THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of August, 1897, was as follows:

1	19,450	17	19,572
2	19,449	18	19,494
3	19,435	19	19,574
4	19,579	20	19,784
5	19,416	21	20,030
6	19,502	22	19,620
7	19,653	23	19,528
8	19,460	24	19,355
9	19,513	25	19,541
10	19,424	26	19,561
11	19,849	27	19,673
12	19,929	28	19,562
13	19,683	29	19,698
14	19,896	30	19,463
15	19,800	31	19,445
16	19,665		

Total	617,995
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Total net sales	608,170
Net daily average	19,618

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of September, 1897.

N. P. FEIL,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having The Bee. If you cannot get a Bee on a train from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad to the Circulation Department of The Bee. The Bee is for sale on all trains.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

It remained for the fusionists to distribute nominations for university regents on the lottery plan.

Perhaps that resignation of President Andrews was really nothing but a bid for a little free advertising after all.

The people's independent party in Nebraska may have been independent once, but it is certainly independent no longer.

For democratic nominee for sheriff—Edward E. Howell. Motto—"Vindication or Bust." Emblem—Ace full on knaves.

Edward Bellamy is reported to be about to move west and locate in Colorado. He will then be in a better position to look backward.

Omaha has more public street improvements under way than at any time in the last five years. This does not look as if prosperity were a myth.

As a stalking horse to be thrown aside when the game was within gun-shot, the little giant served his purpose well, though that must be very cold comfort for the giant.

It has been some time since the same county and the same town has been honored with the nominations of the heads of the two principal opposing tickets in this state.

Omaha job printing establishments are actually refusing orders on account of unexampled business on hand. If any skilled mechanic in the printing trades lacks for employment in this city the fault lies with himself.

If the speeches at the triangular state convention at Lincoln are taken as the keynotes of their Nebraska campaign, the popocrats in this state may be expected to talk nothing but calamity from now until election day.

No democratic historian should fail to record on the eternal tablets of party history the illustrious name of the unselfish patriot who rushed with his telling oratory to the rescue of that noble democratic bird—the rooster.

Over 100 licensed slot machine gambling devices are in operation and several times that number that are not licensed. Every one of these machines are running in direct violation of the law and should be supressed without further delay.

When it comes to arrant hypocrisy and demagogic insincerity the political party that denounces corporations in its platform and then makes such a notorious corporation plugger as Frank Ransom chairman of its state committee should have a prize.

While the temperature in this vicinity is still several degrees above the freezing point, the spread of the strike into the Iowa coal mines is bringing it uncomfortably near, especially in a year when at the market price corn is too costly to burn.

The final act of the railroads taking back the property which they pretended to have sold for a bona fide consideration is the best proof that could be asked to sustain the charges so often denied by them that the now defunct Union Depot company was never anything but a blind to cover the transactions of the railroads that went into it.

Perhaps the reform police commission will take another step in the direction of reform by restoring Detective Bloom to the police force. Bloom has just as good claims for reinstatement as has Sigwart, who has just been restored, notwithstanding his connivance with Bloom by shielding him and keeping him on the force after admitting having appropriated and spent money stolen from another man which he had recovered from the thieves.

BETTER THAN KLONDIKE.

In the general hubbub among gold standard contemporaries over the prices of wheat and silver it has been altogether overlooked by them that a bushel of wheat is worth $2 in Mexico, and yet the Mexican dollar will buy just as much of everything else as it ever did and will pay just as much of debt.—Lincoln Post.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating. If a bushel of wheat is worth $2 in Mexico and the $2 will buy as much there as ever, why does not our silverite contemporary urge Nebraska farmers to take their wheat to Mexico and exchange it at the rate of $2 a bushel for Mexican products, which it says can be bought there at the old silver prices? Why not, for example, buy coffee with the proceeds of the $2 wheat and bring it to the United States, where it will sell for 200-cent gold dollars? The cost of taking Nebraska wheat to Mexico should be less than taking it to New York, where it fetches only a dollar.

The better trick yet would be to sell the wheat in New York for an American dollar, which exchanges there for $2.50 in Mexican money and then go to Mexico and invest the Mexican dollars in Mexican staples "at the old silver prices," to be disposed of in the United States for good gold dollars. Here is an eye-opener for Nebraska free silver farmers and for that matter for every one else who is gullible enough to believe that in Mexico the decline in the price of silver has made no change in the purchasing power of the Mexican dollar because Mexico enjoys the blessings of free and unlimited silver coinage, regardless of other nations.

The fellows who will swallow this Mexican dollar fake belong to the same class that last year gulped down the exploded India wheat fiction. We were then told that an Englishman could go to India, buy up India wheat with depreciated silver rupees at gold standard prices and then sell the wheat in Liverpool for gold, thus doubling his money almost without turning a hand.

Even such a great statesman as the infallible Bryan actually tried to palm off the India wheat fiction on millions of unsuspecting and credulous people when every rational man must have realized that if an Englishman could get rich by India wheat deals there was nothing to prevent the Yankee from doing the same thing, and that if it could have been done the Yankee would have been the first man on the ground just as he is in the Klondike gold fields, although they belong to the British. And while the Yankee was casting his anchor to windward, the Parsee merchant, who is reputed to be sharper than pointed tacks, would have headed off both the Englishman and the Yankee in the race to get rich on wheat bought with 50-cent silver and sold for 100-cent gold.

Moral—So long as there are people in the world waiting to be fooled, demagogues will not be wanting to take advantage of their credulity.

GERMAN IRRITATION.

Popular irritation in Germany at the demonstrations attending the visit of the French president to Russia and the manifestations of hostility to Germany which were features of his reception on his return to France has been shown in the comments of the German press, but there had been no thought that the government would take any notice of any incident connected with these events. It appears, however, that the officials, including Emporer William himself, were not beyond being irritated and as a consequence the French government will, it is said, be called upon for explanations.

According to a Berlin dispatch there are two matters for which explanation will be asked. One of these is the letter of M. Meline, prime minister, in reply to a message of the Alsace-Lorraine society congratulating the government on the alliance with Russia; the other relates to the anti-German demonstrations on the return of M. Faure. Thus on the very heels of the pledges of peace there is threatened an issue between France and Germany that may stir up both countries and intensify the popular feeling of unfriendliness in each toward the other. In any event, however, there is no danger of anything more serious than a diplomatic controversy, in which we opine France would have the better position in the impartial opinion of the world.

OBJECT TO WOODFORD.

The statement that the newspapers of Madrid protest against the mission of Minister Woodford and that the effect has been to cause widespread irritation unfriendly to the United States, is perhaps what might have been expected in view of the fact that American newspapers have announced that the new minister had received instructions to make representations to the Spanish government which could hardly fail to prove offensive. Reports have gone out from Washington, professing to be more or less authoritative, that General Woodford was instructed to talk very plainly to the Spanish government in respect to Cuban affairs and to adopt a more aggressive course than has been pursued since the outbreak of the insurrection in Cuba. He was, according to some of the correspondents, not only to say to Spain that the United States desires that the conflict be ended, but that this government might soon be compelled to interpose for terminating the war and to press upon Spain the expediency of accepting our aid in bringing about this result. It was also said that he was to urge upon the immediate attention of the Spanish government the American claims for indemnity. All this was well calculated to arouse the indignation of the Spanish press, which too readily gave credence to the statements of American newspapers, their only source of information regarding the instructions to Minister Woodford.

The matter is not particularly significant, because the Spanish government will not be influenced by these newspaper protests. It is announced that Minister Woodford will be received by the queen regent on September 13 and judging from the expressions of the prime minister the government does not anticipate any change of policy that can unfavorably affect the relations of the two countries. Nor is there any good reason for apprehending such a change. There is no doubt that President McKinley would be glad to see the Cuban war terminated and that he would readily use the good offices of the government to that end, but it is safe to say that he has never contemplated any course which the Spanish government could reasonably regard as hostile.

EXPLANATIONS IN ORDER.

Now that the three-ringed political circus, at which all of our non-partisan police commissioners performed as delegates, has taken down its tent and disbanded, it may not be impertinent to bring the members of the police board face to face with their indefensible action in creating a special position for ex-Chief Sigwart, with pay equal to that of captain.

The records of the police board show that a resolution was adopted in the month of July requesting Sigwart's resignation. The record also shows that upon the refusal of Sigwart to comply with the request, a resolution was adopted directing the mayor and city attorney to formulate and present charges against Chief Sigwart, with a view to his dismissal from the service. After the charges had been duly prepared and ready for presentation to the board, Chief Sigwart reached the conclusion that it would be the part of wisdom not to risk a trial sure to bring disgrace upon him and upon the department, and handed in an unconditional resignation. That resignation was accepted, to take effect September 1, and further proceedings in connection with the impending charges dropped. In order to make Sigwart's compulsory retirement more bearable, the board voted him a twenty-day leave of absence with full pay as chief.

This act in itself was utterly unwarranted and indefensible. If the charges against Sigwart were well founded, he was unfit to remain a day in the police service in any capacity and the bonus offered and paid out of the city treasury for his resignation was an act of self-stultification. The excuse offered by the police commissioners at the time was that prompt reorganization of the police was imperative, and these concessions to Sigwart would expedite the purging of the admitted rottenness in the department.

How, in the face of these records, can any member of the board justify his vote to create a special position with pay of captain for an officer who had scandalized the service and should have been dismissed in disgrace? Nothing better was to have been expected from a man of the stripe and associations of Lee Herdman. But how can Dr. Peabody and Judge Gregory, who are church members, and have been supposed to represent the law-abiding, respectable elements of the community stand up before decent men after voting to restore Sigwart in the face of the exposures of horrible vice, immorality and crime that enjoyed protection under his chiefship? What reform is to be looked for from a board that places a premium upon negligence, disobedience of orders, collusion with dishonest subordinates and deliberate winking at all sorts of lawlessness?

Another thing the police board should explain, is why it is necessary now to carry upon the pay roll three captains, two chiefs of detectives and five sergeants, when the police fund is exhausted, and there is absolutely no need of an increased number of do-nothing officers. Is not this increase a confession that the board has elected as chief a man who is to be simply political boss, while others are employed to perform the police duties for which he is paid?

A PRACTICAL LESSON.

There is a very practical lesson in the recent statement of the condition of the national banks throughout the country which should be studied by those who persist in asserting that there is not enough money in the country for the requirements of legitimate business. This statement shows that according to the last reports received by the comptroller of the treasury from the national banks deposits had increased, since the previous reports in May last, as follows: Pacific coast states, $2,100,000; western states, $3,500,000; middle western states, $6,500,000; eastern states, $24,100,000; New England states, $9,200,000. Here is an aggregate increase in the deposits of national banks in the sections of the country named, during a period of about three months, of over $45,000,000, and it is a significant fact that the increase of the western banks was relatively as large as that of the eastern banks. Of course this does not represent all the money deposited during this period, a considerable amount having gone into private and savings banks. Perhaps $60,000,000 would not be an extravagant estimate of the increase in deposits in all banks of the geographical divisions above specified during the last four months. Not only do these figures refute the assertion that there is an inadequate supply of money, but they also give the best possible assurance of returning confidence and prosperity.

It is an interesting fact in the financial situation that the west is calling upon the east for less money than usual at this season of the year. It is said that New York bankers have been waiting rather eagerly for the usual call from the west, but as yet they have not heard it. Three months ago they were anticipating a hardening of the interest rate on money by the middle of August, but the expectation has not been realized. They have been astonished to find that instead of a depletion of reserves there has been a gain, an unprecedented experience, it is said, at this time of year. All sorts of explanations are given for this, but the common belief is that the simplest one is the best and that is that the farmers and the bankers in the rural districts find that they have currency enough to start their crops toward the seaboard without going to the financial centers, as they have always done in the past. As to the west, it appears to have money enough for the present. Probably it will be necessary to draw largely from the east after awhile and there is an abundant supply of money there to meet whatever demand may be made for moving the crops or for other legitimate business requirements.

In view of these conditions the groundlessness and folly of the assertion that there is not a sufficient supply of money with which to carry on the legitimate business of the country become obvious. And there has never been a time when money was cheaper than now, not alone in this country but in the financial centers of the world.

It is simply remarkable what the itch for office will do. Several men who not three months ago were applicants for appointment under Mayor Moores and were vouched for by their friends as staunch republicans are found taking prominent part in the so-called silver republican councils and denouncing the republican party. It is now plain that Mayor Moores made no mistake when he turned them down. Republicanism for office only is not the kind of republicanism that is deserving of reward.

Sioux City newspapers are opposing the proposed opening of a cattle trail across the Rosebud reservation under the mistaken idea that shutting out South Dakota from a direct route to South Omaha, and compelling South Dakota cattle shippers to pay unnecessary tribute to the railroads, will prove beneficial to Sioux City. The proposed cattle trail would help Sioux City as much as any other market, but the railroads will not have it that way.

Among the few mills that are not sharing in the reviving McKinley prosperity are the divorce mills of South Dakota, which complain of loss of business traceable to the interference of obstreperous New York judges. It is feared that nothing short of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 will restore the free and unlimited coinage of made-to-order South Dakota divorces.

Inasmuch as the present city administration did not take control of the municipal government until four months of the fiscal year had elapsed and found less than half the city funds unexpended, it is hardly fair to charge it with the responsibility for threatened deficits, but rather credit should be given that the deficits are not larger.

The last time Omaha tried to issue bonds there were only two or three bidders, simply for the reason that no moneyed men wanted to make any investments until confidence was restored by the defeat of the free coinage repudiationists. Today the prospect is that the city will be deluged with bids for its proposed new bond issues.

From the speech of the popocratic attorney general as chairman of the democratic state convention, one would imagine that instead of being one of four attorneys engaged in prosecuting the case against Bartley, he had been sole prosecutor, judge, jury and bailiff.

Dr. Jekyll-Peabody has not yet explained why, if Gallagher was the best man among the applicants for chief of police, he voted for almost all the other candidates before coming out for what he says he knew was the best man all the time.

A Double Winning.
New York World.

Fortune has favored the American farmer for the last ten months. His wheat has gone up to a dollar and has been kept from going down to 40 cents.

A Popocratic Idea.
New York Mail and Express.

One plank in the platform of the Iowa populists demands "a sufficient amount of sound and flexible circulating medium whenever and wherever needed." Doubtless this means that when a man runs out of money he should be able to step right into the United States treasury and stuff his pockets.

Increasing Hum of Factory Wheels.
Buffalo Express.

It is impossible to follow all the instances of the resumption of work by mills in various parts of the country just now. New England in particular appears to be well favored by the wave of prosperity. From four important manufacturing centers, including Lowell, Mass., and Providence, R. I., comes reports of the opening of factories which had been shut down for longer or shorter periods. There is a pleasing monotony about such news which is welcome to all but the professional pessimists.

Where Reform is Needed.
Chicago Tribune.

There is a demand in our legislative bodies for men who have the independence and courage to resist the blandishments and intimidation of capital on the one hand and of numbers led by unscrupulous demagogues in the honorable name of labor on the other. There is neither safety for the state nor the mass of its citizens—the poor as well as the rich, the capitalist as well as the laboring man—which does not look to placing restraints upon corporate rapacity and selfish greed in whatever form they may present themselves, by means of just and equal laws, fearlessly and impartially administered.

Merit Superseding Spoils.
New York Journal of Commerce.

Of course such a change will destroy all interest in politics for the men who now constitute the "machines" and devote all their energies to what they call politics, but what is really merely getting places for themselves and their dependents, or securing "pulls" with the legislature for purposes easily inferred but rarely disclosed, and never voluntarily. That is very much the best part of the work of reform. The reformed system gives a better set of public employes, but that is of little account; if it gave a worse set it would still be of great value if it would paralyze the activity of ninety-nine men out of every 100 in each political party who constitute the regular organization, which organization is not in any proper sense a political party or its administrative staff, but merely a conspiracy to secure salaries and fees and other things from the public.

Prosperity's Arrival Announced.
New York Journal (silver.)

Real prosperity has at last struck New York. The laboring man knows all about it, for he has already begun to reap his harvest. There is employment now for nearly all, and, though wages have not been increased, pay envelopes are fatter, because artisans work six days a week instead of half time, as many did six months ago. It is estimated by labor statisticians, men who keep track of the labor demand as closely as Wall street watches the market, that not over 5 per cent of the working class is now in idleness. Six months ago between 35 and 40 per cent of the toilers were out of work, and in the dead of winter probably every other man who depended on his muscle to earn his livelihood was without steady employment. There were then nearly 100,000 dependent on friends or charity, or drawing their little savings to get bread for themselves and their families. Today less than 10,000 in the Greater New York are out of work and some of these are of the shiftless classes, who would not work under any circumstances.

NEBRASKA'S DREIBUND.

Minneapolis Journal: There are great wads of silver harmony in Nebraska, the democ-populist-silver republican party having decided on fusion. Never does a person argue so desperately as when the facts are "agin him."

Burlington Hawkeye: The silver fetich has lost its charm and its scare and its champion, who posed as an enemy of corporations, has been found guilty of accepting their favors. Truly, there has been a great change in the influences that impelled the voters of Nebraska last year and we look for a marked change in the balloting this year. We reason from cause to effect, and so reasoning, we conclude that a great political battle is to be fought in Nebraska in which sound money and common sense will prevail. To make the victory complete it is desirable that the job lot of political guerrillas who joined forces at Lincoln shall have a regular Phil Sheridan matinee and be "whipped out of their boots."

Globe-Democrat: We are told that in their canvass this year the Nebraska pops are going to make the campaign of their lives. Nothing short of this will give them any chance to win. Bryan, Teller, Tillman, Altgeld, Weaver and other chiefs of the silver party are, it is said, to stump the state. The Bryanites know that if their leader's state forsakes them, their career as a party is ended, and they will make a desperate attempt to hold their own. The chances, as they see, are overwhelmingly against them. Last year their lead in Nebraska was only 13,000, while the many millions of dollars of extra money which are going into that state's farmers' pockets this year on account of the increased wheat and corn product and the higher prices will turn thousands of votes to the republicans. If the republicans take intelligent advantage of their opportunities they will carry Nebraska by a rousing majority.

Chicago Post: In the silver republicans' platform free coinage and an income tax are made of co-equal prominence. The following characteristic piece of sophistry is added: "We recognize in the bountiful crops of this country and the entire failure of the crops in competing countries a special advantage to our people by raising the prices of farm products, but we deplore famine in other lands and want a prosperity that does not depend upon the adversity of the balance of the world." The intention is to insinuate that the gold-standard adherents rejoice in "famine in other lands" and would cheerfully base their prosperity on the adversity of the "balance (sic!) of the world." This is as gratuitous as it is absurd. The gold men simply draw the inevitable moral from dollar wheat that not fiatism in currency, but supply and demand regulate the price of commodities. They rejoice in the collapse of silverism, not in the foreign scarcity.

THE BOUNCING OF HARRITY.

New York Sun: Hon. William F. Harrity of Pennsylvania was not vindicated, but driven out by the Pennsylvania democrats. The buoyancy of Mr. Harrity is great, but his political opinions at present seem to be uncommonly smooth and without saliency. Too smooth for the democratic brethren. A choking sound comes from Harmony.

Chicago Record: The incident is chiefly significant as showing the persistence of the cleavage in the party and the hopelessness of any immediate union of the gold and silver wings into a single harmonious organization. The silver democrats evidently intend to maintain absolute control over the regular party organization; according to present indications, therefore, the gold democrats can hope to exercise influence in politics only in so far as they shall be successful in building up a separate organization of their own.

Indianapolis Journal: The action of the democratic committee of Pennsylvania in expelling W. F. Harrity from the national committee because he declined to take part in the Bryan campaign is an amazing piece of political folly. It shows that the leaders of the Bryan faction in Pennsylvania are incapable of learning or forgetting anything and are determined to court a defeat in 1900 more crushing than that of 1896. In so far as the action shows a belief that the obsolete issue of free silver at 16 to 1 can be kept alive, it is an exhibition of political idiocy.

Kansas City Star: The Pennsylvania democratic state convention had neither the legal nor moral right to depose William F. Harrity from his seat in the national committee of that party, but it did so yesterday, nevertheless and as Chimmie Fadden would say: "W'ot t'ell?" There was a good deal of a scrimmage over the matter, a free fight took place on the stage during the proceedings and police regulations were substituted for the customary code of parliamentary rules, but what of that? The handful of citizens, comparatively speaking, which comprise the present democratic party in that state, have had their annual shindy and will now be content until the time comes to vote, when some will make the best bargain possible with Quay, others will do business under the rose with David Martin, and the candidates, about the only persons who take the matter seriously, will be buried beneath an avalanche of adverse ballots to the depth of anywhere from 250,000 to 500,000 majority.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

If it was right for politicians to spurn railroad passes last year, is it right for politicians to demand them now?

Democratic papers of Philadelphia urged the popocratic state convention to fire at the enemy. The convention promptly fired at its own household.

Ex-United States Senator Ingalls of Kansas announces that he is not a candidate for congress or for the state senate, or any other office. Mr. Ingalls ought to know.

William C. Whitney serves notice on the Tammanyites that if they trifle with silver in platform or ticket, a sound money democratic ticket will be placed in the field in Greater New York.

The president of the municipal council of the enlarged New York is to receive for his services the sum of $5,000 a year for the term to which he will be elected—four years, the same as the mayor.

The St. Louis Republic says there were 15,000 visitors besides the delegates at the continuous performance at Lincoln last Wednesday and Thursday. The New York World puts the number at 6,000. Dreibund reporters ought to get together.

The silverite nominee for clerk of the Kentucky court of appeals having declined to meet the sound money candidate in joint debate, the latter announces that he will debate with any representative free silver man whom the party management may select. The challenge has not been accepted.

There are seventy-five republicans and thirty-two democrats in the present Maryland legislature. State senators will be elected in Maryland to the number of fourteen this year. The term of Aurthur P. Gorman expires on the 4th of March, 1899, and upon some of the legislators to be chosen this year and upon more of those to be elected next year will depend his re-election or the politics of his successor.

National democrats have an organization in over 200 of the cities and towns of Massachusetts, the Boston Transcript (rep.), says, and they claim as thorough an organization as that of the old-line democrats of former days. They propose to hold caucuses in all the large cities and towns of the state and to nominate delegates to a state convention, which will be held in Boston. Gamaliel Bradford and C. S. Hamlin are among those mentioned for the nomination for governor.

Mayor McKisson of Cleveland, while presiding at a board meeting recently, was surprised by an old gentleman, who walked into the room, and laying a large bunch of tiger lilies on the mayor's desk, said: "These flowers are from Mrs. Crawford, who lives on Harkness avenue. She is 76 years old and has lived in Cleveland for half a century. In the opinion of this lady your honor is the best mayor this city ever had. She takes this means to express her appreciation on a small scale."

The Natchez (Miss.) Democrat (dem.), which supported Bryan reluctantly on the score of regularity, says: "Free silver is rapidly fading out as an issue for the democracy to fight over and split over and contend for. In the west the rise in the price of wheat, which was supposed to go hand in hand with silver bullion, has knocked the falacious and pernicious theory in the head to a very great extent, and if a good cotton crop is made in the south, with prices for the crop as remunerative as they are now promising to be during the coming season, we verily believe that free silver in its two strongest strongholds will be killed entirely as one of the issues before the nation."

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The recent conflict in the Austrian Reichsrath appears now to have been only the beginning of a struggle between the differing races of the dual empire that may yet shake the foundation of the central government. The political situation is serious, and when the Reichsrath assembles in the autumn the battle is likely to be renewed with greater vigor. It is significant, too, that the Poles and the Czechs, who have hitherto been disunited, are coming together, and that the Czechs, who have all along looked to Russia, while the Poles detested her, now admit that they had nothing from her in the past and need not expect anything in the future. As these two races combined can control Parliament, when it meets again interesting events may be looked for. The Germans are not likely to surrender without a struggle. They are keen witted and resourceful, and, besides this, they have the sympathy of the Magyars as against the Poles and Czechs. Hungary, too, may prove to be a disturbing factor. It was generally understood that the negotiations for a renewal of the ten years' agreement between Hungary and Austria were completed two months ago, but suddenly and without explanation they were broken off, and nothing has since been done looking to their adjustment. Emperor Francis Joseph has all along shown exceptional tact in dealing with racial animosities, but matters have now assumed such a phase that it will be difficult for him to again placate the warring factions in an empire which has been described as a thing of shreds and patches.

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For more than sixty years Spain has been kept in a constant ferment arising out of the claim of Carlos of Bourbon and his successors to the throne. The first Don Carlos was the second son of Charles IV of Spain and the brother of Ferdinand VII, who succeeded Charles IV. When Ferdinand died, in 1833, the Salic law was abrogated and his daughter, Isabella, was made his successor, but Don Carlos claimed the throne. The Cortes rejected the claim and civil war ensued, the armies of Isabella were victorious and the claimant fled to France. At his death his son took up the fight and it has been still maintained by his son's nephew, who in 1873 headed a formidable insurrection in person. It spread through the Basque provinces and lasted for three years before it was crushed. Then Don Carlos fled to London, where he has ever since remained, taking advantage of every crisis or disturbance in Spain to plan a fresh attempt for the recovery of the throne to which he claims he is entitled. The plan of campaign of the Carlists is one of education and of expectation. They have a club, or a junta, in almost every town in the north of Spain and in many in the south. They have numerous newspaper organs similarly distributed. Outside of Spain, especially in England, they have many auxiliary organizations. But these are not, contrary to common fancy, seeking to foment an insurrection. They are all opportunists. The scheme is to organize all avowed followers of Don Carlos and to enroll with them as many converts as can be made to criticise the existing government and point out its faults to the people, and to proclaim at every opportunity how much better a government King Carlos VII would give. Having done all that, wait and see what will happen, and be prepared for it, whatever it may be.

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Matters are in trim for a very pretty bit of strategy, with the conquest of India as the objective point, if Czar Nicholas wishes—and the English papers are apprehensive that he does. They suspect that, despite his assurances of good faith, the ameer of Afghanistan is back of the tribesmen in their rebellious incursion into British territory, and that back of the ameer stands the czar, with the sultan as a side partner, weak in physical force, perhaps, but terribly strong in influence as the commander of the faithful. Let him summon Victoria's Mohammedan subjects, estimated at 50,000,000, most of them in India, to revolt against her government; let the czar march his troops through Afghanistan, which will not oppose him, and through the Khyber pass, which the Afridis have cleared, and Britannia's hold on her most cherished possession would become very precarious indeed.

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A partial abolition of the Siberian exile system has been decided upon by the czar, it being contemplated to erect large central prisons in Russia proper for the reception of prisoners. The law, it is said, will go into effect a year hence. There can be no doubt of the necessity of the reform. The colonization of Siberia would be seriously impeded if that vast possession of the czar should continue to be the dumping ground for the vicious and the criminal classes of European Russia. The proposed change is the corollary to the establishment of law courts and a high court of appeals in Siberia and the general remodeling of the institutions of that dominion after a modern pattern. It is likely, however, that political suspects will continue to be sent into the Siberian exile and become the "salt" of the colonies.

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Fresh proof that the Franco-Russian alliance is a fixed fact will be afforded the discerning spectator of the European field by the intelligence that the czar will return President Faure's visit to St. Petersburg toward the end of autumn. Such manifestations of accord between these two powers should prove a guaranty of general peace. It remains to be seen, however, in what light the new coalition will be regarded by the Triplice. That mutual distrust will spring up between the rival partnerships may be expected. But not even the powers of Europe can resist the trend toward syndication which has become a characteristic of the age; and it would be entirely too soon to anticipate that the results in this instance may be inauspicious, however much of a shakeup there may be among the outside powers.

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The Afridis are a turbulent tribe, numbering 27,000 fighting men and inhabiting the mountains between Powhat and Peshawur, both of which places are on the border between India and Afghanistan and equidistant from the Khyber pass—some forty miles. They are not in any sense subjects of Great Britain. Nominally they owe allegiance to the ameer of Afghanistan, but practically they obey no law but their own. They are robbers first and soldiers afterwards. Already they are quarreling over the division of the booty that has been secured. While there is trouble and discontent among the natives in Bombay and other parts of the Indian empire owing to the sufferings resulting from plague and famine, there is no good reason for anticipating a repetition of the mutiny of '57.

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The Transvaal is one of the few countries with pretensions to consideration as civilized powers that debar Jews from all participation in the legislative and municipal government. Moreover, they are disqualified from filling any public office to which a salary is attached, while their schools are the only ones which receive no subsidy from the state. It is largely due to this that the efforts of the Boer secretary of state, Dr. Leyds, to secure support at Paris and Berlin against the British government have met with such signal failure, the immensely powerful influence of the Rothschilds and of the other great Jewish financiers who control the money markets of Europe being exercised against the Transvaal. It is asserted alike in London as in Paris that one of the chief objects of the hurried return of Dr. Leyds to the Transvaal is to secure legislation removing all the disabilities under which the Jews now labor in the Boer republic.

American Horse Breeders.
Boston Globe.

The European armies create the biggest horse market in the world. There is no good reason why this country should not be the leading source of supply for the cavalry of Europe, but it is not.

Recently the French government sent over an army officer to learn as to what extent this country could be drawn upon for French cavalry and artillery horses. His report was most favorable.

Though tardily, the secretary of agriculture is moving to increase the American horse trade by sending out an expert to study the European market and advertise our superior advantages for horse breeding.

Why should a trade that is properly ours go to Argentina and other South American states?

SOCIALISTIC TENDENCIES.

Mr. Woolworth's Allegations Before the Bar Association.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

Mr. Woolworth, who was the last year's president of the National Bar association, in a paper read at its recent annual meeting, deplored the drift of popular sentiment toward socialism, instanced many acts of congress and of state legislatures that, in his opinion, are of socialistic intent, and, somewhat despairingly, concluded that he knew no better method of checking what he considers to be a dangerous tendency than by education of the people by the lawyers.

We dissent from each and all of the inferences of the distinguished gentleman, though we admit the soundness of most of his allegations. Mr. Woolworth is what is known as a corporation lawyer, and his complaints chiefly are against those acts of legislatures and of trades unions that are in limitation of the powers of corporations; these he defines as "socialistic," and he is especially insistent on the "socialistic" tendency of trades unions. We are inclined to believe that the learned gentleman is right. But, let us ask him, what are corporations, if not socialistic? Socialism is not more or less than the substitution of co-operative for individualistic effort, and the corporations are exemplars of industrial socialism. The trades unions, too, are socialistic, inasmuch as they aim to accomplish by co-operation of large bodies of wage-earners that which the single wage-earner or the wage-earners in small groups cannot do, just as great corporations seek to accomplish by co-operation of large numbers of investors that which no single capitalist could do. So that we admit Mr. Woolworth's allegation of socialistic tendency, but deny his inference that it universally or mainly is a dangerous tendency.

Yet we are far from denying that there are dangers in the socialistic—using the words as equivalent to the co-operative—policies that now prevail. But by the same token, there are dangers in unrestricted individualism. Individualism is the primitive mode of life; socialism, or co-operativism, is a somewhat new development. So that early legislation went almost exclusively to defining the limits of the power of the individual; it prohibited him from doing that which would injure another individual, and it described his duty to the state. What has been done for individualism must be done for co-operativism, or socialism; the great corporation must be limited in its power, as the individual has been; it must be taught that it is the creature not the creator, of society; it must be taught to render to the people the things that are the people's, and to the state the things that are the state's. This is just as true of such corporations—or co-operations—as trades unions as of great railways or trading or manufacturing companies. We admit that Mr. Woolworth is right when he says that legislation regulative of corporate power has been very frequent of late; but we dissent from his conclusion that this is an evil sign. We aver that new legislation is a necessity of new conditions. The socialistic forces of corporations, trusts, labor leagues, etc., are new, and oftimes have been used recklessly; new legislation for definition and limitation of the rights of these new powers has been, and for some time to come will be necessary.

Nor do we believe that the people need to be, or that they will be, "educated by lawyers" as to their own rights and as to the rights of the socialistic bodies of which we have spoken. The country colleges that are educating farmers, where once they educated lawyers, will play a great part in the long campaign of education upon which we are entering, and so will the high schools, and so will the press, which, mauger its yellow-dog element, is in the greater part at once liberal and conservative, at once individualistic and socialistic.

JINGLING RHYMES.

Washington Star.

No more they're talking politics;
On equal rights they're mute.
They're now explaining all the tricks
They have in canning fruit.

Town Topics.

"I've found out at last what silence is!"
A poetess once sang;
And then she talked with emphasis
Until the welkin rang.

Chicago Record.

Note the man who plays the organ,
He's a creature full of guile,
For he always stops the music
When we're half way down the aisle.

Indianapolis Journal.

He howled for harmony so loud,
And raised so dire a rout,
That to obtain the thing they vowed
They'd have to put him out.

Chicago Journal.

"Take the goods the gods provide thee," this is wisdom's deepest lore,
But, while taking, don't neglect to keep on hollering for more.

Detroit Journal.

I'd fire thee, plump stenographer—
I'd fire thee quicker than the telling—
Were thou but poor in all respects
As thou art at writing and at spelling.

Puck.

'Tis the last rose of summer,
Ah, signal of woe;
For the florists' dear blossoms
Much cash we must blow.

A PESSIMISTIC RECIPE.

Washington Star.

When you feel your fingers tingling with a literary shiver,
And you long to taste the pleasures of renown;
When you wish to utter thoughts and set this sluggish world a-quiver,
And electrify the country and the town,
Do not think to win your way by gathering stories of erudition,
Nor by weaving plots that picture human fate;
You'll discover in contrition, you're regarded with suspicion
As a prating, posing pedant, out of date.

But on the other hand, you'll meet with a success surprising
By looking to your personal career.
A political pretense may serve as first-rate advertising,
And divorces are effective, though they're dear.
Don't attempt to dole out wisdom like a prophet or a cadi;
If you do your cherished work is sure to fail.
But assassinate a lady, or do anything that's shady,
And whatever you may write will have a sale.

INNOCENCE.

Cleveland Leader.

She took a fragile flower from a bunch against her breast—
Sweet little maiden that she was!
Its petals for a moment at her ripe, red lips were pressed—
Dainty little maiden that she was!
Then she bade me sweet "Good-day,"
Threw the scented bud away,
And I watched it where it lay—
Pretty little maiden that she was!

I knelt beside the flower where it laid upon the floor—
Tender little maiden that she was!
I fondly pressed it to my lips, as she had done before—
Darling little maiden that she was!
And then, turning suddenly,
At the corner I could see
Her slyly watching me—
Cunning little maiden that she was!

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.