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 October, 1897, was as follows:

1	19,679	17	19,825
2	19,814	18	19,953
3	19,700	19	19,907
4	19,735	20	19,961
5	19,719	21	20,091
6	19,792	22	20,211
7	19,891	23	20,325
8	22,926	24	20,050
9	20,559	25	20,516
10	19,816	26	20,591
11	19,873	27	20,655
12	19,808	28	20,704
13	19,933	29	20,850
14	20,079	30	20,716
15	20,029	31	20,308
16	20,186		

Total	636,753
Less deductions for returned and unsold copies	9,247
Net total sales	617,106
Net daily average	19,907

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of November, 1897.
(Seal) N. P. FEIL, 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.

The glue manufacturers are said to have formed a trust, though they are not sure that it will stick.

President McKinley's message to congress will be in part an amplification of his Thanksgiving day proclamation.

Study the advertising columns of The Bee. The merchant who advertises always has something attractive to present before the public.

Even the local divorce mill seems to have quickened its pace without waiting for the mints to be first opened to 16 to 1 free silver coinage.

The rush to get in under reciprocity terms indicates that the late comers among the nations may be confronted with the standing-room-only sign.

Another good sign of the times—the reluctance of Omaha churches to let their pulpits remain vacant even though they may be saving the salary of a pastor.

Between the Guldensuppe case in New York and the Durrant case in San Francisco the country is in a state of suspense that can be relieved only by suspending both Thorn and Durrant.

Local bicycle enthusiasts might show their appreciation of the new pavements by equipping their wheels with gongs and lamps for the protection of the public, ordinance or no ordinance.

If you want to know how the credit of a community stands watch the prices bid when they invite proposals for bond issues. Gauged by its bond sales, Omaha is right up to the top notch.

The Haytian prisons must be even worse than the Spanish prisons in Cuba when the German minister regards $1,000 a day a moderate indemnity for keeping a German locked up in a cell.

The slot machine syndicate must have milked Omaha to the tune of over $100,000 by this time. How much longer are the council and police commission to connive in this bold violation of the law?

Secretary Wilson has had the degree of master of agriculture conferred on him by the Iowa State college, with which he was long connected. Every farmer in the country will approve this action.

The Omaha city council ought to attire itself in a new wardrobe of dignity if of nothing else now that one of the departments of the Woman's club has taken it as a model for practising parliamentary procedure.

The thirty iron furnaces in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, are every one in operation, making from two to four blasts a day, and every blast a reminder of the wisdom of the voters last year in choosing a republican president and congress.

This week must see the completion of the new city tax list and another week should tell the people how much they have gained or lost by the creation of the office of tax commissioner and the separation of the city and county tax assessments.

From the statement made in a Madrid dispatch to a London newspaper that the Spanish authorities regard the Spanish navy as already superior to the American navy, it is plain that somebody is being greatly deceived, either in Madrid or in Washington.

The increase in exports of breadstuffs during the month of October over the corresponding month of a year ago amounted to more than $6,250,000 and the decrease in amount of cotton exports was more than $5,000,000. Our foreign customers seem to be buying more to eat, even at the risk of wearing less.

CONSULT AMERICAN INTERESTS.

While there is every reason to expect that President McKinley's treatment of the Cuban question in his annual message will be entirely pacific and of a nature that can give no offense to Spain, it is to be apprehended that a determined effort will be made in congress to declare a policy on the part of this government which would impair friendly relations. Perhaps the influence of the administration with the republicans will be strong enough to prevent anything of this kind being done, but there are jingoes in all parties in congress and it is possible there are enough of these to make trouble. So far as the house of representatives is concerned the republican leaders will doubtless be in accord with the administration. Speaker Reed, Mr. Dingley, Mr. Hitt and others are understood not to favor any action by congress which could irritate Spain or embarrass the president and these will perhaps be able to control the republicans of the house. But it is different in the senate and it is pretty safe to say that there will be some expression by that body unfriendly to Spain.

If congress consults American interests, observes the Philadelphia Ledger, it will not take a new position toward Cuba which leads to war. That paper points out that granting belligerent rights, which is likely to be proposed in congress, although exclusively an executive function, would irritate Spain and do the insurgents more harm than benefit. It would set aside American claims for damages, put a stop to American trade with Cuban ports by causing the blockade of such ports and give Spain the right to stop and search our merchant vessels on the high seas, the exercise of which, as the Ledger says, might easily lead to very strained relations with Spain. It is not apparent that the granting of belligerent rights, which must be accorded alike to both parties to the contest, would help the insurgents in the least, while it undoubtedly would operate against American interests and complicate the situation. The insurgents may desire such recognition, but they are not pressing for it.

There is no great popular demand for any interference on the part of this government in the Cuban conflict and congress will do well to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the administration, which may be trusted to deal with it wisely and discreetly, with primary reference to the conservation of American interests.

EIGHTEENTH AND FARNAM.

The unexpected sometimes happens, but the expected happens much more often. It was to have been expected that the suggestion made by The Bee to convert the old postoffice building into a central police station would at once revive the old Eighteenth and Farnam howl raised by the World-Herald at the time the government was about to decide upon a location for the new federal building. The fact that The Bee at that time advocated the most sightly available spot in the city of Omaha was denounced as a selfish, mercenary scheme. The fact that The Bee building stood on the corner of Seventeenth and Farnam, adjacent to the city hall, afforded the Eighteenth and Farnam howlers a basis for a crusade more despicable, selfish and mercenary than anything that had taken place in Omaha.

The square between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, Farnam and Douglas, was offered to the government, graded to its present level, for $60,000 less than the square facing Sixteenth and Seventeenth, between Capitol avenue and Dodge. The Eighteenth and Farnam site was the larger by 20 by 264 feet, and was moreover superior in assuring a substantial bed for the foundations. But the Eighteenth and Farnam howlers denounced the intimation that water would be encountered within twelve feet of the surface of the Sixteenth street site as a malicious fabrication begotten by Rosewater for mercenary ends. The supervising architect of the treasury, after examination of the two sites by experts, recommended the Farnam street location as by all odds the most advantageous, and his views were concurred in by the two assistant secretaries of the treasury who had also made a thorough investigation independently of the supervising architect. But political influence turned down the opinions of the experts and the site originally selected, because it included part of the Folsom estate in which Grover Cleveland had an interest and would increase the value of other property belonging to the Folsom heirs, was officially endorsed.

The howl of Eighteenth and Farnam was, however, a mere mask to cover a more selfish and mercenary deal, by which G. M. Hitchcock was enabled to unload upon Uncle Sam for $70,000 lots that could not have been sold for more than $40,000, and incidentally to help his father-in-law dispose of the Cronuse block at an advance of about 50 per cent on its value prior to the postoffice location. Not only this, but the predictions made by The Bee as to the trouble with flowing water were later fully verified and the government compelled to expend many thousands of dollars in trying to protect the foundations and building sewers to carry off the stream of water.

The revival of the Eighteenth and Farnam howl because of the suggestion that the city lease the old postoffice building for a central police station may not be as mercenary and selfish as was the original yell of 1889, but it springs from the same malice and has no better foundation. It is true that the act of congress making the appropriation for the federal building at Omaha provides for the conversion of the vacated postoffice building into army headquarters. It is true also that the army headquarters are now in The Bee building and have been there ever since it was constructed. It is not true, however, that the owners of The Bee building would profit by the proposed lease to the city of the old postoffice. That structure is not suitable for army headquarters and could not be occupied for that purpose until completely reconstructed. To reconstruct it there must be an appropriation of money by congress. After the money has been appropriated plans must be prepared and contracts let. The work of reconstruction would occupy a whole season. It would take no longer for congress to provide for the completion of the west wing of the new federal building, for which the plans are already drawn. It would take no longer to complete that wing than it would to reconstruct the old building and the new wing would be ready for permanent occupancy sooner than the old postoffice. Everybody in Omaha not imbued with malice aforethought would like to see the new federal building completed as soon as possible and nothing would bring about that object quicker than the dedication of the west wing to use as army headquarters.

THE GOLD REDEMPTION FUND.

The gold redemption fund of the United States treasury now amounts to $155,000,000 and there is every reason to expect it will go considerably higher, though how much cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty. As this fund is the chief source of solicitude among those who demand that the government shall be taken out of the banking business by the retirement of the legal tender notes, the report of the United States treasurer in regard to it possesses some interest, this report being for the fiscal year ending June 30 last.

It will be remembered that in the earlier months of the last fiscal year the gold reserve was the cause of much concern. It was subjected to a drain which reduced it to a little more than $89,000,000, this being due in large part if not wholly to popular apprehension regarding the result of the presidential election. When at that point the banks went to the assistance of the treasury and the reserve was increased to the extent of $21,000,000. After the withdrawal of this support there was another period of decline and the redemption fund was carried down pretty close to the $100,000,000 mark. Then ensued heavy imports of gold which carried the reserve up to $125,000,000, but this was not long maintained, for doubt respecting the result of the election caused large redemptions of legal tender notes, though these were not to an extent to reduce the fund below the amount required to be held. Immediately after the election the good effect of republican success was shown in the almost complete suspension of note redemption and the return of gold to the treasury to be exchanged for notes. As soon as those who had been drawing gold from the treasury for hoarding found that there was to be no deviation from the monetary standard they did not care to retain the yellow metal and made haste to exchange it for the more convenient paper currency. Here was presented an object lesson which comparatively few persons have given due consideration to and it is quite as useful now as at any time. It illustrated what the success of the free silver cause would have meant for the country in the way of financial demoralization and it is important that this lesson be kept in mind. There was a steady gain in the gold reserve after the presidential election until the end of last April, when a moderate export demand set in which somewhat reduced the sum, but not to an extent to create any uneasiness, because the movement was entirely legitimate.

The report notes that since last August there has been no considerable demand for the redemption of notes and says: "At the same time the increase in the production of gold in this country, the influx from the Australian mines and the autumn imports from Europe, have tended to add to the reserve and with additions to the revenue now to be looked for to remove apprehensions for its impairment." The fact is that the treasury gold is far more likely to increase to $200,000,000 than to decline to half that amount within the next year. An instructive feature of this report is the statement of the annual redemption of legal tender notes since the resumption of specie payments in 1879. This shows that down to 1893 the average annual redemptions did not exceed $4,000,000. In this period of thirteen years the revenues of the government were ample, the credit of the government was unquestioned and during nearly all of the time the country was prosperous under the operation of republican policy. The change to distrust and depression came with the transfer of the government to democratic control. There is much that is instructive in the history of the gold redemption fund.

A unique feature of the annual convention of the Montana Equal Suffrage association was an address by the governor of the state, in which he took strong ground against extension of the suffrage to women. He said that "women care little for the extension of the right of suffrage to them and are not, in his opinion, qualified to exercise the privileges. It is no answer to that statement," he said, "to say that thousands of men are unfit for the ballot, for to extend it to women would only add to the army of men who are ignorant of public questions and unfit to vote." Whenever he was convinced that the majority of women are ready for the ballot and desire it he would withdraw his opposition. The governor of Montana has a level head.

The president has taken the proper course in regard to yellow fever by sending two United States army surgeons to Havana to continue the investigations begun in New Orleans to determine the exact nature of the dreaded yellow scourge and study its prevention and cure. The yellow fever epidemic now almost ended cost the southern people millions of dollars in expense of quarantine, travel to escape the plague and loss of business due to complete cessation of business, and the general government is fully justified in going to expense to reach a thorough understanding of the disease.

The republican state headquarters were located at Lincoln on the representation that such action would make votes for the republican ticket. The returns from Lancaster county, however, seem to indicate that if anything an opposite result was produced. The place to make votes for the republican ticket is in Omaha and Douglas county and the state campaign can be directed as well and better from Omaha than from any other point in Nebraska. Republicans should not overlook these facts when they come to establish state headquarters for another year.

It is said that the brewers who bid for Kansas trade expect to try to raise the prohibition embargo at a special meeting of the Kansas legislature scheduled for the coming winter. As there is no one who longer contends that prohibition in Kansas really prohibits, no good reason can be advanced why Kansas should retain on its statute books dead letter legislation that does more harm than good to the state.

The Interstate Commerce commission has come to the conclusion that the granting of free storage privileges to grain shippers constitutes a violation of the law that prohibits discriminations to influence traffic. The commission, however, seems not yet to have determined whether the granting of free passes to favored patrons comes within the list of transactions barred by the interstate law.

If the exposition is to be opened on schedule time not a minute of time available for construction work can be wasted. The exposition wants its buildings completed within the time limit set by each contract rather than the penalties provided for violation of the time-clause, but the only way to enforce the time limit is to insist on payment of penalties whenever they accrue.

Why should it be necessary for the governor to stir the state railway commission to action on complaints laid before it by aggrieved citizens? Can it be true that the reform secretaries of the State Board of Transportation can do nothing except draw their $2,000-a-year salaries until they get orders properly countersigned at railroad headquarters?

The Ottumwa Democrat still insists that the "prosperity the republicans talk about is a deceptive kind," but the Democrat cannot truthfully say that the prosperity actually experienced by republicans and democrats alike is deceptive. Raising a cry for "genuine prosperity" is in extreme bad taste while the people are so busy with other things.

If the headquarters of the Department of the Platte were located in any other building than The Bee building the suggestion that the old postoffice building be converted into a convenient and commodious central police station would doubtless have the prompt and enthusiastic approval of the self-sacrificing Fakery.

The Turkish minister to Germany went home to collect nine months back salary unpaid and was promptly discharged and a new man sent to Berlin. The Turkish government evidently finds it cheaper to change ministers than to pay them. But it is hard on the diplomatic service.

Saw the Point in Advance.

Globe-Democrat.

Iowa silverites have concluded that a free coinage platform in that state means an overwhelming defeat. Uncle Horace Boies saw the point without waiting for the second trial this year.

Pleading for His Job.

Minneapolis Journal.

Charley Towne's appeal to the silver republicans is a pathetic thing. The desperation with which he exhorts the followers of the silver standard to stand by the cause which is providing him a job at a moderate salary suggests on his part the keenest apprehension of the unpromising outlook and of the moral certainty that his game is about up.

Paralyzing the Law.

Indianapolis Journal.

The decision of the United States supreme court that railroad lines may cut rates to meet the competition of water lines makes a big hole in the interstate commerce law. Under it all the big trunk lines between the larger commercial centers on the great lakes and the Atlantic seaboard may cut rates as often as they please to compete with the water lines. This will be a new element of confusion.

Prosperity on a Solid Footing.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The United States are getting upon the solid ground of prosperity. We shall have our little backsets, such as that which prevented the south from going on a "boom" this time, but we shall not lose all the advantage we shall have gained, and we shall start again. The next time we shall go further, and 1898 is certain to be a prosperous year for the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, manufacturer, banker and laborer. Everybody will profit, even the calamity-howler, but the number of calamity-howlers is going to be greatly reduced.

The Croker Idea of Principle.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

We all stand by the Chicago platform—until we can change it, says Boss Croker in a New York Journal interview, "but it is not necessary to bring it up on every occasion." Meantime why emphasize one plank above another, he says: "I believe that the democracy wants as many votes as it can get. Keep them all in—gold democrats and silver democrats—they will all be needed." Needed for what? Why, of course, to win the offices and the public plunder for the leaders of the gang. Any other conception of the nature and end of politics is as much beyond his mind as it is beyond that of the average Tammany heeler.

CHICAGO AT OMAHA.

Plans of the World's Fair City for the Transmississippi Exposition.

Chicago Inter Ocean.

Chicago is making an early and very promising effort toward preparation for a worthy exhibit at the Transmississippi Exposition, which is to be held in Omaha during the ensuing summer. The design for the Illinois State building, of which a picture was published in the Inter Ocean of yesterday, is both graceful and imposing, and the exposition committee has given it a finely elevated site.

But the erection of a fine state building is less than half the duty of Illinois. The state and its cities ought to be represented well in the display of manufactures and of machinery for the production of manufactures. West of the Mississippi are vast mining regions, and Illinois manufactures the best mining tools and machines. West of the great river are areas of the size of empires in which agriculture holds sway, and Illinois makes the best agricultural implements and machinery. West of the Mississippi woolen manufactures and sugar factories are springing up, and Illinois can furnish them with machinery.

There are articles of commerce now manufactured in Illinois that are not manufactured in the transmississippi states and that are not likely to be manufactured there for years to come. These should be exhibited and the trade of a dozen great states centered in the markets of Illinois. Already there is a demand for 35,000 square feet for Illinois exhibits, but the enterprise of our merchants and manufacturers should lead to a requisition for double the space.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Henry Watterson admits that "the smoke of battle has measurably cleared away."

Senator Gorman has withdrawn his advertising patronage from the Baltimore Sun.

Rev. Swallow, the prohibition candidate for treasurer of Pennsylvania, astonished the natives by piling up a vote of 116,000.

Among the political dead in Massachusetts is one Ruffin, the running mate of George Fred Williams of moonshine memory.

With the single exception of 1881, the democratic vote cast in Pennsylvania on November 2 was the lowest in sixteen years.

Maryland has gone republican three times in succession, viz: In 1895, 1896 and 1897—the last notwithstanding a bitter factional quarrel in the republican ranks.

The Tammany tide landed in office Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, who achieved the political appellation, "To h—l with reform Gardiner." It is evident the Colonel Asa Bird.

Judge Van Wyck's election to the mayoralty of New York leaves a vacant judgeship in the city which it is said will be promptly filled by Governor Black appointing District Attorney Olcott to the office.

Mr. Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore is an aspirant for the seat to be vacated by Mr. Gorman. Mr. Bonaparte is a member of the original Corsican family of that name, being a descendant of Jerome Bonaparte, the brother of Napoleon. He is, however, an American by birth and largely by blood. A Bonaparte and a Wellington from the same state would form an instructive historical pair in the United States senate.

According to the sworn returns the nominee for the highest office contributes the least to political expenses. Mayor-elect Van Wyck of New York swears the campaign cost him only $158.75. The democratic candidate for governor of Ohio admits that he spent $111.25. These figures are not conclusive proof of diminishing campaign boodle. Three Tammany candidates admit having paid $5,000 each, several others $2,500 each. Still another professional reformer of the tiger stripe forked over $10,000 for a four-year office with a salary of $17,500 a year.

"In 1825," says the Boston Transcript, "George Ticknor and a foreign gentleman made a call upon the venerable statesman, John Adams, who was then 90 years of age. As the callers were about to take their departure Mr. Adams inquired as to the probable outcome of the contest over the choice of a president, which was then impending in the national house of representatives. Mr. Ticknor replied that it was likely to depend upon the vote of New York, whereupon Mr. Adams remarked: "As boy and man I have known New York for seventy years, and her politics have always been to me among the devil's incomprehensibilities.'"

He blew into the exchange room in search of fusion provender for his famished soul. With that consideration invariably accorded men who wander from the straight and narrow path, the pilgrim was shown to a seat and a mental feast set before him. Presently a cloud darkened his brow, and ere a restraining hand could check him, he had thrown a paper on the floor, danced a highland fling on its bosom and shot out into the crisp November atmosphere, leaving these burning words in his wake: "It's a d—d gold bug lie." The cause of his perturbation was a flaring headline in the Chicago Post, "China to Have Bryan." Of course it wasn't "Our W. J. Bryan." It was some other Bryan, a lucky one who caught on. Chicago headlines should be more careful in the future if they would prevent brain fever in the camp of the oppressed.

WEDDED TO CALAMITY.

A Temporary Arrangement with Divorce in Sight.

Chicago Times-Herald.

The November Corn Belt, the monthly publication of the Burlington railway, makes a most phenomenal showing of prosperity among the agricultural classes in Nebraska. With evidences of thrift on every hand as shown by the reports of production, it may well excite the wonderment of intelligent men that such a state should persistently follow the lead of populists and calamity howlers who want the laws of nature reversed and whose only stock in trade is an appeal to the discontented classes.

But why should there be any discontented classes in Nebraska? The statistics gathered by the Burlington railway indicate that the home of the champion of cheap money is the most prosperous of all the western agricultural states. The farmers are rapidly paying off their mortgages. The state is dotted all over with the best farm houses that money can buy; the people have all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life; the soil is wonderfully fertile, being adapted to a greater diversity of crops than any other western state. Its alfalfa meadows are the wonder of the world and it gives greater promise of profitable beet sugar culture than any other state. And yet Nebraska is not satisfied with prosperity. She is wedded to populism and calamity.

An idea of Nebraska prosperity may be gained by a glance at her bumper crop of 1897. It is estimated as follows:

Wheat, bushels	33,841,637
Corn, bushels	229,907,853
Oats, bushels	69,389,914
Rye, bushels	5,392,507
Potatoes, bushels	8,645,892
Barley, bushels	2,889,574
Flaxseed, bushels	235,646
Hay, tons	4,630,143
Sugar beets, tons	101,000
Chicory, tons	5,500

The value of the Nebraska crops and other products at local market prices is estimated as follows:

Farm products	$ 99,376,065.21
Dairy products	9,438,000.00
Eggs	2,250,000.00
Poultry	5,500,000.00
Live Stock	44,965,489.35
Total	$161,523,454.56

If we may judge from the last two elections in Nebraska the people of that state would prefer to receive $89,766,727.23 for this bumper crop instead of $161,523,454.56. It is incomprehensible that a state so bountifully blessed with prosperity should continue to follow with fatuous allegiance the apostles of cheap money, calamity and repudiation.

NO MIDDLE GROUND.

Cheerless Prospect for the Gold Democrats.

New York Sun.

Kentucky having been carried by the democratic party on the Chicago platform, the Courier-Journal of Louisville, whose brilliant fight against the Bryanite transformation of the democratic party will long be remembered, has surrendered and announced that it is again to be democratic, with a little dissent, perhaps, and a little remonstrance against the party decrees, but opposition never! The national democratic party of so-called gold democrats will soon lose even its name.

The republican party, the party of public credit and conservatism, and the democratic party, of radicalism and revolution, whose limits are unforeseen and unforeseeable, divide all serious political sentiment in the United States. Differences of opinion must be expressed through one or the other of these organizations, and the debates of other parties, or candidates without parties, will rank in public importance with the prize speaking in colleges and schools. A man must be a republican or a democrat; and a democrat is a Bryanite.

Mugwumps, cuckoos, stuffed prophets, unifying forces and their like, take notice!

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The deadlock in the Austrian Reichsrath might be broken by the kaiser-koenig if he should avail himself of the power reserved to him by the Austrian constitution, dispense with his parliament and govern the Cis-Leithan half of his empire autocratically. Here, however, he would be met by another difficulty no less serious than the one he could thus remove. The "Ausgleich," or compromise, between Austria and Hungary, which was evolved in 1867 by the genius of Count von Beust, will come to an end unless it shall be renewed in December next. This Ausgleich is the solo ligament by which the two halves of the dual monarchy are held together. It provides for the common defense of the empire and its commercial solidarity and the creation of a ministry for the direction of the Austro-Hungarian relations with foreign countries. The lower house of the Hungarian parliament has already passed an act for the renewal of the Ausgleich, and the house of magnates will, of course, make no opposition to the enactment. It is a part of the rule-or-ruin policy of the Germans in the Austrian half of the empire not to permit a bill to continue the Ausgleich to pass the Austrian Reichsrath. On the other hand, if Franz Josef should dismiss the Reichsrath and offer to renew the compact with Hungary in the name of Austria on his own autocratic responsibility there is reason to believe that the measure would not be ratified by the Hungarians. The radicals of Hungary, under the leadership of the younger Kossuth, have announced their determination to fight to the death any bargain between the Hungarian parliament and Austria in the making of which the Austrian Reichsrath had not co-operated. And the followers of Kossuth are numerous enough in the Hungarian parliament to make their word good by obstructive tactics.

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The condition of affairs in Crete just now is almost similar to that which prevails in Cuba. The cultivation of the land is neglected; industries of every kind are at a standstill, the food supply is decreasing daily and when winter comes on there will be much suffering. The Greeks are driving the Turks out of the interior and confiscating their property, following the example of the Turks when they conquered the island; the hostility between the two races, which has always existed, is becoming more pronounced than ever, and what between racial and religious animosities and the pressure of hunger, it is hard to say to what lengths both of them will go. In the face of all this the sultan simply says and does what he pleases. Both in the matter of Greece and Armenia he has learned that the concert of the powers means nothing; he has had his own way all along and he proposes to have it still. Purely personal considerations are controlling the German kaiser in his support of Turkey and the other powers are helpless to oppose him.

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It is becoming more and more evident that the war between Turkey and Greece left the defeated country in a condition bordering on abject poverty. Not only is the national treasury empty and the nation hopelessly in debt, but the people in various parts of Greece are suffering from lack of the bare necessities of life. In many places the crops have been failures, and the opening of the winter season finds thousands of Greeks fighting a hard struggle to maintain life. So widespread has the devastation become that representatives of other nations at Athens have taken steps to do what they can for the relief of the poor. It is reported that the British minister to Greece, Mr. E. H. Egerton, has been engaged in the charitable work of distributing food and clothing among the Thessalians, and it has now been decided to appeal to Europe and America to raise the sum of $100,000, with which to relieve the general distress.

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The great strike of persons engaged in engineering trades in England, Scotland and Ireland for an eight-hour day seems to be in danger of failing for want of money. The strikers have funds of their own and have been receiving large amounts from sympathizers in Germany and France, but they now call upon the public for $50,000 additional weekly. The call is described as a sign of weakness, but there may be weeks yet before the strikers knock under. Non-unionists are taking their places in large numbers. Employers are federated and declare that they cannot afford to accede to the eight-hour day and to the other demands as to overtime and the use of machinery. As to the contributions from Germany and France they are represented as a shrewd means of destroying British industry and diverting trade permanently from British shops. There has been much prosperity in the United Kingdom the last few years, and the huge strikes, with large funds to fall back on, are signs of the times.

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The marquis of Salisbury said at the lord mayor's banquet yesterday that the British policy, with respect to African exploration and subjugation, was strictly a business one, and that, while England wanted to be neighborly toward other claimants, she could not neglect her own interests. This sentiment was, of course, roundly applauded. It is to be commended as being accurate and entirely frank. The old pretense that England's methods of colonization were inspired by zeal for souls and the spread of civilization is no longer made. She is after trade for her industries and gold for her coffers, and has no disposition to hoodwink France, Germany or the other powers as to her intentions. Lord Salisbury's declaration may give the French ministry a bad quarter of an hour, but it will at least tend to clarify the situation, as it is a plain announcement that England intends to annex everything in sight and hold on to it with a bull dog tenacity.

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On December 28 Dr. Lunn will start with a party for a cruise around the British empire in commemoration of the sixtieth year of the queen's reign. The undertaking will receive the sympathetic attention of the representatives of the colonies of Great Britain in all parts of the world. The party will first land at Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus, and from thence sail to Egypt. Crossing Egypt through the Suez canal the party will touch at Aden and then proceed to Bombay, where some of the party will travel by rail overland to Calcutta, the majority going around by way of Colombo and Madras to that port. From India the vessel will proceed eastward to Burmah and Singapore, touching the Australian continent first at Brisbane. The vessel will then proceed from Queensland to Tasmania and New Zealand, and return home from the Antipodes by way of Natal and Cape Colony, calling at St. Helena, if possible. Nothing seems to have been arranged at present for a visit to Canada.

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About 100,000 Muslim pilgrims visit the sacred city of Mecca every year on the occasion of the pilgrimage, and there is very considerable traffic between Yembo and Medina, the birthplace of the prophet. It is now proposed by a London syndicate to construct a railway between Yembo, Medina and Mecca. A difficulty, however, arises not from the natural features of the country, which are exceedingly favorable for the construction of a railway, but from the peculiar rites of the Hajj, or pilgrimage, which were instituted at a time when railways were never dreamed of. It is, however, probable that a railway will be constructed from Yembo to Medina, a distance of 130 miles, thus leaving the rest of the journey to the sacred shrine to be trudged on foot.

MERRY JINGLES.

Chicago News.

Though the world owes us a living,
Only idiots expect
That the debt will e'er be canceled
Unless we hustle to collect.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

I want to be an angel,
Which game shows my good taste;
And yet, I might as well remark,
I'm not at all in haste.

Washington Star.

With cheer and with ardor each new day begins
And hope never totally lapses;
Though yesterday passes with sad "might-have-beens,"
Tomorrow is full of "perhapses."

Indianapolis Journal.

Hark! from the tomb a joyous chirk
Seems now the air to fill;
'Tis this: "Well, here we are again!
Yours truly, D. B. Hill."

Detroit Journal.

To maintain her reserve, her "Oh, Mr!"
Couldn't well help but tend to assr,
Do you think she'd exclaim
"Oh, George!"—the first name
Of the fellow who'd brazenly kr?

Chicago Post.

The tramp exclaimed—"To earn this dime
Is harrowing to my soul.
Some folks kin' jes' put in the time,
While others put in coal.

Indianapolis Journal.

A maiden in far Manistique,
It is said, did not spique for a wique.
Now who ever heard
Such a story absurd?
She was either a mute or a frique.

THE GOOD LANDLORD.

Thomas F. Porter in New York Sun.

I sing to you about a man whose memory long should last;
His name was Hiram Morethangood, he lived in Nottoofast;
And tho' to save his native land he never drew a sword,
He was what all his tenants called a mighty fine landlord.

Whene'er a tenant chanced to break a pane or two of glass,
He never used to storm and rave or murmur out "Alas!"
But he would go and buy some more, in sunshine or in rain,
Or if it was at zero, and have them set again.

No matter if in room or hall the paper should get torn,
He would not, as some landlords do, complain from night till morn;
And if the paint got scarred and soiled, the first thing he would do
Was send and have the painter come and paint the house anew.

No matter if a faucet froze or if got clogged a drain,
It made no difference to him; he never would complain,
And if a tenant short of wood should burn the cellar stairs,
He always thought it sweet delight to make such small repairs.

And if a tenant should neglect to close a swinging blind,
And it should be thrown from its place by the fierce winter wind,
And tumbling to the walk below some passer-by should kill,
He would not say one unkind word, but go and pay the bill.

And ere the morning light broke forth he from his bed would rise,
And no with thunder in his tone nor anger in his eyes,
But with a rosy shade of joy upon his manly face,
Would to the tenant go and give a full deed of the place.