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	19,844	18	19,953
3	19,700	19	19,907
4	19,738	20	19,891
5	19,710	21	20,091
6	19,793	22	20,211
7	20,101	23	20,269
8	22,929	24	20,020
9	20,599	25	20,318
10	19,816	26	20,291
11	19,873	27	20,679
12	19,808	28	20,761
13	19,933	29	20,800
14	20,029	30	20,716
15	20,929	31	20,208
16	20,086		
Total			626,353
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.

An explanation of his explanation is about due from Governor Holcomb.

The Sunday Bee will be one of the best newspapers of the season. Don't miss it.

Remember that "Patronize home industry" is just as good a guiding rule in the winter as in the summer.

The Turks only lost 308 men in the war of last spring with the Greeks. The ancient Greeks would not have called that a war.

The fact that the merchant who advertises freely in the newspapers is the merchant who does the business points its own moral.

Omaha's showing of public work in progress under the direction of the city officials will compare well with any other city of like population similarly situated.

If the loquacious members of the State Board of Transportation would produce more results and less talk, the public would be inclined to order another Thanksgiving day.

A woman lawyer of New Zealand committed suicide because she had no clients after waiting three years. If men were that impatient the legal profession might long ago have become extinct.

The brilliant work of the police in stopping the phonographs when ordered to abate slot machine gambling should be followed by the arrest of all the peanut sellers who roast their wares in rotary ovens that look something like lottery wheels.

A populist contemporary says that republican exposure of Governor Holcomb's negligence in connection with the approval of the Bartley bond will drive the party to renominating him for a third term. If this does not close up the mouths of the governor's critics nothing will.

The members of the $10,000 legislative sniffling committee may be naturally expected to resent the insinuation of their chief expert that there is $4,000 of accrued salary coming to him. The members of the committee have not yet taken their own hands off the legislative appropriation.

As yet we have not had one word of protest from the organ of the gamblers' gang against the flagrant prostitution of the police force by the detailing of men drawing money on the police payroll to report to the managers of the late fusion city campaign and do their political work at the expense of the taxpayers.

The western collegiates seem to have learned how to play foot ball, but they have not yet become artists in the after-celebration of the victory. A long-awaited and hotly contested championship game without a single college man being gathered in by the police before the dawn of morning would be an anomaly in eastern foot ball annals.

The efforts of the public library to interest the children in its books and magazines are based upon the accepted policy of all such institutions. By instilling the library habit in the children, by assisting them to read clean and instructive books, the library is working up the raw material out of which its regular patronage of later years will be built.

The editor of an Atlanta democratic paper has come out as a candidate for the democratic nomination for congress to succeed Representative Livingston. He says he stands on the Chicago platform and further is in favor of lynching negro brutes for crimes against white women and subscribes with great heartiness and enthusiasm to southern sentiment and tradition. Such a declaration may appeal to Georgia democrats, but it would mean foredoomed defeat in any northern state.

BRYAN REPUDIATES THE POPULISTS

The opposition to the retirement of the greenback is composed of two classes of people. Those who believe in the greenback as they are now, redeemable in coin, the government to have the choice of the coin, and those who believe in the greenback irredeemable. They do not agree as to the other dispositions of the greenback. The democrats, or the large majority of them, believe in the greenback as it is now, redeemable in coin. The silver republicans, as a rule, believe in the greenback as it is now, redeemable in coin. I agree with those who believe in the greenback as it is now. The populists, as a rule, believe in irredeemable greenbacks.—Bryan at St. Louis.

For the first time since he tricked the populist national convention into nominating him for the presidency upon their ticket Mr. Bryan has come out unequivocally and repudiated one of the cardinal principles of populism. Up to this time the silver trust champion has pretended that the democratic and populist parties were in substantial agreement on all of the essential doctrines of their creed and his followers have tried to make populists believe that Bryan is as good a populist as any of them. That he would have subscribed to all the populist doctrines, including that of the irredeemable greenback, had he been forced to bolt the Chicago convention by the adoption of a sound money platform, is susceptible of little doubt. But now that he thinks he sees a chance to secure a position in a reunited democratic party, he no longer feels his dependence upon his populist support and kicks away the props upon which he has been leaning.

The question is, How do the honest populists who joined the populist party because they believe in its principles like this kind of treatment at the hands of the man for whom their party has done so much? Even if they are willing to forgive the insults heaped upon Tom Watson while he was their candidate for the vice presidency, do they endorse this undisguised repudiation of populist principle? Will they continue to support with their influence and votes a man who so little appreciates their sacrifices and who asks them because he is posing as a champion of free silver to give up their deep-seated convictions on all other questions? If they accepted Bryan in 1896 in the belief that he was on the high road to complete conversion to populism, why should they keep themselves tied to him now when he proclaims publicly that he has no use for their tenets?

One other point in connection with this remarkable declaration of Mr. Bryan. As usual, he attempts deliberately to put the republicans in a false light. The republicans are by no means a unit in favor of retiring the greenbacks. On the contrary, we believe a majority of the republicans are opposed to retiring the greenbacks. The republicans, however, who are opposed to retiring the greenbacks differ from Bryan and his followers in this, that they want the greenbacks maintained as they are now, redeemable in coin, the coin to be worth 100 cents on the dollar at home and abroad, now and always, while Bryan wants them redeemed in depreciated silver dollars. Republicans stand unanimously on the plank of the republican platform that declares all the money of the country shall be maintained equal in value to and exchangeable for gold, while Bryan is confessedly engaged in an effort to bring down the value of all our currency to the value of the bullion contained in the silver dollar.

MESSAGE FORECASTS.

Forecasts of leading features of the president's annual message are made upon what seems to be trustworthy authority, indicating that Mr. McKinley is not so solicitous as was his predecessor in observing secrecy regarding his views on public questions until their submission to congress. Assuming to be correct what has been given out, the attitude of the president as to most of the matters which he will discuss will commend itself to the conservative judgment of the country.

The Cuban question, as has been expected, will be treated in an entirely conciliatory spirit. The impression that has obtained in some quarters that the president will leave the determination of this question to the judgment of congress will, it is said, not be verified, but on the contrary Mr. McKinley will distinctly recommend that no action be taken by congress in reference to it, at least until the Spanish government shall be given a fair opportunity to put its Cuban policy into effect. This is certainly the course that should be pursued. However little faith the American people may have in the success of the scheme of autonomy framed by the Sagasta ministry, it is unquestionably the duty of this government to interpose no obstacle to the effort to put that policy into effect, so long as there shall be any prospect of its being successful. This is understood to be the position of the president and it is entirely wise and sound.

It is to be regretted that this cannot be said of the attitude of the president in regard to Hawaiian annexation. There appears to be no doubt that Mr. McKinley is convinced that the United States ought to acquire those islands and has therefore become one of the most earnest advocates of annexation. The country will be very greatly interested in the reasons he shall give in justification of the acquisition of this remote territory, for it is to be presumed that the president will not advise congress on this supremely important matter without amply setting forth his reasons therefor. He must recognize the fact that the annexation of Hawaii would be such a radical departure from the traditional policy of the nation as to demand more than passing consideration at his hands—that so extraordinary a step needs to be supported by argument that will appeal to the enlightened and patriotic sentiment of the country. What will he say in defense of such a departure from national policy? How will he justify the acquisition of Hawaii against the will of a large majority of its native population? What reasons will he present in support of a scheme which can benefit, at the cost of the American people, only a few political adventurers and commercial tricksters? He cannot satisfy intelligent and conservative public opinion by reiterating the well known annexation arguments, the unsoundness and insufficiency of which have been fully shown.

In regard to the currency, it is stated that the president, while urging the necessity for reform, will not recommend any radical change at this time. It is the understanding that his sympathy with the currency reformers does not go to the extent of permanently retiring the legal tender notes and he is expected to recommend simply the repeal of the law authorizing the reissue of these notes and new legislation providing that when redeemed they shall be reissued only in exchange for gold. Secretary Sherman when in the senate submitted a proposition of this kind, which did not then meet with very great favor in congress. Whether it will fare better now is a question, though it is said to be well regarded in financial circles as a plan that would be effective in protecting the treasury gold reserve.

President McKinley's first annual message will command more general interest than any communication of a chief executive to congress in a number of years.

ANNEXATIONIST LOGIC.

The annexationists are as lame in their logic as they are deficient in the sense of political justice and moral obligation. The Baltimore American advocates the annexation of Hawaii regardless of the prejudices of the natives of the islands and says: "Did the first settlers in this country concern themselves much about the prejudices of the Indians? Did the country bother about prejudices when it took that immense southwestern territory from Mexico? Has a word ever been said about the prejudices of the Alaskans? Great Britain, France, Germany, when they find it necessary to annex territory, do not trouble themselves about the prejudices of the natives." Think of a leading American newspaper arguing in this fashion in support of a scheme for the absorption of territory to which this country cannot show the slightest claim.

We conquered the territory taken from Mexico and therefore paid for it the cost of conquest. We purchased Alaska from its rightful owner, Russia. We are not proposing to pay anything for Hawaii, except to assume obligations amounting to $4,000,000. The plan is to take that territory from the hands of a few political adventurers, regardless of the will of a majority of its people. There is neither justice nor morality nor republican principle in this. But our Baltimore contemporary cites the example of European nations that do this sort of thing as justifying such a course on our part. Is the United States, then, to emulate the countries of the old world in their greed for territorial aggrandizement? The great American statesmen of the past did not think it wise to do this and we of today may safely be guided by their judgment. It will be a serious thing for this republic when it shall follow the example of the monarchies of Europe in territorial acquisition. The American may sincerely believe that this country needs Hawaii, but its argument in justification of annexing the islands is utterly unsound and untenable. That, however, is the case with pretty much all annexation argument.

THE POOLING PROBLEM.

It appears to be understood that the attention of congress will again be directed to the pooling problem early in the session, but what is likely to be done with that interesting and important question cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty. The situation is somewhat complicated. The railways that are desirous of permission to make pooling contracts, as most of them are, will urge the passage of a bill for this purpose, but there are other railways which do not object to the unrestricted competition which the present state of the law, under the decisions of the supreme court, permits, and these are expected to exert their influence against a pooling bill. The members of the interstate commerce commission are vitally interested in the matter, because under the recent decision of the supreme court they have been practically deprived of several of their most important powers. It is thought that they will have sufficient influence in congress to prevent the passage of any pooling bill which does not restore to them the power to prescribe maximum freight rates, or which does not fortify their right to compel testimony in cases of unlawful discrimination.

The problem is so complicated and many-sided that a solution is extremely difficult and those who favor pooling express apprehension that nothing will be done unless a few of the clearest minds on the part of the railways and on the part of those who wish to subject them to restrictions get together and agree upon a compromise. The problem is likely to broaden out as it is discussed and to raise a whole series of questions regarding the policy of government supervision of railways. The disposition of the question may depend a good deal upon the decision of the supreme court in the Joint Traffic association case, which will be handed down in January. If this should be favorable to the association it will be hardly necessary to legalize pooling, but otherwise the railroads may be expected to vigorously renew their efforts for pooling legislation.

The operation of the new form of Australian ballot adopted by the late Nebraska legislature to stimulate straight party voting is clearly visible in the returns. The vote for the three candidates on the republican state ticket does not vary but 1,200 out of a total of 90,000. There is greater variation on the vote for the fusion candidates, but that is explainable by the votes of the gold democrats, who recorded themselves for Sullivan as an ex-gold democrat, but refused to support his associates on the fusion ticket.

The Iowa legislature has once favorably acted on a proposed amendment to the state constitution adding fifteen legislative districts to the state, and if this is approved by the recently elected legislature the people of the state will be given an opportunity to vote on it. The purpose of the change is to give every county of the state a representative and to prevent the possibility of some counties remaining practically not represented at all because of their inferior voting strength in the legislative districts.

Populist state officials are trying to make capital out of the fact that the allotment of temporary school funds to the various counties of Nebraska is far larger this year than during the years preceding. The reason it is larger, of course, is that with the election of a republican president and subsequent better times the lessees of school lands have been enabled not only to pay their rentals promptly, but also to pay up back rentals. Had Bryan been elected it is doubtful if any of the delinquent dues or much of the current dues would have been paid, and even if paid they would have represented only their value in depreciated silver dollars. It certainly is not the fault of the populist state officials that they have the increased school fund to distribute.

Bryan poses as the unrelenting and eternal enemy of the trusts, while at the same time he is championing the great silver mine-owners' trust, which is as dangerous to our industrial welfare as any of the other trusts. He is also trying to maintain the gigantic political trust formed under the fusion agreement of the democrats, populists and silver republicans for the purpose of ladling out among themselves the spoils of office, which is more dangerous to our social and political welfare than all of the industrial trusts.

As to the credit claimed by the organ of the gamblers' gang for cleaning out the automatic gambling machines after The Bee had been hammering them for three months, the public is quite welcome to judge for itself. The question is, however, Why did the newspaper mouthpiece of the gamblers and police commission acquiesce in slot machine debauchery for three months and then only discover that they were illegal after The Bee had forced the authorities to the point of suppressing them?

If the Chicago expert accountant makes his claim against the legislative investigation appropriation stick for payment for his services at the rate of $25 a day, he will be getting $150 for each week of six days, or $600, which is $100 a month better than the other Chicago expert who drew $500 a month from the exposition as imported high muckamuck. Chicago experts may come high, but we presume no well regulated family can do without them.

The supreme court of Ohio has recently decided against the constitutionality of a law requiring the appointive powers of the state to give preference to old soldiers in choosing men for positions in the civil service. Laws of this nature are on the statute books in many of the states and if they are unconstitutional the fact will be disappointing in many quarters. Public sentiment generally upholds laws favoring the old soldiers.

There is much complaint in the territories of New Mexico and Arizona about the president appointing to the leading territorial offices men who reside in the states. The home rulers insist that competent men are to be found in the territories who are candidates and who should be given the preference. The home rule sentiment is strong in the territories and is making itself felt at Washington.

The police board, "composed of bimetallists," has had control of the Omaha police since last March, or over eight months, and if there has been gambling of any kind going on in the city during that time the responsibility for its toleration and protection by the police rests upon the "bimetallists."

Britain's Protective System.

Globe-Democrat.

Between the years 1833 and 1895 Great Britain paid a grand total of $244,928,000 in subsidies to steamships. That is applying the protective system on the largest scale.

Information Gratis.

St. Louis Republic.

Out in Nebraska they are much worried over the past tense of the verb hoo-doo. For the information of Nebraska it may be stated that in Indiana the popular form is hoo-done and in Missouri it is hoo-did.

Some Public Land Left.

Philadelphia Record.

It appears by the report of the secretary of the interior that there are still in possession of the United States government 1,835,460,638 acres of unsettled land. This would make something more than 11,000,000 homesteads of 160 acres each. Still the earth-hungerers are not content, but cry for more land in Hawaii and Cuba.

Wealth in Iowa Banks.

Indianapolis Journal.

A consolidated statement of the state and savings banks of Iowa, just issued by the state auditor, shows an increase of about 10 per cent in the deposits in the three months from July 1 to October 1. The total deposits in 373 banks of this class on October 1 was $50,491,525, an increase of $5,048,631 since July 1. The poor people of Iowa do not seem to be growing poorer.

Can't Lose Carter.

New York Sun.

Hon. Thomas Henry Carter of Montana has been showing new signs of an intention to desert the republican party on account of its want of affection for the great white dollar, but has promised to stay once more. There are other things in the world than silver, and Mr. Carter shows his sense in remembering it. He wants to go at times, but he cannot be allowed to go. If he doesn't bring himself back, he will be yanked back by his admiring fellow republicans. He cannot be spared.

Railroads and Shippers.

Chicago Tribune.

Railway discrimination as now practiced makes and unmakes markets. Its effect is identical with the conditions that would exist in a case where merchandise had been imported at an undervaluation and thrown on the market in competition with goods on which full duty had been paid by an honest importer. Private shippers with special rates and rebates make honest competition out of the question, and honest merchants would like to see such conditions made impossible. It is an encouraging sign that railway officials have at last begun to realize the extent to which the values of the properties they manage are being menaced by rate cutting, ticket scalping and similar evils, and that in an attempt to remedy these evils they have joined forces with the reputable element which has built up the railways of the country and from whom the best and most substantial support will always come. With the doing away of the evils sought to be abolished, the transportation lines will be on a better business basis than they have ever been before. Securities will become more substantial properties because earnings of common carriers can then be predicated on a known basis.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Tammany has donated $20,000 to the poor of New York City.

New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Georgia are the only states that do not have biennial sessions of the legislature.

Democratic Boston assumed that George Fred Williams was a foot ball, and gleefully kicked him over the corporation goal by giving a plurality of 5,000 to his opponent.

The Populists of Alabama say they no longer will act with the silver democrats—that fusion is at an end there, because the silver democracy is not sincere in its advocacy of silver.

Judge Van Wyck's vote in New York county at the recent election was 144,000. Thomas F. Gilroy, in the same territory, in 1892, received 173,510. Roswell P. Flower, when candidate for governor in 1891, received in New York county 146,047 votes.

Senator Hawley contradicts the report that he will retire to private life at the close of his present term. The senator intimates his willingness to hold his seat in the United States senate as long as it is agreeable to Connecticut republicans and his health permits.

They are saying down in Maine that Colonel William A. Roberts of Biddeford, York county, would like to have the democratic nomination for congress in the First district next year, against Speaker Thomas B. Reed. If the colonel is anxious to be flattened his wishes will be gratified if he enters the race.

Ex-Senator Carlisle, when a friend just before the recent election asked him if he were going to speak in Kentucky, answered that he would if he could leave his practice, but, he added, "I must make a living, and, you see, I have got through with that $10,000,000 I made out of the bond sale, and I must hustle."

It is intimated that U. S. Grant of California will be a candidate for United States senator from that state, but whether as a republican or democrat does not seem to be known. He supported free silver a year ago, but voted, it was understood, for Bryan as the populist nominee rather than the democratic nominee.

Governor O'Ferrall, in speaking to a toast to Virginia at a public gathering in Richmond one night recently, said that he had responded to that toast twenty-five times since becoming governor and could scarcely say anything new. Then he made an admirable address, the band played "Dixie" and everybody yelled.

The term of the governor of Pennsylvania is four years and Pennsylvania is one of the states which are to elect governors in November next. New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey are the three American states which pay their governors $10,000 a year, but the terms in all three vary. New York elects its governor for two years, New Jersey for three, and Pennsylvania for four. In Pennsylvania Robert E. Pattison is once again, as he has been almost since 1882, an aspirant for the democratic nomination.

The proposition to divide the state of New York in two, separating the metropolitan and Hudson river counties from the other portions of the state, has again made its appearance. The project has in view the establishment of a new state to be called Manhattan, the population of which, it is claimed, would be larger than that of any other state in the country except Pennsylvania, while the forty-four counties remaining would continue to be known as New York, and would exceed in population all of the present states with five exceptions. The new state of Manhattan would have a territory of 9,000 square miles, and what was left of the present New York would have a territory of 40,000 square miles.

COMMERCIAL INDEPENDENCE.

New York Commercial Advertiser: The truth is, there is steady increase of industrial and commercial self-dependence in this country, under all changes of tariff. This is the natural result of complete development of our natural resources, increase of wealth and higher organization of capital and industry for production and facility of exchange.

Milwaukee Sentinel: The task imposed upon American free traders is a double burden. In the first place, they are called upon to convince the American public that the protective policy has not been a cause of that "enterprise in embarking capital" to which Mr. Ritchie has referred. Protectionists maintain that the protective policy, by insuring American capitalists against foreign competition, has led them to embark their capital, and has enabled them to build up large enterprises in which thousands of wage-earners find employment. It is for the free traders to show wherein this contention is unsound.

Kansas City Journal: "America's successful competition is due to her enterprise in embarking capital, but is yet more due to the freedom her manufacturers enjoy in employing the best machinery and working in the most economical manner, untrammeled by the restrictions which have hampered manufacturers here." These are are the words of Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, president of London's Board of Trade, uttered in an address before the Chamber of Commerce at Croydon, Tuesday. Mr. Ritchie's theme was the decline of British exports, and he pointed out the multiplication of American contracts in Great Britain, continental Europe, Egypt and Japan, which engagements, he declared, should have been made by British manufacturers.

New York Mail and Express: The present point lies in the public appeal of the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs on Saturday to all the powers to combine for a commercial defense against "the destructive competition which transoceanic countries are carrying on"—a competition which "requires prompt and thorough counteracting measures if the vital interests of the peoples of Europe are not to be gravely compromised." Whether this official utterance be regarded as merely another isolated ebullition of national feeling, or as the initiatory indication of an international league in opposition to American prosperity, the United States can afford not only to accept it as proof of the republican party's contention, but to view it with equanimity. It is altogether likely that a European boycott of our products would be a strong reminder of the historic gentleman who cut off his nose to spite his face.

WHAT RAILROAD EARNINGS SHOW.

Proof of Business Activity All Along the Lines.

Chicago Post.

If additional evidence were really needed to remove the professed doubts of the flatists as to the distinct improvement in the business situation, it could easily be found in the statistics of railroad earnings. No one can question the statement that the railroad industry is the most trustworthy barometer of industrial conditions. There can be no increase in the business done by the transportation agencies if the farmers and manufacturers and merchants of the country do not make greater demands upon their working capacity. The railroads have suffered severely from the protracted period of depression, but the general recovery is reflected in their reports for the last six months.

The railroad that does not exhibit an increase of gross and net earnings is the exception. While agricultural prosperity is the chief factor, manufacturing industries have contributed a very fair share. The railroad managers agree that there has been a revival all along the line. Comparing the earnings of this year with corresponding periods of last year, every month since June shows a notable improvement. Here is a table giving the increase for the last three months:

Burlington railroad	$2,279,157
Pennsylvania	2,078,900
Southern Pacific	1,884,930
Santa Fe	1,377,581
Illinois Central	1,306,417
Canadian Pacific	1,165,966
Union Pacific	1,140,240
Erie	1,129,952

In September the gross earnings of all the roads reporting amounted to nearly 15 per cent, and the net earnings to over 24 per cent. The record for November is not made up, but the gains for the second week of the month are remarkable enough to justify the brightest anticipations. The complaint has been everywhere that there was a shortage of cars. In short, the business and the earnings of the great carrying agencies of the country are not only better than at any previous time since 1892, but there is every reason to believe that even the record of that memorable year will be eclipsed. Yet there are politicians and agitators who mockingly ask where the good times are and what good has resulted from the restoration of confidence and credit!

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

A few years ago any European power would have thought less of seizing a convenient bay on the coast of Japan than of doing the same thing in Chinese territory. Germany might have been willing to use such high-handed means of punishing China for the murder of two German missionaries as that which she has actually employed, but the use of force would have been quite as probable in dealing with Japan, under like conditions. Now the case is altogether different. It is quite certain that no great power of Europe would readily take possession of any Japanese territory or land troops on Japanese soil without permission. Such an act might mean war, and war with Japan is not regarded anywhere as a joke. So comparatively small numbers, strengthened by a progressive spirit and intense national pride and patriotism, are enough to far outweigh immense masses of unprogressive and inert subjects of an ancient empire like China in securing the common rights of independence and respectful treatment from powers of the first rank.

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When all the details of the Egyptian occupation of Kassala have been arranged it will become necessary to settle the future frontier between the Italian colony and the Egyptian Sudan. According to the Anglo-Italian convention signed in Rome on April 15, 1891, by Lord Dufferin and the Marquis di Rudini the line of demarcation between the English and Italian spheres of influence in the Upper Nile basin started from the point where the 35th meridian east of Greenwich intersects the Blue Nile, and finally crossed the river Gaseh at Ambarab, twenty miles above Kassala. From Ambarab as far as the 14th degree north latitude the frontier was marked by the 37th degree east longitude, and finally reached the Red sea at Ras Kasar, leaving Kassala outside the Italian sphere of influence. A special protocol accorded to Italy the right to occupy the place should the exigencies of Erythrean defense demand it. It was, however, understood that Egyptian suzerainty should remain unimpaired, that the Egyptian government might lay claim to Kassala whenever it should be in a position to maintain order there, and that the zone of the Italian occupation should not extend beyond certain specified limits. The boundary question, therefore, ought not to present much difficulty. It is currently reported that the Emperor Menelik not only wished Italy to retain Kassala, but to occupy the province of Kedaref to the south, to forestall any Anglo-Egyptian movement in that direction.

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The settlement of the celebrated Delagoa Bay railway case by the Swiss tribunal of arbitration closes a chapter in African history in which Portuguese cupidity and Boer intrigue played prominent parts, but overreached themselves. By the award of the $9,000,000 to the McMurdo interests, and the English bondholders the Portuguese government is called to sharp account. Colonel Edward McMurdo, an American, got his concession for the road from Delagoa Bay to the Transvaal frontier in 1883, organized an English company in 1887, but lost all, as Portugal, on a mere pretext, seized the road in 1889. On behalf of Colonel McMurdo's widow the United States government and the English government on behalf of the English bondholders, forced Portugal to submit the combined claim for $9,000,000 to arbitration. As Portugal is bankrupt it cannot pay this money, and the only way out of the difficulty is either the farming out of the Delagoa Bay customs, or the turning of the road over to England, since by the treaty of 1891 Portugal cannot sell or lease the line without first offering it to England. The effect of the decision, which is a just but long delayed reparation, will be to increase Great Britain's grip on South Africa.

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It has been semi-officially announced that upon the reassembling of the Prussian Diet a very important bill, voting a further credit of 100,000,000 marks for buying out Polish proprietors in the provinces of Posen and West Prussia, will be submitted to the Chamber. The first credit which was voted for this purpose in 1886 was likewise to the amount of 100,000,000 marks, and of this sum 89,000,000 marks had been expended up to April 1, 1896. The tolerant policy which Prussia followed toward the German Poles during the chancellorship of Count von Caprivi has been reversed in recent years, but this new measure comes unexpectedly, and there is considerable speculation as to the national or international significance of the setting aside of so large a sum for the expropriation of the present Polish proprietors and the substitution of German settlers. The Prussian radicals are already objecting that the form of the proposed vote is unconstitutional, since it involves a grant of money in advance for a series of years, while the constitution prescribes that the annual income and expenditure should be submitted to the Chamber in the yearly estimates.

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Inasmuch as the German emperor has interested himself in the Dreyfus case to the extent of declaring on his honor as a man that the condemned officer did not betray the secrets of France to Germany, it is difficult to see how the French government can refuse to reopen the affair without reflecting upon the veracity and good faith of a reigning sovereign. The emperor's utterance undoubtedly springs from a sincere belief that Dreyfus is innocent and is animated by a kindly desire to relieve that unfortunate man from a fate which is worse than death. It is impossible that France should ignore this new and important factor in the affair. To do so would be an open affront to the emperor, and it would immediately increase the grave difficulties which the French government has already encountered in dealing with the case.

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Germany, or at least German business interests, backed by the German government, is incidentally injured by the sudden pause which Russia has given to Turkey's ambitious naval program. Germany, for a fourth part of the Grecian war indemnity coming to Turkey, has offered to furnish equipment for the proposed new Turkish fleet, and was prepared to lend other substantial aid in furtherance of the Turkish plans. Russia, by her threat to foreclose her heavy lien on Turkey's exchequer if the latter should proceed with the improvement of her armament, has momentarily disturbed there Turco-Germanic negotiations, and at the same time has given Turkey to understand that the ancient debt will be held over Turkey for disciplinary purposes at Russia's pleasure.

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The Czar has likewise announced his intention of extending the Zemstwos, or provincial and communal councils, to the western provinces of Russia, which is equivalent to a grant of local autonomy. In fact the whole of the European portion of the Russian empire is about to be placed on the same administrative footing, and all the harsh restrictions enacted for the purpose of punishing the Polish and German provinces of the empire for their alleged want of loyalty to the Czar, are about to be repealed. The Emperor is also taking steps for extending the rights and prerogatives of the municipalities of the various great towns and cities, being of the opinion that those which they now enjoy are no longer commensurate with the requirements of the present day or with their increased development.

A MONUMENT FOR SALE.

Field's Tribute to Andre to Be Auctioned for Delinquent Taxes.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

Cyrus Field and John Andre—let us not doubt—have long since met. We may well hope that neither will feel badly over the coming removal, at the hands of a prosaic tax collector, of the beautiful monument erected by the one to the memory of the other. During Mr. Field's life the monument was twice blown up with dynamite and partly destroyed. He restored it each time and then the indignant patriots of Rockland county let it alone. But the mounment and its site remained Mr. Field's private property, as the village and the county would never accept it. Since his death the taxes on it have not been paid and now it appears that the tax collector's hammer is mightier that the dynamite bomb.

There is a lesson in this incident for millionaires who are fond of erecting monuments. Let them remember that public monuments are supposed to express the feelings of the public. There is not much use in erecting monuments to honor one whom the people do not care to honor. Mr. Field's enthusiasm for the stainless young British gentleman who died bravely and calmly in the service of the king was a generous and admirable sentiment. Mr. Field was quite right that it was no derogation of our American spirit to recognize the good qualities of our foe. At the same time it was hardly wonderful that the people, whose ancestors had seen Andre hanged by order of George Washington, could not divest themselves from the idea that to let a monument to him stand would be a vindication of him, if not a reflection on Washington for hanging him. Anyway, the tax collector is nailing up his notices. Unless some one turns up who sympathizes with Mr. Field's ideas enough to pay the tax bill the monument will go and we fancy it can be spared.

MIRTHFUL JINGLES.

Detroit Journal.

When woman chafed beneath her yoke,
Then sympathetic genius went
And got her up the chafing-dish—
But is she any more content?

Washington Star.

These horns of plenty always come
In sizes, you must own,
Some get a small tin horn and some
Possess a large trombone.

Chicago Record.

She sits by the fitful flame in the grate—
Once, twice, or thrice a week
By the flame on the sofa, yonder—
He's somewhat fitful, eke.

Indianapolis Journal.

"Variety's the spice of life,"
You cannot rearrange it
Even a hundred-dollar bill
Is no good till you change it.

Puck.

She "finished" abroad with eclat,
And where her untutored mammat
Would simply have said,
"Good evening," this maid
Didn't murmur a thing but "Bung swat."

Detroit Journal.

She answered him firmly, "No, Jno!"
And the truth then at last seemed to dno,
On his mind, "Yes, ah, yes,
He was off, more or less,
While she was decidedly no.

Chicago Post.

In Balaam's day the ass seemed wise
When he to speak was heard,
But now the prodigy's the ass
Who doesn't say a word.

SONG TO THE MEN WHO LOSE.

Boston Traveler.

Here's to the men who lose!
What though their work be o'er so nobly planned,
And watched with zealous care,
No glorious halo crowns their efforts grand;
Contempt is failure's share.

Here's to the men who lose!
If triumph's easy smile our struggles greet,
Courage is easy then;
The king is he who, after fierce defeat,
Can up and fight again.

Here's to the men who lose!
The ready plaudits of a fawning world
Ring sweet in victor's ears;
The vanquished banners never are unfurled—
For them there sound no cheers.

Here's to the men who lose!
The touchstone of true worth is not success,
There is a higher test—
Though fate may darkly frown, onward to press,
And bravely do one's best.

Here's to the men who lose!
It is the vanquished's praises that I sing,
And this is the toast I choose:
"A hard-fought failure is a noble thing!
Here's to the men who lose."

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