

THE DAILY BEE.
E. ROSEWATER, Editor.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily and Sunday, One Year, \$10.00
Three months, \$3.00
Six months, \$5.00
Single Copies, 10 Cents
Office:
Omaha, The Bee Building,
South Omaha, Corner 24th and
Cass streets, 12th floor.
Chicago Office, 240 Chamber of Commerce
New York Office, 110 Nassau and 15, Tribune Building
Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street.
CORRESPONDENCE
All communications relating to news and
editorial matters should be addressed to the
Editorial Department.
BUSINESS LETTERS
All business letters and notices should be
addressed to The Bee Publishing Company,
Omaha, Neb. Drafts, checks and postal orders
may be made payable to the order of the
company.

The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors,
The Bee Bldg., Farnam and Seventeenth Sts.
SIXTH STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION
State of Nebraska, 1889
County of Douglas, ss.
I, George H. Rosewater, Secretary of The Bee
Publishing Company, do hereby certify that
the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for
the week ending Oct. 18, 1890, was as follows:
Sunday, Oct. 18, 1890, 25,000 copies
Monday, Oct. 19, 1890, 25,000 copies
Tuesday, Oct. 20, 1890, 25,000 copies
Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1890, 25,000 copies
Thursday, Oct. 22, 1890, 25,000 copies
Friday, Oct. 23, 1890, 25,000 copies
Saturday, Oct. 24, 1890, 25,000 copies
Average, 25,000.
George H. Rosewater, Secretary.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 24th day of October, A. D. 1890.
N. P. Felt, Notary Public,
State of Nebraska.

CONGRESSMAN CONNELL'S campaign
map is a sample of those designed
for Mr. Bryan's political coin.
WHITEHEAD is one of the few
Americans who have managed to be
both useful and successful as minister
to France.
THE vendors of forged dispatches in
these parts learn something to their
advantage by studying the career of the
late Mr. Pigott.
THE alleged Dorsey dispatch has
forgery stamped on its face. Mr. Dorsey
cannot be successfully accused of a lack
of common sense.
THE Spanish minister has been
recalled at the request of Secretary
Blaine, who is still a man of considerable
influence at home and abroad.
THE latest state dinner in France cost
twenty-one thousand dollars. And yet
there are those who say that there is no
just cause for another revolution in
France.
IN the campaign caricatures Tom
Reed look a little less homely than
Ben Butler. But it is noticeable that
nobody overvalued either of these down-
east Yankees a fool.

THE tariff on iron is held up as one of
the *infamies of the age*, yet the iron
shutouts of democracy in these parts
furnish ample justification for a prohibi-
tory tariff on that article.
A CUSTER county alliance vouches
for the fact that Mr. Kern has been a
member of every party that has existed
in his time. Nobody objects to him on
the ground that he isn't versatile.
THE struggle between Frank Lawler
and his record appears to be a most
unequal contest. Lawler is running for
the office of sheriff in Chicago, but it
looks as if he would not run fast enough
to overtake it.
ALL Mr. Thompson's enthusiastic welcome at
all places in his district is good evidence that
he will succeed Mr. Dorsey. *World-Herald.*
IN other words the Democrats are
beginning to feel very confident of the
success of their scheme to induce republi-
can farmers of the Third district elect
Thompson by voting for Kern. Why
not be honest?

OFFICIAL reports from all but two
counties in South Dakota show a boun-
tiful harvest of all the leading cereal and
root crops. Like all western states South
Dakota's total does not come up to the
average, but the per cent of decrease is
comparatively small. With a crop much
larger than that of the past two years,
coupled with higher prices, the farmers
of the state as a whole are in a fairly
prosperous condition.
THE St. Louis Republic is one of the
few leading democratic organs pos-
sessing the courage of its convictions. Its
opinion on the pension policy of the re-
publican party express the sentiment
of a vast majority of the party, and when
it intimates that the victims of coal mine
and railroad accidents are entitled to
federal pensions, it voices democratic
contempt for the veterans of the war.
Some democrats will be found to repel
the suggestion, but the men who fought
to preserve the union need not be told
that the favors just bestowed by the
government on its heroes are due solely
to the steadfast support of the republican
party. The Republic's contemptuous
flings are in accord with Cleveland's re-
fusal to meet the approval of a party
dominated by southern sentiment.

A CONSERVATIVE VIEW.
Several of the most influential of the
Paris papers are taking a more conserva-
tive view regarding the proposed policy
of commercial retaliation against the
United States than prevailed immedi-
ately after the passage of the tariff bill.
One of these deprecates the threats which
some of the French politicians are mak-
ing of punishing the United States for
increasing the duties on silks and wines
by practically putting a prohibitory tax
on American products consumed in
France. It points out that cotton, wheat
and petroleum already pay heavy duties,
that pork is excluded, and that there is
really no tax which France can levy on
American imports which would not hurt
the French people more than it would
the people of this country. It congratulates
France that its interests will be affected
less by the American tariff than those of
Germany. Another journal observes that
the new American tariff is injurious to
the French interests France cannot com-
plain, as it has for over nine years per-
sisted in enforcing an unwise act that
has been injurious to America, reference
being had to the exclusion of our pork
products, and it says the time has come
to repair the mistake.
OF all the countries of Europe France
is the least justified in complaining of
the American tariff as affecting her in-
terests because her policy for years has
been more inconsiderate of the interests
of the United States than that of any
other European nation. While the
United States has been one of the best
customers of France, her statesmen have
not hesitated to persistently discriminate
against this country and to put obstacles
in the way of reciprocal trade. This has
been tolerated, though somewhat im-
patiently, for years, and now when we
ask simply fair and just treatment for
withholding which there can be no ques-
tion of excuse or justification, French
politicians call for a policy of reprisals.
France cannot afford to pursue such a
course, and the popular sentiment of
that country would not approve it. This
country invites and will afford every op-
portunity for an adjustment of commer-
cial relations between the two nations
that will remove all cause for irritation
and be to the advantage of both, and if
this is not accepted the only course we
can pursue with a proper regard to our
own interests and self-respect is plainly
defined and will be followed with the ap-
proval of the whole people. Its hands
are not tied, and it will see the wisdom of
a change of policy.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS.
The Omaha free-trade organ contains
the following special dispatch from New
York, conspicuously displayed under a
big, black head:
THE announcement is made today of
the withdrawal from business of the
house of Herman Bernheimer & Co., 705
Broadway, who have for many years
been large importers of wools and woads
in the cheap and medium grades of cloth-
ing. Jerome Bernheimer said today to
a press reporter that the firm were com-
pelled to close out business because of the
prohibitory tariff raised in the new law
against the goods which the firm imports.
THIS is doubtless a good campaign
argument for free traders. It is also an
excellent campaign argument for pro-
tection. *World-Herald.*
THE bill to induce all importers of goods
that ought to be manufactured in
America to "withdraw from business."
THE republican party believes in American
goods, manufactured by well-paid
American workmen. It believes that the
sixty-four millions of our people should
spend their money where it will build
up the business of the country, maintain
our growing population and widen the
home markets for the products of the
western farm.
A large and clamorous delegation of
men like the esteemed Mr. Bernheimer
appeared before the ways and means
committee and protested against the
McKinley bill. When asked by the
chairman if they were American citizens
they uniformly replied: "No, we be-
long in Europe, but are in New York to
run our American branches." The Mc-
Kinley bill is designed to give them an
opportunity to run branches in Europe,
while patriotic Americans run the main
houses in America.
AND even the free traders confess that
the law works like a charm.

THERAL DEMOCRATIC POSITION.
By whatever means the democratic
party may endeavor to disguise its po-
sition regarding the fiscal policy of the
country, it is unquestionable that the
dominant element in that party—the
element which controlled the last
national convention and will control
the next, which is all-powerful on the
floors of congress, and which embraces
the leaders and managers of the party—is
in favor of absolute, uncompromising
free trade. This is a small fraction of
the party, but its faithfulness to the teachings
of the late Samuel J. Randall, which
stands for a degree of protection to
American industries and labor, but it is
minority so meagre that its voice of
protest against the attitude of the con-
trolling element is wholly without in-
fluence. Governor Hill of New York
said in a speech at Canton, Ohio, that
the democratic party does not desire
free trade, but against this assertion can
be brought in refutation the arguments
and policy propounded by Carlisle, Mills,
and others, who represent the numerical
strength and real sentiment of the
democracy.
NOT all of these leaders have the full
courage of their convictions and boldly
define their real position, but among
those who have is the author of the
tariff bill in the Fifty-third congress, Mr.
Roger Q. Mills, whose speeches in the
present campaign have left no doubt of
his belief in absolute free trade. But
the clearest and clearest statement of
the real democratic position comes from
an Ohio democrat who is at least the
peer of the Texas statesman in ability,
and who has far more courage and can-
dor than the great majority of his party.
In a recent interview ex-congressman
Frank H. Hurd went to the farthest
limit in advocacy of free trade. He
would provide for the needs of the gov-
ernment by excise taxes on liquors and
tobacco and by an income tax on incomes
over five thousand dollars. If these
sources of revenue should not produce

enough to meet the expenses of the gov-
ernment, Mr. Hurd would consent to a
customs duty, provided it were levied
only on articles that do not enter into
competition with American industries.
He would put a tax on coffee
and tea, for example, because
they are not grown in America, and
taxing them cannot in any conceivable
way benefit any American producer.
Any further taxes that might be nec-
essary he would confine to articles now
on the free list. The democratic candidate
in the Twenty-first congress district of
Ohio is advocating absolute free trade,
and in the east the nomination of such
pronounced free traders as David A.
Wells in Connecticut and Dr. Everett
in Massachusetts are significant pointers
indicating democratic policy.
EVERY candidate of the democracy
throughout the country, so far as we
have observed, the candidate in the
First district of Nebraska included, is
traveling in the same direction. Some,
waiting in courage and candor, have not
gone so far as others toward the free
trade goal, but all are on the course that
inevitably leads to it. There can be but
one logical result, absolute free trade,
of the democratic policy, and the men of
courage and candor in that party do not
hesitate to admit this. The real ques-
tion before the people of the country,
therefore, is not the measure of protec-
tion, but whether there shall continue to
be any protection to American indus-
tries and labor.

A CAMPAIGN SUGGESTION.
One of Speaker Reed's meetings in
Illinois was opened by the singing of
that grand old national hymn,
"America," by a congregation of eight
thousand people. This incident fur-
nishes a good suggestion for the republi-
cans in Nebraska and all over the union.
There could be no more appropriate
thing than the singing of "America" by
every republican meeting held during
this campaign, and it would be good
practice for 1892, when that hymn will
have a significance still more clearly de-
fined for the people of this country.
THE republican party stands firmly on
a policy which attempts to preserve the
American markets for American labor,
American enterprise and American capital.
In following out that policy it has
aroused the protest and opposition of the
nations of Europe who have hitherto
found on the profits of our great
markets. It is today engaged in a
little with the party which would
throw down the barriers and admit the
products of Europe to equal competition
with the products of America. And in
1892 as in 1888 it will confront the ene-
mies of American industrial indepen-
dence in national election.

"AMERICA" should be the campaign
song of the republican hosts from Maine
to Oregon. It is an appeal to patriotism
closely in accord with the traditions of
the party of Lincoln, Garfield and Blaine.
As for the democrats, let them sing,
"God Save the Queen." They are doing
their best to save our markets for her
capital and cheap labor.

THE ISSUE IN UTAH.
Utah yet remains an isolated province
in the midst of our large American life.
The absorbing national questions which
engage the rest of the country do not
agitate her. Her politics are all her
own. The present contest is carried on
amidst great excitement, but there is no
talk of republicans and democrats. The
battle is between the liberals and the
saints.
THE liberal candidate for delegate in
congress is Editor Goodwin of the *Salt
Lake Tribune*. It is a very appropriate
nomination. He has fought the battles
of the gentiles for a great many years.
Before his aggressive and persistent at-
tacks the Mormon iniquities have fallen
back slowly, sullenly but surely. His
election to the highest office in Utah's
gift would have a meaning not to be
misunderstood either at home or abroad.
It would mean that the political power
of the Mormons in Utah had fallen and
that nothing remained to bar the prog-
ress of that rich territory toward the
splendid development that for years has
awaited the removal of the blot on her
shield.
Judge Goodwin makes the issue in the
present campaign perfectly clear. Poly-
gamy has been removed, but Canon,
"the premier of the church," still in-
sists upon the solidarity of the Mormon
vote. By that attitude he confesses that
the Mormon church still has objects to
attain in politics—that it still has an in-
terest in wielding a solid whole the
votes of its followers and maintaining
the power of a private government in the
midst of a government which recognizes
no distinctions of race, class or religious
belief.
THE liberals insist that the Mormons
shall take their church out of politics
broadly and leave their great following to
mix with all other citizens in matters
which only properly concern the welfare
of Utah as a part of the republic of the
United States. On this vital issue Judge
Goodwin speaks editorially as follows:
It will go through the enlightenment of
peace it will go through the barbarity of
war. It is for the Mormon people themselves
to decide whether they will disarm them-
selves or whether they will hold this terror
over their children through another genera-
tion.
THE result of the election in Utah will
be decided with much interest. But
the ultimate outcome is not to be ques-
tioned. The Mormon church will sooner
or later come down, or up, to the plat-
form of all other religious denomina-
tions. It will worship God according to
the dictates of its own conscience, but it
will leave the affairs of state, in Utah as
everywhere else, to be managed by citi-
zens irrespective of church divisions.
And it will obey the sovereign govern-
ment of the United States.

THE enthusiasm of the voters for the
democratic county ticket is so marked
that great difficulty is experienced in
restraining the people from pouring
on it before election day.
THE twenty-minute divorce pace es-
tablished by the courts of Lincoln sug-
gests the necessity of another prayer
meeting in defense of the "home."
THE third day's registration brings
the total number of voters up to seven-
teen thousand, a number less than the

total registry at the city election last
December. The day's work was not up
to the average of the preceding days.
In several wards the number registered
was ridiculously low, compared with former
times, and greater efforts must be made
to secure a complete registration during
the two remaining days. What is every-
body's business is nobody's business ap-
plies to the present work. In view of the
fact that but two days remain for registra-
tion, measures should be taken to arouse
indifferent citizens to a sense of their
duty. Political clubs and leagues in
every ward should unite in a systematic
effort to register every qualified voter.
Get together, appoint a committee of
active men, and see to it that each ward
is thoroughly canvassed and every citi-
zen registered on Friday and Saturday
of next week.

ON every stump in the country democ-
rats are checking over the benefit the
party expects to derive from the McKin-
ley bill. From the democratic stand-
point the measure means the defeat of
the republicans, and the restoration of
the party to control of the house of re-
presentatives. If these great party ad-
vantages were certain why should Sen-
ators Carlisle and McPherson strain them-
selves in picking flaws in the bill for the
importers? Are these statesmen so un-
sensible as to destroy what is hoped to re-
juvenate the party by urging against it
its validity in the courts? The truth is
that Carlisle and McPherson fear the
success of the measure, and are strugg-
ling by every means to prevent a prac-
tical test of its provisions on the
commercial and industrial affairs of the
country.

MR. HARRIS'S campaign in the Sec-
ond district is a model one. Coming be-
fore the people with a record of loyalty
and devotion to the cause of the pro-
ducers, he has conducted the discussion
of the issue before the people as be-
comes a man of intelligence and fore-
sight. He has not galled the people with
pledges and promises impossible to
fulfill, nor endorsed visionary schemes
for the sake of making votes. On the
contrary, he proposes to do in congress
all that lies in his power to accomplish
practical good for the people of the state;
and his fidelity in the past is a guaran-
tee of his future conduct. The people of
the Second district are to be congratulated
on the opportunity of sending to con-
gress one so well equipped for the
duties of the position as Hon. N. V.
Harris.

THE democratic merchant politician
continues in his reckless course of ad-
vertising "cheap today" dry goods which
will be worth "ten to forty per cent more
in thirty days"—that is, after election.
But if he can make more money for him-
self and vote for his party at one and
the same time why should anyone com-
plain? Nobody does, but everybody
sees the hole in his thunder. Every-
body knows that if he really believed
the goods would sell for "ten to forty per
cent more in thirty days" he would
stay with them and make money at a
rate that would put any Shylock to the
blush.

MR. WOLCOTT deserves the support of
every taxpayer for the office of
county commissioner. An old and suc-
cessful farmer, thoroughly familiar with
the county's business, honest, competent
and aggressive, he possesses in a marked
degree the forceful elements necessary
to elevate the county board from the
level of personal squabbles and reckles-
ness. Coupled with these qualifications
is the commendable fact that Mr. Wol-
cott is not a chronic office-seeker and
that the nomination came to him un-
sought.
THE exigencies of the situation must
convince Brother Holt that the passage
of the prohibition contribution bill
should not be deferred to the eleventh
hour. The expected bar of blood from
the east appears to have been store in
and the contents exhausted by New
York's hungry horde. The home guard
must have the staff, or the internal econ-
omy of the campaign will suffer a fatal
rupture. Brother Holt should pass the
hat at once.

THE official announcement of the cen-
sus of Omaha effectively disposes of the
villainous slanders connected by prohibi-
tionaries. The population of
this city is one hundred and thirty-nine
thousand five hundred and twenty-six,
an increase of three hundred and fifty-
seven per cent in ten years.

THE spies and sneaks turned loose in
this city serve to give the public a prac-
tical illustration of the great and only
product of prohibition.

THE newspapers published at Mr.
Dorsey's home denounce the alleged tele-
gram to Quay as a fake.

HARD NUTS TO CRACK.
Washing Water Republican.
Comed undoubtedly had the best of the
argument in the debate last Saturday. His
facts and figures are hard nuts for the dem-
ocratic Bryan to crack. Bryan made false as-
sertions that the people will not swallow.

MARY IS ONLY A WOMAN.
New York World.
Mrs. Mary A. Lease of Wichita has made
100 speeches for the farmers' alliance in Kan-
sas and is still on the stump. Unless all
signs fail she will have the last word.

BLOODED OR BRUNETTE.
Pittsburg Dispatch.
For two years for both yet not alone
Can I ever hope to end my own?
Which shall I choose?
One dark, one fair,
The rich brown olive bloom of the ripened
peach,
Each rare in loveliness, so modest each!
Which shall I choose?
As you are fair
I know that either will do my heart
To be my own and have my own?
Why hesitate?
Ah! Why? Because
I long for both! Each has its heart's desire,
Yet to both possess would still aspire!
And thus I pause!
Which choice is mine
Will leave for time to settle, but
What peace were mine had I but never met
The one who has my heart?
Be still, my heart!
I humbly answer to my fate's fond beck,
Dark beauty, come! Clasp them by my willing
neck!
Fair one, we part!
"Here, Twenty! Can't you see!"
The maiden at the rustic inn exclaims
"Then dark beauty's air, most evergreen, stays
I, yes, I stay!"

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.
Mr. Gladstone is making his campaign in
Scotland with all of his wonted vigor, al-
though within two months of his eighty-first
birthday. No man has more accurately sum-
med the complex chapters of our falsehood
and folly. No man on the Tory side can hope to
break the effect his Edinburgh speech must
have on Scotch public opinion. After four
years of pretenses and performances the
Tories, he shows, promised constitutional
government for Ireland and have given or
erected; promised house of British money
for Irish landlords and have undertaken to
pledge £200,000,000 of it in their behalf;
promised measures of local self-govern-
ment and have dropped every bill that con-
tained even the phantom of any. He re-
minded the taxpayers of the United Kingdom
that they have had to spend annually
£8,000,000 in police, chiefly to collect exhor-
bitant rents in Ireland for landlords, many of
whom are absentees. He reminded the
students of politics that it requires six times
as many police to keep Ireland quiet as are
required for the order of England or Scot-
land, although, he might have added, there
are 20,000 military in Ireland also to assist
the police.

ALTHOUGH Germany was one of the most
backward of the European nations in enter-
ing upon territorial acquisition in Africa, she
has more than made up for lost time. Ger-
many's share of what is rapidly coming to be
known as the "dark continent" is already greater
than that of any other European power except
Great Britain. In order to bring the Ger-
man possessions in Africa under orderly and
secure government, to develop trade and en-
courage colonization, Major-General Baron-
Wissmann is to be sent back to the scene of
his former achievements as imperial commis-
sioner, with headquarters at Aden. With
Baron Wissmann is to be associated Baron
Seyditz, chief of the colonial office in Ger-
many. Africa. In the meantime Baron
Pasha is proceeding to bring as much as pos-
sible of the African "interland" under the
sway of the German "fatherland." Accord-
ing to the latest geographical estimates the
area of African territory bought by treaty
and conquest into Germany's possession
amounts to 530,000 square miles, or nearly
one-third of the whole of Germany and
France in Europe. These acquisitions the
larger share is due to the military energy of
Major Wissmann and to the activity of Dr.
Peters in making treaties with the negro
kings. Whether the German territory in
Africa can be rendered fit for Euro-
pean occupation and settlement is a ques-
tion which is for the future to determine.
It will be long before European consti-
tutions, especially German constitutions,
shall become accustomed to Equatorial Africa.
Attempts at colonization, if persisted in by
the German government, may result in great
loss of life and possibly in ultimate failure.
But there is an immense and profitable po-
tential which could be brought under the
influence of civilization. When the negroes
of interior Africa shall have learned to cul-
tivate the soil and to develop the vast re-
sources of that rich continent in agriculture and
minerals the Germans will have an immense
outlet for their surplus industrial products.
Already the rapid increase of German trade
in southeastern Africa has excited the
jealousy of other European nations. In the
extension of this trade the Germans expect to
obtain ample compensation for all their efforts
and sacrifices in Africa.

THE latest turn in Spanish politics are de-
cidedly in favor of the conservatives, and
there seems now to be a general expectation
that they will be triumphant in the approach-
ing elections. Indeed, Sagasta himself is re-
ported by a Paris newspaper to have ad-
mitted that he had no real hope of success.
The conservative cause is in the hands of
one of the ablest and shrewdest politicians of
Spain, Senor Silveira, minister for the in-
terior, and Canovas is left free to expand his
great oratorical powers in the doubtful dis-
tricts. His programme of labor legislation,
after the Bismarckian model, is well calcu-
lated to win the liberal strength in man-
ufacturing centers, while the landholding in-
terests are sure to stand by him as before on
the ground of his promises of protection to
national agriculture. Then, too, the dignity
and success of his administration thus far,
accentuated just now by the favorable result
of the new law to fund the Cuban debt, are
strong points to his advantage. The liberals,
on the other hand, have by a means, hailed
by their disciples, and Sagasta has been par-
ticularly unfortunate in his free talks with
French reporters. He stirred up Catalun-
nians by badmouthing the queen regent's
right to dismiss or form a cabinet on her own
motion of what was proper, without regard to
the wish of the cortes, and drew upon him-
self a savage attack from Zorrilla by assert-
ing that the republicans ought to be content
with the law of universal suffrage. The lat-
ter, in fact, challenged Sagasta in an open
discussion of Spanish affairs before a Paris
audience, undertaking to expose the hollow-
ness of his intentions, but the ex-premier de-
clined this to wash the national dirty linen
in the presence of strangers.

FOR many years Europeans and Americans
have spared pains to communicate to the
Chinese all the material and military ad-
vantages of western civilization. We have
taught them not only to use, but to manufac-
ture improved cannon and firearms, and to
substitute steam vessels for the old-fashioned
junks. As engineers and navigators they
have proved apt pupils, and steamers owned
and manned by subjects of the Middle King-
dom have become competitors in, and are
tending to become monopolies of, the east-
west trade between Japan and Borneo. We
are fast overcoming the opposition of Chinese
conservatism to railways and telegraphs, and
when we have entirely succeeded we shall
have enabled the Peking government to mobil-
ize and concentrate the most tremendous mil-
itary resources of which history bears record.
The population of China is substan-
tially homogeneous, and the estimates of its
volume range from a minimum of 300,000,000
to a more probable maximum of 400,000,000.
The old notion that the Chinese are cowardly
has been utterly exploded by European eye-
witnesses of their conduct during the Taping
rebellion. The Romans themselves were not
more susceptible of discipline, and the fol-
lowers of the earthly Caliphs were not more in-
different to death. When we have com-
pleted the process of persuading the Chinese
to assimilate all the aggressive and malignant
elements of western civilization we shall
have created for the possible destruction or
subjection of Europe the most formidable
military engine that the world has seen.

WITH the first of January, 1891, the Hun-
garian railways will introduce in their
freight system a reform similar to that which
has proved so successful in their passenger
traffic, where, by the way, the number of
travellers still increases monthly, the gain
over last year between August 1 and Sep-
tember 30 being nearly 500,000 persons and
50,000 goods. The new freight system di-
vides Hungary into three zones, from one to
200 kilometers, from 200 to 400, and any dis-
tance beyond. For each it is but one charge,
though the classification is unchanged in
deference to an agreement with Austria.
The average reduction is about
one-third. But the cost of fuel, Budapest, has
still lower rates, partly to compete with
water transportation, partly to aid the de-
velopment of the city. All rebates and spe-
cial charges are abolished, though liberty is
reserved to the minister of trade to resort to
them in general or local economic interests.

THE amount of German blood in the veins
of Russian army officers is surprisingly
great. Six of the eighteen chiefs of corps
are of German ancestry. Of the correspond-
ing general staff chiefs seven have such
thoroughly German names as Meier, Rauch,
Sachhausen and Rohberg. Of the forty-
eight commanders of guard, grenadier and
many infantry divisions, eleven are Germans,
and among the corresponding general staff
chiefs are Klaus, Mack, Bucholtz, Hargrove,
etc. Thirty-four of the sixty-six brigade
commanders and twenty-nine of the com-
manders of the regiments 1-100 are Poles,
Schmidts and the like more. The Guard
brigade is under Grippenberg, the Caucasian
under Treiter, the trans-Caspian under von
Albach, the East Siberian under Dege. In
all the rifle brigades together the proportion
of Germans to Russian command is six to
five. Of the nine Finnish rifle battalions
only three have Russian leaders and the
chief of all the troops in Finland is named
Willebrand.

BALTIMORE American: Now-a-days a bird
on the homer is worth a dozen in the bush.
PITTSBURGH Dispatch: We sincerely hope
the new tariff will not raise the theater hat.
BOSTON Traveler: The world goes every
man a doing, but it is a debt that he has to
hustle to collect.

SCRANTON Truth: You can never tell how
much the lines in a man's face count till you
see him in a wrecked.

BERKELEY News: The latest regarding a
lay man is that he worked all night because
he was too lazy to quit.

INDIANAPOLIS Journal: "Inevitably" Yes,
indeed. Why, if it were possible it would be
just like him to sit around and munch pecans
at his own funeral.

GOOD News: Teacher—Which is the short-
est month of the year? Small Boy—Ought.
Teacher—August (Small Boy—Yes'm. That's
the last month of vacation.

BOSTON Traveler: Landlady—What would
you call bedstead, Mr. Cutley? An entree
or—
Small Boy: If it's all like this I
would put it among the pieces de resistance.

NEW YORK Morning Journal: "Well, now,"
said an old farmer, when his cow had kicked
him, the milking stool and the pail in differ-
ent directions, "that's the worst fault this
cow's got."

ATLANTA Constitution: The meanest man
has been found. He lives in Georgia and
borrows his county paper, and when he gets
through reading it he puts it in his neighbor's
at a price and then accuses the editor because
there is nothing in it.

INDIANAPOLIS Journal: Walter—Now, if I
understand correctly, the first principle of
socialism is to divide with your brother man.
Pete—Then you don't understand it cor-
rectly. The first principle of socialism is to
make your brother divide with you.

THE Press: The news "comes that Dr.
James Woodrow, the South Carolina apostle
of evolution, has again been rejected by
Presbytery. Dr. Woodrow's life seems to be
divided into two periods. One is when he is
being rejected by Presbytery, and the other
is when he isn't.

THE burial of the telephone wires of Berlin
last night was, if just completed. The sys-
tem already perhaps the most extended in the
world, is thus provided with the means of
unhindered development. The tubes em-
ployed have an internal available diameter of
from twenty to forty centimeters, so that the
larger wires will hold fifty cables, each of
which is made up of twenty-eight wires. The
tubes run between all the central stations
and also from every station to suitable
points for distribution overhead. The sys-
tem is thus capable of indefinite exten-
sion, but now embraces thirty-four kilo-
metres of tubing of which about ten are
double with parallel tubes; 522 man-holes
allow access to the tubes at convenient inter-
vals for repairs or for the addition of such
new wires as may be from time to time re-
quired. At street crossings and important
points the wires are laid in accessible canals
of masonry or through larger iron boxes.
The pipes and the canals are crossed over-
head by the tubes as rapidly as may be, and the
imperial postoffice is so well pleased with the
experiment that it proposes to extend the sys-
tem to other large cities.

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