THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

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, 1894, was as follows:

1	21,989	17	21,770
2	21,929	18	21,798
3	21,917	19	*21,640
4	21,942	20	21,995
5	*21,682	21	21,984
6	21,969	22	22,027
7	21,963	23	22,063
8	21,972	24	21,626
9	21,949	25	21,776
10	21,940	26	*23,560
11	22,102	27	21,545
12	*21,691	28	21,559
13	21,923	29	21,556
14	21,960	30	21,473
15	21,959	31	21,568
16	22,000		
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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of September, 1894.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

We rejoice in the quickened conscience of the people concerning political affairs, and will hold all public officers to a rigid responsibility and engage (that means 'pledge') that the prosecution and punishment of all who betray official trusts shall be swift, thorough and unsparing.—National Republican Platform, 1876.

The seat of war has been transferred from Corea to Nebraska.

This is an off year for pie-biters, even when they are reinforced by the gravel train and the depot master.

Mr. Jacob Sloat Fassett got the cheers and applause, but Mr. Levi P. Morton got the votes and the nomination.

Pugilist Corbett is anxiously awaiting a challenge from his latest rival, Pugilist Richards of the Elkhorn district.

The government surveying parties up in Alaska are being called in. So are summer boarders and Jersey mosquitoes.

Will the New York democratic state convention be as kind to Senator Hill as was the New York republican state convention?

Secretary Morton will be anxiously waiting at the other end of the Atlantic cable for official news from the democratic county and state conventions about to be held in this city.

The cuckoo organs are so glad of the Louisiana democratic revolt that they declare they wish it had occurred long ago. If it had the cuckoos would not even have had the cuckoo tariff bill to rejoice over.

Some one asks, Will those who assert that the Union Pacific is bound by its agreement to furnish terminal facilities in this city state when they are bound to do it? Will those who assert that the railroads are bound to pay their taxes state when they are bound to pay them?

Labor Commissioner Wright is to investigate the effect of machinery on labor and publish a report of the same at an expense to the government of $10,000. We feel sure that he could make a report of the effect of railroad passes on labor commissioners that would be equally interesting and much less expensive.

There is nothing unreasonable or oppressive in the conditions of the agreement by which the Union Pacific railroad is already bound to the city to build a union station free to all railroads which may care to enter upon the payment of a moderate compensation. If there is any inclination or desire to build a new station, let it be built under the existing contract.

The activity of the federal brigade in the democratic primaries for Douglas county has no counterpart in the political history of recent years. It recalls the postoffice rings and other federal rings of a decade or more back, with this difference, that the machine was then manned by republicans, whereas it is now manipulated by democrats. Federal interference in local politics is always resented and rebuked.

The desperation of the Majors railroad contingent could not be more conclusively shown than by their persistence in repeating the story of Judge Holcomb's connection with the Burlington as its attorney, notwithstanding the latter's explicit denial and the entire absence of proof for the assertion. The railroads would not be in the least concerned in the campaign if they were keeping all the candidates in their employ.

Omaha is always ready to lend her influence and support to the cause of law and order. That is why no difficulty whatever is encountered in securing an expression of opinion against lynching and lawlessness of all kinds, particularly in the south. Whatever outbreaks of this character have occurred here have been in violation of the public sentiment and have been promptly denounced. Mob violence receives no sympathy in Omaha.

A prominent citizen desires The Bee to tell where the money comes from to pay for the prosecution of Mayor Bemis. He points out the fact that Hascall has for years been insolvent and could not raise the lawyer's fees, and Wheeler is in no condition financially to throw away a dollar. Who is putting up for Hascall and Wheeler? asks our subscriber. This question we cannot answer, excepting by surmise. Who is interested in the plot to depose Mayor Bemis? No doubt some party that has claims against the city which the mayor has been vetoing. The fact that money was offered to at least three members of the council to sign the impeachment charges leaves no room for doubt that parties who have been thwarted by the mayor on schemes to loot the city treasury resorted to the desperate expedient of having him removed by trumping up charges of malfeasance.

SIGNIFICANCE OF BRYAN'S VICTORY.

The sweeping victory achieved by the followers of Bryan in the Douglas county primaries is misinterpreted by his own organ as a popular endorsement of his senatorial platform and especially the demand for free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Mr. Bryan, like other free silver enthusiasts, is laboring under a delusion. The real significance of the victory of the Bryan faction is the intense opposition in the ranks of the democracy of this city and county to the desperate efforts made by the democratic railroad faction to play into the hands of the railroad republicans. The ground-swell which manifested itself in the democratic primaries was more of a remonstrance against the conspiracy inside of the democratic party to foist Thomas J. Majors into the governor's chair than it was an endorsement of the pet financial hobby of W. J. Bryan or the aspiration which he entertains to become the successor of Charles F. Manderson. The triumphant election of a Bryan delegation in the stronghold of the railroads and administration forces is doubtless gratifying to Mr. Bryan, but it should not be misinterpreted by him into a personal ovation. When the senatorial issue comes to be fought out at the polls Mr. Bryan will find a different condition to deal with.

The real meaning of the defeat of the railroad and federal combine is the flat of the rank and file of the democracy of this city and county that no straw man shall stand in the way of Silas Holcomb's election as governor of Nebraska. It was well understood by the leaders and the rank and file of both factions that the contest in the primaries was over Majors and Holcomb rather than Bryan and free silver. The effort of the administration crowd to masquerade as Bryan men was discounted and so was the talk of electing a delegation to endorse Bryan mounted on the Chicago platform. Way down deep the design was to force Bryan to support a straw man for governor and thereby to corral the Bryan faction, so as to prevent them from casting their votes for Holcomb. But even if that program had carried a straw man would be in no position to prevent the masses of all parties from pooling issues against the candidate of the railroads and the boodlers.

Majors was doomed to defeat from the hour he was nominated and there is no power or influence that can overcome the popular tidal wave.

GOVERNOR FLOWER'S DECLINATION.

In declining to be a candidate for renomination Governor Flower of New York makes a most significant admission of the almost hopeless outlook for the democracy in the Empire state this year. His withdrawal was a great surprise to his party. Nobody had expected it. On the contrary, everybody had presumed from the recent action of the governor that he desired renomination. He had addressed a number of county fairs which he would scarcely have visited if he had not intended to run for re-election, and all these speeches were of a nature to indicate that he regarded himself as a candidate. There is no doubt whatever that he would have received a renomination had he not withdrawn, and it probably would have been given him by acclamation, for there was no candidate against him. Moreover, he was entitled to it in pursuance of a long established custom.

What was it that induced Governor Flower to disappoint the expectation of his party by withdrawing? What was it that led him to the conviction that his nomination would not be so likely to command the full vote of the party as would the nomination of some other democrat, thus discrediting himself as a political leader? He had made a tour of the state and mingled with the farming element. He had felt the popular pulse and learned a great deal regarding the trend of popular sentiment. Is it not perfectly obvious that it was this observation that caused Governor Flower, who is ambitious of political preferment, to conclude that he could not be re-elected, and when he reached this conclusion it meant a belief that no democrat can be elected in New York this year. Nobody will believe that Governor Flower really thinks himself less able to command the full party vote than some other democrat. He is doubtless conscious of having made some mistakes more or less damaging to his popularity. He has been a good servant of the democratic machine, and that was overwhelmingly beaten a year ago. But none the less Governor Flower still has faith in himself, and were the prospect in New York at all favorable to democratic success he would not have declined to be a candidate. His act is a plain confession of party weakness. It is an acknowledgment that he apprehends the defeat of his party. His political career has been successful thus far and he wants the record to stand as it is, hence he will not take the risk of defeat, which he sees to be almost inevitable.

The withdrawal of Flower increases interest in the democratic convention which is to be held next week. It makes probable a factional contest that will be highly interesting to the republicans. Doubtless the end will be the nomination of a man who is in accord with the machine, or at any rate satisfactory to it, but whether the candidate be a Hill man or a Cleveland man democratic unity and harmony in New York this year seems out of the question. Flower's withdrawal virtually admits this and is the most significant sign yet given of the desperate condition of the Empire state democracy.

A FRUITLESS SHORT SESSION.

Short sessions of congress are usually fruitless, so far as general legislation is concerned. There are several reasons for this. A large proportion of the members of the lower house in particular have, by the beginning of the short session, learned from the election returns of the previous November that the end of their congressional careers is soon to be at hand and that adjournment on the following March means their retirement to private life. With this prospect in view the incentive for work is largely diminished and they are more concerned in closing up their affairs in the departments and preparing to give up their Washington residence than to exert themselves in the formulation and enactment of important legislative measures. Especially is this so when, at the previous election, the people have voted to shift the responsibility for legislation from one political party to another, and the leaders of the majority in the short session have reason to apprehend that the newly elected congress will not agree with them in their policies upon the subjects uppermost in the people's minds. In that case they conceive that they are doing their full duty when they see that the numerous appropriation bills are properly introduced and put through congress, and since these nowadays require so much time it would be difficult for them to do much else were they so inclined.

The short session of the Fifty-third congress gives every promise of being even more fruitless than the average short sessions. The prospect is not only that a very large number of members who are prominent in the house now will not be in the next house, but also that the political complexion of the house will be changed so that the outgoing majority will be only willing to be relieved of the responsibility resting on them. Aside from this the outlook for definite action on any pending question is not very good and is admitted to be so by the highest democratic authorities. Senator Gray of Delaware, who is a member of the foreign relations committee of the senate and who represents the administration as nearly as any one, said in a recent interview that he did not look for any legislation of importance at the short session of congress. He expressed a desire to see the free raw material and the free sugar bills already before the senate go through immediately, but as there is a strong combination against them he has no hope of their passage. The same is true with respect to the free coal bill and the free iron ore bill. Senator Gray is further of the opinion that the strong opposition to tariff legislation of any kind will undoubtedly have the effect of stimulating free silver agitation, and the persistence of the advocates of free coinage at the old ratio of 16 to 1 may be relied upon to push this issue to the front whenever and wherever an opportunity offers. He does not, however, appear to be apprehensive that a renewed silver agitation will bear any legislative results. There are hosts of other topics waiting for congressional action, but the chances are that they will all either be crowded out by the appropriation bills, or if reported from the committees will meet objections from so many sides that they will die a natural death on the calendar. It will remain for the Fifty-fourth congress to take up all these important questions and to act on them.

A PLEA FOR CONTINENTAL UNITY.

Senator Higgins of Delaware is an earnest advocate of the annexation of Canada to the United States. In a speech in the senate several months ago he pointed out the danger possible from the existence of two distinct governments on this continent, one of them owing allegiance to a foreign power. He said that because of the 5,000,000 people on the north we have the least possible concern. It is not a power that threatens us in the least. Coupled with the military and naval power of Great Britain it becomes a matter of much more concern, but even yet we take it easily. But it is a matter of vital difference when Canada contains a population of 20,000,000 or of 50,000,000. Then we shall again have the question presented of peace or war. When that comes, whatever the time or period may be, there will be a trial of strength.

In an address just delivered at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., the Delaware senator restated his views regarding a continental union. He said that the idea of a policy of reciprocity between the two countries will prove to be illusory and that only in continental unity, in the union of the people of Canada with the United States as equal states under our federal constitution, can Canada be assured the right to fully share in our markets. "The deceitful illusion held out by the lowered duties of the recent tariff act," said Mr. Higgins, "will not betray Canadians into the hope that, while remaining a separate people, they will have free access to our markets. Both peoples will realize that all dickerings between them should cease and that the great schism in feeling between the two branches of the English-speaking race will be healed when they shall be left to work out their destiny upon the continent, free from entanglement with the interests, the influences or the conflicts of Europe." A great many intelligent Americans entertain similar views and seriously believe that the time is not remote when this idea of continental unity will be realized. Senator Sherman a year or two ago expressed the opinion on the floor of the senate that within a decade a portion of Canada would become a part of the United States, and that annexation being once begun would not stop until this country had absorbed the whole of the Dominion.

But it is to be remarked that those who hold this view have not recently been getting any encouragement from our northern neighbors. So far as appears there has been no growth among them for some time of the annexation sentiment. The agitation for union with the United States seems to have entirely ceased, or if kept up at all it is not in a public way. The agricultural producers were the source of this sentiment, but as soon as the democratic party here gave them assurance that their interests would be almost as well taken care of as if they were citizens of the United States they began to lose interest in annexation. What they wanted was not citizenship in the republic, not the protection of the American flag, but the American market for their products, and this having been given them they are content to remain, at least for the present, as they are. As Senator Higgins pointed out, the farmer of Canada, with his lower-priced labor and cheaper lands, can grow his products at a cost of 44 per cent less than the American farmer, with whom he competes, and every cent of duty now removed on these products is a present to the Canadian farmer of that much money on all he may sell in the American market. The farmers of Canada could not reasonably ask any thing better than this, and as they are assured of it for several years they are not likely during that time to give much attention to the question of annexation or continental union. The other classes of the population have never very seriously concerned themselves with it.

What Senator Higgins said about the encroachments of the Canadian railroads upon the internal carrying trade of this country was far more pertinent and practical than his suggestions regarding continental union. We need not borrow any trouble about possible danger to our peace when Canada has a population several times larger than at present, because it is too remote. The railroad question, however, has an immediate and pressing interest which ought to command the careful consideration of our people.

There appears to be no warrant for criticising, as has been done, the action of Secretary Carlisle in directing the cancellation of treasury notes redeemed in silver coin. The secretary unquestionably has the law on his side. The Sherman act, under which these treasury notes were issued, requires that they shall be redeemed on demand in coin, and when so redeemed shall not be reissued. When exchanged for gold or received in payment for public dues they are reissued, but when redeemed in silver the law directs that they shall be cancelled. It is provided in the act that no "greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver and the bullion standard silver dollars coined therefrom then held in the treasury purchased by such notes." In his explanation, drawn out by numerous inquiries addressed to the department, Secretary Carlisle makes it entirely plain that when treasury notes are redeemed in silver coin they must be cancelled, the obvious reason being that the function of the note having been fully performed and the obligation involved in its issue having been discharged cancellation is not only a natural consequence, but is obligatory under the mandate of the law. This process has within a year made a considerable addition to the silver circulation.

As viewed at a distance, there is little chance of Omaha securing the state fair. Many of the men authorized by law to vote the location have yet to be selected through county boards of agriculture. The railroads are in position to absolutely control the location, and they are known to be favorable to Lincoln in the contest. While head officials of the roads declare themselves to be strictly neutral in the matter, their understrappers and local agents are plugging for Lincoln as against Omaha. It is unfortunate that in every issue of importance this city is forced into an attitude of hostility to other portions of the state. Lincoln has had the fair for five years, and, generally speaking, has handled it well. Now Omaha wants it and ought not to be compelled to fight for it. Every railroad that touches Lincoln also leads to Omaha. If located here the fair attendance would doubtless be 25 per cent greater than at Lincoln, because the city affords manifold attractions apart from the fair. This fact should be considered when a bonus is proposed as the price of location. Omaha cannot, in fairness, be expected to pay as great an amount as other cities that cannot afford so good a guaranty of heavy gate receipts.

The people of Cuba and Porto Rico are urging the Spanish government to negotiate a new commercial treaty with the United States, based on the reciprocity arrangement recently abrogated. They very naturally do not like having to pay a largely increased price for flour, provisions and other things on which heavy duties have been reimposed. But it seems that they are not likely to realize their desire for a new commercial arrangement, because the State department will be powerless under the new tariff law to make any new arrangement with Spain or any other country without the consent of the senate, and no modification of the terms of the act in favor of Spain is possible without amendment of the law by both houses of congress. What the people of those islands should demand of the Spanish government is a reduction of duties, and this they will doubtless do. A vigorous agitation for this would probably produce the desired effect, for the Spanish government is anxious to avoid anything like a revolutionary movement in the islands. In the meanwhile the American export trade with Cuba is suffering and will undoubtedly continue to decline under existing conditions.

Responding to an invitation to deliver one or more speeches in Nebraska on behalf of the republican ticket, ex-President Harrison regrets that other engagements prevent him from accepting the invitation, and closes his letter as follows: "The events of the last years have been so instructive that the people will not need as much exhortation as usual." General Harrison is eminently correct. The events of the last three years have been so instructive and impressive upon the minds of the people of Nebraska that it requires very little exhortation to impel them to do their duty to the party and the country by emulating the example of Pennsylvania, which gave Harrison 63,000 majority and elected Pattison, a democrat, as governor by 17,000 over the tattooed candidate, Delamatyr. That pointed rebuke, administered to boodlerism by the honest republicans of Pennsylvania two years ago, resulted in the election of Galusha A. Grow as congressman-at-large the very next year by a majority of over 125,000.

The most damning charge that has been brought against Mayor Bemis is that he signs the warrants for his own salary. That ought to certainly clinch the impeachment charges. Think of it! A mayor who signs warrants for his own pay! If Hascall had been elected mayor he would have left his pay in the treasury until his successor in the mayor's office would sign his salary warrant. And Wheeler, why he would serve without pay if ever elected mayor.

Members of the Commercial club have reason to look back with pride upon what that organization has accomplished in the first year of its existence. The coming year should be made to equal if not surpass the last in the results achieved. The object of the club is to promote the commercial welfare of the city and community. It is a wide field that has thus far been partially covered. There is plenty of room for continuing the good work.

His Boom Ends There.

Globe Democrat.

Levi P. Morton is too old for president, but he is all right for governor. New York will have a good chief magistrate for the next three years.

An Eastern Yawp.

Buffalo Express (rep.)

Senator Gear of Iowa trotted out William B. Allison as a presidential possibility for 1896 in a speech the other night. Mr. Allison's presidential boom comes mighty near being an example of perpetual motion.

The Man for the West.

Cincinnati Enquirer (dem.)

Senator Allison of Iowa has something of a boom for the republican nomination for the presidency again. He is looked upon as a man of the conservative record that would enable him to stand on a platform favorable to silver.

Earnest and Dignified.

Papillion Times.

Judge Holcomb is making an earnest, dignified campaign. He is not a calamity shrieker, and the charge that the credit of the state would be ruined by his election is as foolish as it is false. Tom Majors and his gang cannot defeat Holcomb by slander and misrepresentation. The judge has a warm place in the hearts of Nebraska people, and no amount of railroad abuse can stem the flood of favor with which Holcomb is everywhere received.

Capitalistic Threats.

Freeport Leader.

The people of this state that are endeavoring to rid it of political parasites and blood suckers have not only to fight them here in Nebraska, but they are concentrating their forces and bringing every possible pressure to bear on us from outside sources. The latest deal is for local friends to procure the names of parties here who are dissatisfied with Majors and report them to eastern sharks. These eastern sharks at once write personal letters to their local agents and warn them not to support populists, threatening if they do to take their business away. This simply illustrates the truthfulness of our position for some time to the effect that capital thinks it has us foul and it proposes to resort to every method to perpetuate our present condition. Let the eastern friends and would-be destroyers of personal liberty continue their contemptible, unmanly, cowardly, Shylock epistles. It will only teach the people to rise up and annihilate such disloyal vermin. Let them withdraw their money if they want to. We do not want it unless we can give value received for it. One thing is sure: We will not sacrifice our personal liberty in order to pacify them or lend further enjoyment to their nasty greed. Everybody knows that all this cry about withdrawing capital on account of populist legislation is all bosh. They have been withdrawing it from every state where they could on account of the panic which they voluntarily brought on. Some of those fellows down east that are sticking their noses in our local politics and trying to intimidate our voters, threatening our business interests unless we surrender to them our personal rights and liberties, need to be strung up to telegraph poles just like other anarchists.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

It looks now as if the olive branch of peace would be accepted by all the European rulers. The situation in Europe has undergone great changes since the triple alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy was formed. This alliance is regarded as a hostile movement by both Russia and France, and it seemed for a time that a general European war was inevitable. The expulsion of Germans from Russia, and the warfare of the German government and banks upon Russian securities, were indications of the depth of international animosity. But the influence of Chancellor Giers, the pacific minister of state, with his master was more than a match for the Panslavists, who were eager for war with Germany. The fact that Giers has succeeded in preserving his power in spite of the attacks of his enemies of the war party is in itself a significant sign of peace. All the enthusiasm and gush of the naval demonstrations at Kronstadt and Toulon had no effect upon the cool judgment of the minister, and to his wise counsels may be attributed the failure of the Franco-Russian alliance for a campaign of revenge. The only menace to the peace of Europe comes from France. But instead of cherishing sentiments of revenge which may sooner or later break out in a flame of war, Chancellor Caprivi has invited the French to unite with Germany in a commercial treaty which would promote the welfare of both nations. The commercial treaty between Germany and Russia has powerfully contributed to lessen the jealousies of the two countries and make for permanent peace and goodwill. Chancellor Caprivi thinks that by entering into a similar treaty with Germany the French would in time experience such an amelioration of their wound that they would abandon the design of recovering Alsace at the expense of a terrible war. Whatever may be the relative military strength of the two nations, the French have certainly no reason to fear the industrial superiority of Germany. The answer of the French to Chancellor Caprivi's invitation to commercial peace will be awaited with much interest.

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France has little to fear from Prince Francois Maria de Bourbon, who has put himself forward in rivalry to the duke of Orleans, or, perhaps, rather, as the successor of the late count of Chambord, as the "legitimate heir to the crown of France," and has just succeeded in getting himself locked up on a two-months' sentence at Madrid. He is a son of the eccentric Henri de Bourbon, duke of Seville, and brother of Francois d'Assisi, the cousin and husband of Isabella II of Spain. Henri de Bourbon was once vice admiral of the Spanish Fleet, but was removed from that office on account of his too "advanced" political ideas, and after the revolution of 1868 he was killed in a duel by the duke of Montpensier, uncle of the late count of Paris. He was morganatically married, and his second son by that union is the present pretender, or pretender to the pretendership, Francois Maria de Bourbon. The latter is now 41 years old, has been twice married, his first wife having been a Cuban, whom he married in New York. His claims to the "legitimate" succession are certainly shadowy, and his manner of putting them forward is offensive in the extreme. "As the son of sixty kings," he says, "I am a principle. The legitimists complain of not having a legitimate pretender to the throne. Here am I!" No wonder that the Spanish government has suppressed him. It has removed him from his command as brigadier-general, forbidden him to bear the title of duke of Anjou, and put him under lock and key for two months. Not through him can royalty hope to be restored in France.

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While the international consolidation, political purification, and financial rehabilitation of his country are no doubt the chief aims which Sig. Crispi has in view in seeking to conciliate the papacy, he cannot overlook the effect of the Vatican's goodwill on the foreign relations of the Italian kingdom. It is well known that the prospective successor of Francis Joseph is a zealous Catholic who looks with little favor on the triple alliance that makes Austria the partner of a state which he regards as the despoiler of the church. His feelings would undergo a complete change if he saw the Vatican on terms of cordial friendship with the civil power in Italy. With the same spectacle before them, the attitude toward the Italian government of the Catholics, who constitute two-fifths of the population of the German empire, would be very different from what it is now. Above all, France, the enemy from whom Italy has most to fear, would lose, should Sig. Crispi carry out his purpose, a great advantage which she now possesses, the silent but deep influence which the Vatican exerts upon international combinations. Upon what terms will King Humbert's government invite the so much needed co-operation of the papacy? That is the practical question to which an answer should shortly be forthcoming, and in which not only Italy but all Europe is profoundly interested.

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With befitting ceremony the first western installment of the immense transsiberian railroad has just been inaugurated, and St. Petersburg is now in railroad communication with the important Siberian town of Omsk, on the Irtish river. True, the section in question is not more than about 600 miles in length, a mere trifle in comparison with the total length of 5,000 miles of the proposed line. It is anticipated, however, that by this time next year rails will have been laid as far as Krasnoiarsk, which is half way across the Asiatic continent. Moreover, it must be taken into consideration that a certain amount of work is being done on the eastern section of the road, that extending from Vladivostock up the valley of the Usuri river having been open for traffic some months ago. As a commercial speculation it is doubtful whether the line running for a greater part of its length through a sparsely inhabited country can ever pay anything like a fair rate of interest on the enormous cost of construction, which is estimated at 150,000,000 rubles; and it is also an open question whether it will not serve to increase the agricultural distress and consequent misery of the peasantry in European Russia by flooding that country with cheap grain from the more fertile districts of Siberia. But as a political and strategical enterprise, the importance of the line is immense, and is calculated to exercise an incalculable influence upon the future destinies of Asia, as well as of those European countries who possess interests in the far east.

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France has received another notice that nothing can be expected from the czar in the way of aid to wrest Alsace and Lorraine from Germany. The Russian minister of finance, Dr. Witte, declares that the policy of his master is one of absolute peace for Europe. He has held firmly to this policy for several years, by his personal influence has prevented wars, and it will be constantly exerted to the same end in the future. Dr. Witte denies that Russia had any intention of interfering in the Japan-China war, and declared in so many words that "if France begins a war or is the cause of war breaking out, Russia will not stand by her." Nor was this the worst snub administered to France, for the glorious times at Cronstadt and Toulon, the fraternization of the eagle and the bear, are spoken of by the adviser of the czar as "mere popular demonstrations." French hopes of a Russian alliance must have pretty well faded out before Dr. Witte gave this interview to a German newspaper, but they have received their quietus now, at any rate. Russia may be as peaceful as she pretends, but whether this pretense be humbug or not she sees her present interest in cultivating Germany, which is even more fatal to French plans.

Grand Army Statistics.

Springfield Republican.

At the rate at which the Grand Army lost members last year, it would take only about ten years to disband the organization. The gross loss in membership was 67,861, which is reduced by accessions of 39,661 to a net loss of 28,140. There were practically as many members dismissed on delinquent reports as were mustered in, and more than twice as many suspended as were reinstated. Taking suspensions, delinquencies and discharges, honorable and dishonorable, together, and nearly 55,000 out of the 67,000 lost members are accounted for. Only 7,283, or less than 2 per cent of the total membership, died during the last year. The total membership is now 369,683, as against 397,223 a year ago. This is the smallest membership reported for many years, but it is quite likely to be as large as it will ever be again. In the nature of things the death rate will increase, and the causes which have led to so many delinquencies and suspensions are very probably permanent.

POLITICAL POTPOURRI.

Blair Pilot: General John M. Thayer's letter in the Chicago Tribune last week was a display of ingratitude as base as many of the statements it contained were untrue.

Lincoln News: Any one who has any complaint to make that there is no excitement in this campaign will kindly wait until Mr. Rosewater delivers his anti-Majors speech in Lincoln.

Arapahoe Pioneer: If Tom Majors is ever elected governor it can be said that the penitentiary and state house rings have a firmer hold upon the state cash box than ever before.

M. R. Abbott, who came within forty-one votes of being elected to the legislature two years ago by the republicans of Hall county, has issued a card declining to make the run again. He prefers to stay in the ranks during a "tattooed" campaign.

Kearney Hub: Some people down at Omaha are trying to impeach Mayor Bemis. When they get through they will probably wish they hadn't. If Bemis has succeeded in incurring the deadly antagonism of the city boodlers he is to be congratulated.

Enthusiasm for the state ticket is evidently not overflowing at Elkhorn. There was a republican rally announced for the other evening, but when the speakers arrived from Omaha there was not a republican in sight and they took the first train for home.

If the democrats of the Eighteenth representative district should by any chance elect their candidate for the lower house the legislature would contain a man who could "mix a little medicine." J. C. Ecker is his name and he runs a drug store at Dixon.

Silver Creek Times: Majors is a railroad man through and through. Those who know him well do not deny it. Any one who does deny it is either misinformed or insincere. To vote for Majors is equivalent to saying to Mr. Holdrege and the B. & M. railway company, "Here, Nebraska is yours. Take it and run it for the next two years."

Fremont Herald: A Fremont man who was in North Bend one day this week ran across a political straw. He met a farmer who does business on a large scale on a big Dodge county farm and the latter asked the Fremont man if he wanted to make $50. Of course he was ready for speculation, and then the farmer told his scheme. He said: "I am a republican. I have six sons who are republicans, and two hired men who are also republicans. So there are nine republican voters on the ranch. I will give you $50 if you can find a Majors vote in the crowd." The Fremont man concluded not to try it.

The populists of the Ninth senatorial district have nominated a "phenom" for their candidate, if Judge Parks can be taken as authority. The gentleman's name is Elias Jeffries, and he is familiarly known as "Lias Jeff." He is a farmer, and Judge Parks says of him: "He wears his pants in his cowhide boots always, is an expert poker player, and can drink more whisky and spit tobacco juice further and hit a mark than any other man in that section of country. He can make a fairly good speech, and in all probabilities will be elected to succeed the rotund weakling who sat like a bump on a log all through the last session."

PASSING PLEASANTRIES.

Philadelphia Record: Mistress—Bridget, what makes the ash man so surly? Bridget—Sure, ma'm, I suppose it's because he's so often in the dumps.

Galveston News: The man who rides a hobby pays well for his transportation.

Boston Transcript: Patient—Can you tell me, doctor, the cause of baldness? Physician—Nothing easier, sir. It is due to the falling out of the hair. Will you pay me now, or shall I put it down to your account?

Atlanta Constitution: Dusty Crust—Can you help a poor man who lost all in the forest fires? Lady of the House—What did you lose? Dusty Crust—The tree under which I was sleeping.

Truth: Day—If I were in your place I wouldn't paint that house white; I'd paint it brown. Weeks—If you were in my place you'd probably be so mad that you'd paint it red, just to spite the people who gave you advice about it.

Syracuse Post: Her Father (sternly)—Young man, do you play poker?
Her Suitor—Why—er—that is, once in a while. I—er—
Her Father—Well, let's have a game!

Somerville Journal: It is instructive sometimes to see how much and how suddenly a man's enthusiasm over a proposed public improvement will abate when you ask him how much he is willing to subscribe.

THE ATHLETE.

Washington Star.

He would exercise his biceps with a mallet
in croquet;
He could wield a tennis racket in a very
charming way.
To see him hit the punching bag would
really do you good,
But he couldn't, wouldn't undertake to split
the kindling wood.

Washington Star: "Those poor arctic explorers have had some dreadful experiences," said the sympathetic woman.
"I know it," replied young Mrs. Torkins. "But they have had their pictures taken in some perfectly lovely furs."

Atlanta Constitution: "Will you try a small glass of this corn whisky?"
"No, sir! I come from a dry country."
"Pardon me; here's a quart measure."

FIRST ROUND.

Detroit Free Press.

The weather's been a slugging us
All round the blistered town;
But wait:
When Jack Frost hits the mercury,
You bet he'll knock it down.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Georgia reports a large corn crop and will presently demand the removal of the throne to that section.

The king of Corea is suffering from a disease of the throat. He appears to be getting it in the neck all round.

The enthusiastic unanimity of New York republicans produces a corresponding depression in the camp of the enemy.

Some men are born great, others are routed in their own county. The news from Ohio is enough to provoke mal de mer without going to sea.

By the time the white wings and yellow asters of Nebraska democracy get through with each other's locks the market for hair restoratives will enjoy a sudden boom.

If there are any smoother machines in this broad land than Mr. Tom Platt's the owners can make a fortune by placing them on exhibition and explaining their workings.

The oldest pensioner in the country is Andrew Franklin of Burlington, Kan., who was born in 1791, fought in the war of 1812, in two Indian wars, and served as a teamster in the civil war.

It is very probable the Missouri train robbers did not care for the money in prospect, but desired a practical test of the suicide theories of Bob Ingersoll. The experiment is satisfactory to the general public.

Grandpa Goldson of Sulphur W. H. Ga., died at 110, his wife at 101. The "young Goldsons" are now respectively 84, 82, 80, 78, 76, 74 and 72. No child of the family has ever died except one grandson, killed in the war.

Secretary Carlisle will deliver an address on the life and character of Robert Morris at Batavia, N. Y., October 13, the occasion being the dedication of the building so long associated with the life of the revolutionary patriot.

The personal appearance of Jean Richepin, who is described as the most versatile genius in all France since the death of Victor Hugo, must impress the stranger who meets him for the first time. He is pictured as a tall, burly man, handsome in a brutal style, with a low brow, a thick neck, dilated nostrils and a general air of athletic calm.

Cheshobin Robertson, one of the foremost leaders of the great Scottish coal miners' strike, speaks French with an unimpeachable accent, is acquainted to some extent with German, writes two systems of shorthand, and reads Carlyle and Schopenhauer. He wears a velvet jacket cut a la Whistler, affects a stovepipe hat of the pattern worn ten years ago, and is profuse in his display of jewelry. He carries a cane which is said to weigh seven pounds.

Jerry Simpson has his busy days in Medicine Lodge. When he came down town the morning after his arrival, the first thing he did was to route the boys out of the alley back of Main street, who were leaving their melon rinds in the alley; then he took an unhitched team to the rack by the court house; then he steered a street faker without a license to the city clerk, and helped a hired man with a "jag" to the calaboose, just to get his hand in again and see how it went.

In a letter to the Boston Globe, Joe Howard tells how marked is the revival of business in New York City. He says the savings banks are bursting with money which is seeking investment. The great dry goods stores are crowded, one of them reporting greater business than at any time in twenty-five years. This condition extends to the boot and shoe, leather, drugs, and woman's wear trade. Hotels which were not paying expenses a month ago are crowded, and the theaters are enjoying remarkable prosperity.

The Omnivorous West.

Washington Post.

The west is beyond the domination of the east. The seat of empire is not in New England, nor in the middle states. It passed from them long ago. Every decennial census is followed by a redistribution of seats in the national house of representatives, and each successive appointment strengthens the west as compared with the east.

Eternal Fitness.

Papillion Times.

It is meet and right that John M. Thayer, the man who stole he governor's chair and occupied it unlawfully for a year, should now be chief spokesman for Tom Majors. Every one of the state house gang of boodlers is shouting for Majors.

THE SUMMER GIRL'S RETURN.

Somerville Journal.

The summer girl is home again,
Her cheeks tanned to the brown
Clear hue of health, so seldom seen
Within the heated town.
Fresh air and exercise have done
For her their level best,
Her eyes are bright, and life has now
For her unwonted zest.

What matters it how many hearts
Are suffering cruel wounds?
The summer girl has had her fun,
And gained just eighteen pounds.
To her flirtation is but sport,
And when she's tired of love,
She flings it from her, as she might
A faded, worn out glove.

She's had fun at the mountains,
And she's had fun at the beach,
While tantalized young men have found
Her just beyond their reach.
She's flirted, waltzed and walked with all,
With preference for none;
And many a youth has grieved to find
That he was not The One.

And now she's home again at last,
Her loveliness enhanced
By all the leagues she's rowed and sailed,
And all the miles she's danced.
She's home again, far sweeter than
She was before she went,
And if the world could see her heart,
It couldn't find a dent.

YOUR MONEY'S WORTH OR YOUR MONEY BACK.

Low Tariff.

The feature of this big suit sale is its close connection with politics. Free wool has enabled us to offer 1,000 suits in this sale at just one-third less than they would otherwise be sold. We had a big run on them the first day

$10

Every one our own make, well and handsomely made in latest style, long cut, single and double breasted sacks and cut-a-ways; blue, black, plain and fancy cheviots, plain fancy and cassimeres and latest patterns of tweeds.

LOW TARIFF SCHOOL SUITS

Knee pant suits, $2.50, $3.00 $3.50, $4.00, $5.00, long pant suits $6.50, $7.50, $8.500.

All these are strong reliable and stylish and very cheap.

WHAT FASHION FANCIES WE FURNISH

Browning, King & Co.,

Reliable Clothiers, S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas