the census figures one thing that has brought about this result is worth remembering: It is the uncalled-for and arbitrary veto interposed by Governor Poynter to the Omaha charter revision bill at the last legislature which put to death all plans for the consolidation of Omaha and South Omaha.

As was pointed out at the time, the section relating to the method of consolidating the two cities was the most vital in the bill, legislation on this subject being absolutely necessary to facilitate the union. In spite of this fact Governor Poynter vetoed the bill after the legislature had adjourned in response to the demands of a gang of political roustabouts who feared the new charter might interfere with the operation of the local democratic machine.

It is worth remembering that had charter revision succeeded Omaha and South Omaha would have been one municipal corporation for census purposes, as it is in reality, and, instead of showing a decrease of nearly 40,000 from the census of 1890, the population returns for Greater Omaha would have been in the neighborhood of 130,000, even at the figures of the present enumeration—which no one believes does justice to the city.

The first blow at Omaha's census standing was therefore given by Governor Poynter, who now asks Omaha people for a vote of endorsement of his action by re-election at the polls in November.

Every time an Omaha man or woman is taunted with Omaha's alleged population decrease it should be a reminder of the stab in the back given this city by the popocratic governor and his partisan henchmen who carried through the conspiracy against the charter bill.

THE SUNDAY BEE.

Readers of The Bee may expect a number Sunday which will meet fully the demand for a newspaper modern and up to date in every department. The Bee gives all the news from all over the world promptly and in the most readable form. Its special Sunday features are high class from a literary and pictorial standpoint.

As a frontispiece The Illustrated Bee will present a face of surpassing beauty—that of a little girl posed as an allegorical type indicative of patience.

Two timely articles are suggested by the Grand Army of the Republic reunion about to open in Chicago. One explains the original organization and is written by Mayor General Wheeler and the other is a tribute to the veterans of the civil war from the pen of Major General Daniel E. Sickles, each accompanied by a lifelike portrait of the author from latest photographs.

People who were interested in the lifesaving exhibit at the Omaha exposition will also be interested in an illustrated article of the lifesaving devices shown at the Paris exposition. While the United States lifesaving service is to the front in everything pertaining to this branch, other countries participating in the exposition are also represented by novel exhibits which are described in an entertaining manner.

Carpenter's letter this week continues the discussion of American trade prospects in the Philippines, outlining the possibilities of American enterprise and giving timely warning about mistakes likely to be made in ignorance of existing conditions. The accompanying pictures show the custom house at Manila, toll-gathering on the canals and a typical Manila market scene.

A fascinating story is that relating to the career of the only woman ever commissioned in the United States army. Mrs. Reynolds, who was created a major by Governor Yates, the war governor of Illinois, for services rendered Grant at Donelson and Pittsburg Landing, Mrs. Reynolds volunteered for service in the Philippines during the Spanish war, promoting the work of the Red Cross society. Her portrait and a view of the Philippine school she established at Manila are also given.

These are only a few of the attractions in the shape of striking pictures and instructive reading which will be served to patrons of The Sunday Bee.

If not a regular subscriber, be sure to buy it of your newsdealer or newsboy.

In diverting the forces originally ordered to China to the Philippines the United States serves notice on the other powers that it meant what it said when it declared it was opposed to any attempt to subjugate China or divide up the great empire. Countries which have been accustomed to grab and keep all they get will find it difficult to let go and if the United States succeeds in preventing the dismemberment of China it will have a hold on the good will and, incidentally, the trade of the great empire, which will be worth much to its citizens.

The Sixth ward holds the banner under the new Omaha census with a population of nearly 17,000, while the Ninth ward tails the list with only half that number of people. Under the law the different wards of the city are supposed to be blocked out so as to give each an equal population. A readjustment of the ward lines will probably have to be effected before another city election is held, in which ward representation cuts a notable figure. The next city election, however, is not scheduled until 1903.

The republicans of Douglas county may not be permitted to vote at the primaries directly upon their choice for United States senator, but they will have the opportunity to vote indirectly for the selection of delegates to the county convention and they should see to it that delegates are chosen who can be relied upon to make their will effective.

It is interesting to note that the advertisements for the coming picnic at which Mr. Bryan and Adlai Stevenson are to be among the frolickers announce plainly that admission is free. The promoters are evidently possessed of the fear that even with these great drawing cards the suspicion that a gate charge might be exacted would keep the faithful away.

The sultan of Turkey has notified the powers that it gives him great joy to learn that the Pekin legations have been relieved. There is a suspicion abroad, however, that the sympathy of the sultan is not very deep. He knows only too well that but for the jealousies of the powers he might have received a dose of military discipline long ago.

The state fair board is not so fortunate as the county fair promoters in Douglas county, being engaged just now in a squabble with the state authorities over the legislative appropriation, which the latter insist has lapsed and been turned back into the treasury. The state fair board may have to go into the mandamus business itself.

The city electrician should be supported in his efforts to enforce the ordinances against interference with electrical conductors. The cutting of electrical wires endangers property and is not to be tolerated, except under proper regulations. Our people do not want to invite loss by fire from defective wiring or any other cause.

Setting Things Right.

Philadelphia Times.

There is a misstatement in the assertion that the campaign liar is taking more rope than usual. He does not use rope, but yarn.

A Delayed Nomination.

Chicago Record.

The society of those who have been operated on for appendicitis has not made a presidential nomination yet, though nearly every one else has been heard from.

King Croker's Mailed Fist.

Philadelphia Record.

There is nothing in modern politics more disgraceful than the open confession of the Brooklyn democrats that they would be glad to support Bird S. Coler, their fellow citizen, for the governorship, but that they cannot afford to quarrel with the Tammany spoilsmen.

Chang's Blandlike Overture.

Baltimore American.

Li Hung Chang's peace proposals have a strong flavor of that innocent naivete which is so characteristic of the Celestials till they have things in trim for murdering missionaries or assailing foreigners. But he will require something more than "smiles that are childlike and bland" to meet the emergencies of such a crisis as this, and may be both astonished and grieved to find that former blandness has rudely shaken western credulity.

Senator Dolliver.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The appointment by Governor Shaw of Congressman J. P. Dolliver to the seat in the United States senate made vacant by the death of Senator Gear will be gratifying to the republicans, not only of Iowa, but of the northwest generally. Mr. Dolliver is a good deal more than an eloquent orator. He is a man of brains and will easily take a conspicuous place in the senate if he should remain there long enough for the slow course of development which the etiquette of that body imposes on new members.

Footing the Cost of Conquest.

Philadelphia Times.

According to the estimates of the British government the total cost of the South African war will be $306,000,000, and to give an air of satisfying completeness to the job there is included in this $13,500,000 as the sum necessary to bring the troops home. The cost of continuing the fight against the stubborn Boers, now that the war is over, will, of course, be charged up to some other fund. This will quiet the nerves of the peace party and make the members of the late lamented conference at The Hague hope again that the dawn is breaking.

A Model Will.

Kansas City Star.

The last will and testament of the late John J. Ingalls is thoroughly characteristic. Its provisions are thus briefly stated: "Vice President's Chamber, Washington—In the name of God, Amen: I, John James Ingalls, of the city and county of Atchison, in the state of Kansas, gentleman, mindful of the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death, do make, publish and declare my last will and testament: I give, bequeath and devise unto my beloved wife, Anna Louise, all my property and estate, real, personal and mixed, of every description, and wherever situated, and appoint her sole executrix hereof, without bond, surety or undertaking." The companionship between Mr. Ingalls and his wife was of the closest character. They were comrades in the fullest sense of that word, and the tribute which the dead statesman paid to Mrs. Ingalls in the disposition of his possessions was what might have been expected.

POLITICAL SNAPSHOTS.

Philadelphia Times: Senator Stewart's coming back to his old party is the return he makes for the abuse it gave him four years ago.

Kansas City Star: If Abraham Lincoln, who is now revered as a patron saint by the democracy, had followed the policy of the party called democratic he could never have put down the rebellion.

Washington Post: There is nothing to prevent Editor Hitchcock being a candidate for the United States senate, but, judging by the way they divide the offices in Nebraska, he will have to turn pop before he will stand much of a show for the job.

New York Mail and Express: Newly charged phonograph cylinders are now on the market with the "behold a republic" passage from Bryan's Indianapolis speech neatly sandwiched between a rag-time song and the pathetic recitation entitled "The Night Before Larry Was Stretched."

Chicago Post: If the democratic editors would only be consistent they would make a better impression. Not long ago they were stoutly asserting that the republican managers were worrying because Roosevelt talked too much; now they say the same managers are in consternation because his voice is giving out.

New York Tribune: Senator Stewart is a politician of long experience and undoubted skill in measuring the drift of western sentiment, and his impatience with the "imperialistic" vagaries which Colonel Bryan is now so zealously pursuing clearly reflects the changed temper of a large and growing fraction of the Nebraska leader's former following in the mining states.

CAMPAIGN DRIFT.

There is now no doubt that Bryan is the most nominated man in the push.

Until the several "letters of acceptance" appear the campaign cannot be regarded as wide open.

Murat Halstead promises to outshine Senator Jones in casting horoscopes into the political caldron.

The United States Monetary league, an organization with more title than membership, threatens to hand Bryan another nomination.

That Nebraskan who offers to bet his farm against $1,000 on the election of Bryan might as well deed it away now and spare himself the anxiety of a contest.

Croker and Hill insist that it is necessary to fight for harmony in New York. At this distance it looks as though David had the tiger by the tail and dare not let go.

How times have changed. Santa Claus Stewart's whiskers are now an object of wild derision in democratic circles. Even the "Crime of '73" is treated with contempt.

Hon. Horace Boies, one of the faithful of Iowa, is not exercising his voice in politics this year. But his shipments of stock and farm products to market indicate that he is doing fairly well.

The output of eggs bearing the initials of presidential candidates appears to be growing. Interest in these "lays of the campaign" would be greatly increased if the output could hatch out votes.

Webster Davis is sorely perplexed these days. He says he has been obliged to decline in one week 842 invitations to make speeches. Localities favored with a Davis decline are to be congratulated on their good luck.

McKinley is reasonably sure of a majority in Pequea township, Lancaster county, Pa. Rev. Daniel Rhines, 79 years old, lives there, with his five sons, five sons-in-law and thirteen grandsons, every one of them republicans.

The democrats and populists have not lost any southern or carried any northern states so far this year. Elections have been held in Oregon, Alabama, Rhode Island and North Carolina. Arkansas, Maine and Vermont will vote in September.

Connecticut formerly made it a requisite of suffrage that electors should "have sustained good moral character during the year." In South Carolina paupers were excluded and in Arkansas no soldier, seaman or marine in the United States service was qualified to vote.

John W. Yerkes, the republican candidate for governor of Kentucky, is a lawyer and is collector of internal revenue. He was a candidate for United States senator when Senator Deboe was elected in 1897 on the 112th ballot. He is a resident of the town of Danville, the seat of Centre college.

There are now twelve United States senators who have been governors of their respective states. They are Davis and Nelson of Minnesota, Proctor of Vermont, Berry of Arkansas, Hawley of Connecticut, Cullom of Illinois, Bate of Tennessee, Perkins of California, Shoup of Idaho, Tillman of South Carolina, Foraker of Ohio and Culberson of Texas. Of these eight are republicans and four democrats.

John H. Holt, democratic candidate for governor of West Virginia, will make a fiddling campaign, in imitation of some other southerners who have run for similar offices. Governor Atkinson, the present republican executive of the state, made use of a violin in his canvass, and former Governor Wilson was also a performer on the same instrument. "Alf" Taylor fiddled his way into the gubernatorial chair of Tennessee. He and his brother "Bob" canvassed the state together, divided time in their speeches and frequently slept in the same bed.

GREAT YEAR FOR GOLD.

Tide of the Precious Metal in and About the United States.

Baltimore American.

It looks as if this will be a great year for the production of gold. Last year the Alaskan region contributed $20,000,000 to the world's supply, and this year the output, good judges say, will not be less than $24,000,000. Most of this gold comes directly to the United States, is distributed from the money centers and sent abroad whenever there is a demand for it. There is no talk whatever now of a stringency in the money market, and gold is freely shipped by millions whenever there is a call for it.

Improved methods of mining have resulted in developing the gold fields in the Alaskan region more rapidly than was thought possible forty years ago. Mining is now done in the cold regions in winter as well as in summer. The Cape Nome district is overcrowded with people, just as was expected, but there is no doubt the place will be made to produce all that can be gotten out of it. The gold-producing states, such as Colorado and others in the Rocky mountain region and California, are increasing their output. The war in South Africa has almost completely cut off the supply from that region, but such is the activity in other places that the loss has not been seriously felt. Large amounts of the yellow metal are coming every month from Australia to the United States. The gross gold in the treasury at Washington is now over $400,000,000, the largest amount that has ever been collected at the capital.

The military operations of foreign governments, and the commercial transactions in the way of loans, call for the use of large amounts of gold, and whenever it is not available in sufficient sums in Europe it is shipped from the United States.

The people now know more than they did four years ago. All of Mr. Bryan's predictions about money and business have failed. He and his followers have been discredited in the eyes of the whole country.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

Several years ago Italy constructed the largest war ships, armed with the biggest guns, that had ever been seen. If her fleet were not the largest it was the most formidable in the world. But such implements of war cost money and Italy has been unable to retain the position she leaped into within a few years after her unity was accomplished. Signor Crispi is now lamenting that Italy as a naval power has sunk from third to seventh place and he demands large expenditures to restore Italy's prestige under pretense that the fleet is needed for the protection of the country. For purposes of defense Italy may trust to an army, and to an army a greater part of which would be created for the occasion, if she does not feel that the rivalry of other European nations is sufficient to protect her. To maintain her place as a leading military and naval power, in alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary, is simply beyond the means of the Italian people. They are probably the most heavily taxed people in Europe and there are few others so illable to bear onerous taxation. Much of the population is kept on the verge of starvation and the exactions of the tax-gatherer account for the heavy exodus from Italy to South America for many years and of late years to the United States also. If Italian statesmen were intelligent, not to say humane, they would discard military ambition and seek the economic prosperity of their country.

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Despite the fact of her affliction with famine and pestilence India's revenue last year showed a surplus of some $15,000,000 and in the last two years she has spent $30,000,000 for the relief of sufferers from famine. Another sign of the extent of her resources is seen in her addition during the year ended March, 1900, of 731 miles to her railway mileage, bringing the total up to 26,790 miles. The return on capital in railways was 5.34 per cent, against 5.37 per cent the previous year. There are about 14,490 miles of five feet six inches (standard) guage, 11,480 miles of meter and 820 miles of special narrow guages. The number of employes on the lines of the two principal guages was 338,859, of which 5,262 were Europeans, 7,378 East Indians and 326,219 were natives. The extension of the railway system is connected with the schemes for relieving sufferers from famine. By means of the railways food is brought cheaply into the famine districts. The construction of new lines is undertaken, if needed, with a view often to giving employment to the people. If India's industries were less exclusively agricultural, less dependent on rains, her people would be better off.

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Roumania is on the verge of war with Bulgaria. It seems that the head of a revolutionary society which has its headquarters at Sofia and is agitating for the invasion of Macedonia, has recently murdered several prominent Roumanian citizens and upon a demand being made for his surrender Bulgaria sent an impudent and defiant reply. The king of Roumania recalled his representative from Scofia, summoned the heads of departments and in a stirring speech asked them to prepare for war. There would seem to be sufficient cause here for a blaze in the Balkans. Roumania, so far as known, has a well equipped army, larger than that of Bulgaria. In the war of 1877, which was fought mainly for the liberation of Bulgaria, the Roumanians made a fine record. Bulgaria, under Prince Alexander, had an admirable army, as was shown at the battle of Slevnitza, where the Servians were completely routed and their country placed at the mercy of Alexander. But things have changed since then. Alexander, through the intrigues of Russia, was deposed after the war with Servia and for a stormy period there was no prince at the head of affairs. Stambouloff, a patriot and statesman such as the world has rarely seen, infused a spirit into his countrymen which made them for the moment almost as patriotic as himself. It did not last long, however, and they eventually chose, perhaps, the worst specimen of royalty that could be found in Europe. Ferdinand has let no crime interfere with his vengeance or his depraved tastes.

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Whether it pays to foster canals is an open question on which the experience of Germany throws some light. Both the railways and the canals in Germany are owned by the state, so that there is no free competition. Government officials fix the freight rates on the railways and the tolls on canals and rates are not varied to meet the exigencies of business. Canal rates are considerably less than those of the railways on the same classes of goods. The railways pay a net profit into the national treasury, while canals and waterways create a deficit. In 1897 the German railways produced a net income of over $118,000,000, while the canals were operated at a loss of about $250 a mile. The average earnings of the Prussian railways are about 1¼ cents per ton mile, the rate being much above the rates common in this country. The 4¼-cent rate is equivalent to 5.72 mills per ton mile, while the canal rate is 3.52 mills per ton mile. The higher rate on the railways explains the growth of traffic on the canals. Yet the freight rate on German waterways is higher than the rate on American railways of heavy traffic. Upon the whole, it seems that the shipper of goods by rail in Germany helps to pay the nation's taxes, while the shipper by water has part of the cost of transport borne by the taxpayer. To put it briefly, the surplus got out of the railway traffic meets the deficit from the canal traffic—the shipper by rail pays in part the bill of the shipper by canal. Two-thirds of the cost of canal transportation comes out of the treasury, tolls paying only one-third. It is not clear why the canals are more entitled to state aid than the railways.

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As Russia through her railway system opens the provinces to the north of China the Chinaman flows in, introducing a labor competition which the Russians cannot sustain. The former is able to live on radishes and rice and always saves a little out of the smallest wages. He is equally efficient in skilled and unskilled labor and will work for a fraction of what the Russians demand. The influx in the Amoor province since the railroad was introduced there has been great, but the St. Petersburg Gazette says that even if it be admitted that this is harmful to Russian interests nothing official can be done about it. The transbaikal may be closed to them, but not Manchuria. It suggests that farming interests should be promoted there and small holdings encouraged, so that Chinese cheap labor may be turned to the advantage of the Russian farmer. It is thought that in time that a natural barrier would thus be formed against too wide and copious a flood of Chinese immigration, but it is not certain that it would work that way. The industrial tide of Orientals northward promises to exceed that which Russia sends armed to the southward a hundredfold, carrying the pigtail to the Arctic circle and spreading that appendage over a large section of Siberia.

BREEZY TRIFLES.

Detroit Journal: It is a mystery to us where all the bad cigars were smoked before the days of the open trolley cars.

Philadelphia Record: "I hear she's writing a story about the Georgia 'Crackers.'" "Yes; but she's getting so awfully English lately she insists upon calling them 'biscuits.'"

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "A North Carolina young man offers to marry any woman for the modest inducement of $5.00." "What assurance! Why, a woman with $5.00 might marry a man from Ohio!"

Washington Star: "The Chinese language is very peculiar." "Yes," answered the worried-looking man with the newspaper. "When you hear a word pronounced you can't spell it and when you see a word spelled you can't pronounce it."

Stray Stories: Miss Jones—Professor, do you dare to look me in the face and say that I originally sprang from a monkey? Professor (a little taken aback, but equal to the occasion)—Well, really, it must have been a very charming monkey.

Philadelphia Press: "Gracious!" exclaimed the great merchant's friend, "your establishment is simply stupendous. That tall, imposing-looking man in that group yonder is the general manager or something, I suppose." "No, that's a new $6-a-week clerk. The short, quiet little man is the general manager."

Chicago Tribune: The guest at the expensive hotel had been overcome by the heat and the sight of the bill combined and was lying on the marble floor of the office. "Stand back," exclaimed someone, "and give him air!" "No!" gasped the guest, temporarily reviving. "Put it in the bill. I'm willing to pay for it!"

Detroit Journal: Communism raised its hideous head. "Golf for the million!" it shouted. Society in the Better Sense shuddered and grew sick at heart. "Government links! Public caddies! State—" But here Society swooned and heard no more.

Washington Star: "I suppose you have taken care to keep in touch with the public men of the time?" said the friend. "Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "although I must say I don't like your way of putting it. Whenever any one says 'touch' now-a-days you have to think twice to decide whether he's talking slang or not."

THE REASON.

I.

K— and S— are maidens charming
Whom to see is to adore,
And to me its quite alarming
When I think the matter o'er,
That I always act so silly
When they're near. I'll take my oath
That I've fallen, willy nilly,
Fallen dead in love with both.

II.

Do you ask me why I linger
In my choice between the two—
Why I do not gird the finger
Of the one I think will do?
Well, I'll not decide this season,
Nor would you; not on your life!
Do you wish to know the reason?
Ah! the reason is—my wife.

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