THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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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 June, 1899, was as follows:

1	24,300	16	25,100
2	24,700	17	25,560
3	25,170	18	27,140
4	24,970	19	25,020
5	25,230	20	25,000
6	24,790	21	24,940
7	25,830	22	25,450
8	25,800	23	24,990
9	24,940	24	25,200
10	26,231	25	27,080
11	24,965	26	25,170
12	25,300	27	25,220
13	24,850	28	25,160
14	25,150	29	25,240
15	24,960	30	25,070

Total	758,526
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Net daily average	24,939

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1899.
(Seal) L. E. BOYLE, Notary Public.

Parties Leaving for the Summer.

Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office, in person or by mail.

The address will be changed as often as desired.

Even the reform school boys in South Dakota object to popocratic rule.

Bryan says he stands just where he did three years ago—on the outside of the White House fence.

The harmony between the Herdmanites and populists of Douglas county has reached the zero point in a liquid air thermometer.

Another crime in sight. Arrangements are being made to establish the gold standard in that last stronghold of the silverites—India.

The campaign in Nebraska will not be very long this year, but the republican orchestra will give the popocrats all the music they want while it lasts.

Judge Powell has suddenly become a second Daniel in the eyes of the Herdmanite mouth organ. But if the judge should happen to be renominated he will be lampooned as a judicial nonentity.

State Auditor Cornell was not invited to the governor's little private dinner when the new executive mansion was dedicated. Just at present the auditor is not sitting at the governor's right hand.

Telephones have just been introduced into Clay county, Kentucky, the scene of the Baker-Howard feud. They should be a great convenience to people who do not dare to go out of doors at night for fear of being murdered.

The three-ringed state convention should be moved out on the prairie instead of to Lincoln. There are no halls in the capital city of sufficient capacity to accommodate all the varieties of harmony that will be present.

The Fakery has discovered that the contest instituted by Winter against Shields originated in the cunning brain of Rosewater. In this respect the Fakery is as correct and truthful as it is in everything it says concerning the same individual.

Some of the democrats swear they will never swallow Holcomb as a candidate for supreme judge. A tight grip on the nose is likely to make them swallow the bitter pill, though there may be doubts as to whether it will aid the political digestion.

Judge Gordon's leniency toward petty criminals leaves the police department no alternative but to make life a burden for the vagabonds who cumber our streets. With any kind of co-operation on the part of the police judge the city could soon be cleared of these migratory outcasts.

State Treasurer Meserve is more than willing the governor and auditor should settle their differences without any interference from him. The deposit of insurance securities with the treasurer would increase the official bond of that officer, and guarantee company bonds cost money.

Mayor Jones of Toledo says he is not a candidate for governor of Ohio, but is satisfied to retain his present position, where he has all the trouble one man can comfortably dispose of. The mayor need not be alarmed over the burdens of the gubernatorial office, as there is no probability he will ever be called upon to shoulder them.

The Uitlanders are not satisfied with the concessions granted them by the Transvaal. The Boers could easily settle the whole matter by turning the country over to the Uitlanders, and if they will follow this up by moving on as they did once before and develop a wilderness they can live in peace—until they have brought the country to a condition making it worth England's while to gobble it up.

REORGANIZATION OR FAILURE.

A great many people in this city are directly concerned financially and otherwise in the success or failure of the Greater America Exposition. So is The Bee. Everything that promotes the growth and prosperity of Omaha tends to benefit its newspapers as well as all other established institutions. But the progress and welfare of Omaha cannot be promoted by any enterprise that depends upon deception, false pretense and moral depravity for its success.

When the Greater America Exposition was projected its purpose as heralded abroad and at home was to exhibit to the American people the natural products and resources of the new possessions. In view of the universal popular interest in the newly-annexed territory and its people the success of the project was assured from every point of view, providing the projectors kept faith with the people who contributed to its treasury, either in stock subscriptions, stock donations or gate money. It was apparent from the outset that the only way to secure exhibits from Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines was either by co-operation of the government or by purchase. The failure of congress to give recognition to this exposition left no alternative but the procuring of exhibits by private enterprise. Acting upon this conviction the Board of Directors ordered the executive committee to expend not less than $100,000 for colonial exhibits and to utilize the buildings for making them representative of the insular possessions. But the executive committee overruled the board and up to this time not one dollar has been paid out for any colonial article for exhibition in the main buildings of the exposition.

And this accounts for the heavy frost in the middle of July. Whatever pretense the managers may advance for refusing to raise the necessary $100,000 there is not a scintilla of doubt that that amount could have been raised had the executive committee seen fit to follow out instructions and conduct the enterprise with an honest intent. Instead of this the dominant trio in the committee organized what railroaders would call a Credit Mobilier construction ring and went about to scuttle the main show for the profit of the side shows in which they are chief owners. Starting out upon the theory that an exhibition of colonial products and people in the main exposition buildings around the lagoon would cut into the profits of the Midway they organized a show upon Midway lines with little or nothing under the main tent. With rank hypocrisy their bombastic chief spokesman at the opening charged their failure to redeem the promises of the showbills and advertisements to the red tape of the government when he must have known that the government had furnished free transportation at the solicitation of the editor of The Bee for a purchasing agent to go to the Philippines, whom the Midway ring in the executive committee declined to send because they did not want to pay a dollar for any Philippine exhibit outside of the Midway.

In a nutshell the present exposition has fallen flat because it was scuttled for private gain by its chief managers. The only way out of the quagmire is by reorganization. New men must be placed at the helm, with a competent general manager or director general to supervise the exposition grounds and buildings. The exhibits now on the grounds must be reclassified and installed in their proper place under direction of expert exhibits men. Exhibits should be procured to fill the vacant buildings and vacant spaces in buildings partially filled, and these exhibits should be creditable and attractive. The promised colonial exhibits must either be procured or all pretense of a colonial exhibit outside of the Midway dropped from the showbills. People engaged in the show business must keep faith and give 50 cents worth of pleasure for every half dollar collected at the gates.

A traveling show that remains in a town only one day may make money for a season by fakes, but an exhibition that is subject to the searchlight of publicity for four months cannot survive unless it redeems every promise it makes.

LAST YEAR AND THIS YEAR.

A lie will travel seven leagues while truth is putting on his boots, and fakirs can fabricate more lies in a minute than truthful men can contradict in a month of Sundays. The official fakir organ asserts that this year's exposition excels that of last year in every respect. Let us see.

Last year every exposition building was filled with the products of American industry—from the farm, forest, orchard, factory, mill and mine. Not a single one of the ten exposition buildings constructed for last year's exposition has been enlarged and not a single new building has been erected this year. On the contrary the largest of the exposition buildings of 1898—the transportation and agricultural machinery building—covering an area of 160,000 square feet, has been abandoned and remains vacant. The Apiary and Dairy buildings of 1898 have been turned into a beer garden concession.

Last year the Agricultural building was filled with choice agricultural products from sixteen states and territories. This year that building is practically vacant up to this time, and when all the promised exhibits materialize by the middle of September they will represent about twenty out of the ninety counties in the state of Nebraska.

Last year every foot of space in the Fine Arts building was covered with a fair representation of art. This year half of the Art building is vacant and the other half only partially filled.

Last year the Mines building contained the richest and most complete mining exhibit ever seen in any exposition in the United States. This year's mining exhibit consists of the remnants of iron ore and coal left over from last year's exhibit by exhibitors who did not consider it worth the cost of hauling from the grounds. To be sure the Mines building of 1898 has been converted into the Greater America Colonial Exhibits building, but up to this time the colonial exhibit consists of half a dozen show cases filled with stuffed birds and a few specimen stuffed reptiles and animals collected in the Philippines some years ago by the Minnesota university for its natural history museum. Further comparison might be as odious as it is superfluous.

THE TRANSVAAL CONCESSIONS.

According to the latest information the situation in the Transvaal is still somewhat acute, though the danger of very serious trouble between the Boer government and Great Britain is much less than it appeared to be two weeks ago. It is stated that the concessions offered by President Kruger, who has to some extent yielded to the persuasions of representatives of the Cape Colony and the Orange Free State, are not satisfactory to the Uitlanders and it remains to be seen whether the British government will side with the latter.

The plan of franchise reform assented to by President Kruger and which will probably be ratified by the Transvaal legislature provides for the immediate enfranchisement of all Uitlanders who have lived in the Transvaal since before 1890, all others to be enfranchised after a residence of seven years. The first provision is in accordance with the demand of the British commissioner, while the second makes the period of residence two years longer than was suggested by the commissioner. The proposed plan is a compromise, in which the Boer government yields quite as much or more than the British. Other provisions are that the franchise is to be absolute and that those receiving it will not be compelled to renounce allegiance to Great Britain, President Kruger having yielded in both respects.

The plan is, on the whole, a reasonable one and the Uitlanders will lose much of the sympathy that has been aroused in their behalf if they seriously oppose it. It is not probable that the Boer government will make any further concessions.

PENSION ADMINISTRATION.

We noted, a short time ago, the manifestations of dissatisfaction in the Grand Army of the Republic with the administration of the pension bureau, particular reference being made at that time to the action of the New York state encampment in adopting a resolution expressing its disapprobation of the way in which the bureau is administered and calling for the removal of the commissioner, Hon. H. Clay Evans. Since then a number of Grand Army posts in Kansas have joined in the attack on the commissioner of pensions, peremptorily demanding his removal, and there is a strong feeling of opposition to him among the union veterans of Nebraska.

Tomorrow a committee of the Grand Army, with the commander-in-chief at its head, will enter upon an investigation, at the request of Commissioner Evans, of pension administration and pending the report of this committee the members of the Grand Army will of course cease their criticisms. Meantime it may be noted that there is some strong testimony in behalf of the commissioner of pensions. The union soldiers have no more devoted and zealous friend than the next speaker of the house of representatives, Colonel Henderson. Until recently he had found fault with pension administration under the present commissioner, but a personal investigation produced a change of opinion. To Iowa veterans Colonel Henderson said a few weeks ago that under Evans more pensions had been granted the past year than in any previous year since 1893 and he added with characteristic candor: "I want to publicly acknowledge the great wrong I have done H. Clay Evans. Boys, he is your friend and the friend of the old soldiers everywhere." Why should he not be, having himself been a union soldier and made an honorable record. Moreover, there is no better friend of the ex-union soldiers than President McKinley and the fact that he approves the policy and practice of the pension bureau should be sufficient assurance to the veterans that their interests are being properly cared for.

The fact probably is that this agitation against the commissioner of pensions is largely due to pension attorneys and claim agents whose hostility he has incurred. In a letter to a member of congress published some two months ago Commissioner Evans said: "I have endeavored to afford claimants who are not represented by attorneys every facility for the prosecution of their claims and have often found it necessary to take action which the attorneys do not like, and as a result they appear to have organized a systematic attack upon the bureau from all directions, thereby endeavoring to create a sentiment of hostility among the soldiers to the administration of the pension bureau, when, as a matter of fact, all the officers and clerks are putting forth their best efforts to adjudicate claims justly and speedily and in conformity with the law as it exists."

As we said in a previous reference to this matter, the general public has a very large interest in pension administration, which makes a greater demand upon the financial resources of the government than any other branch of the public service. The people desire that the pension bureau shall be justly and honestly administered—that the law shall be faithfully and impartially executed. The investigation by the Grand Army committee will undoubtedly show whether this is being done and we confidently anticipate a vindication of Commissioner Evans.

Within the last few days several disastrous accidents have occurred in various cities by the explosion of gasoline and other explosives. Such accidents are liable to occur in Omaha any hour of the day or night. While some of these disasters cannot be averted by anything that may be done, most of them can be prevented by systematic inspection of the premises where petroleum, gasoline, gunpowder and other explosives are stored and by frequent inspections and tests that will exclude from general use such as are extra hazardous. While we have state inspection of illuminating oils everybody knows that that inspection is a farce so long as it is conducted exclusively by Charley Fanning and politicians of his stripe.

The popocratic state officials have notified the senate investigating committee that it cannot camp in the building or play on the grass on the capitol lawn. If everything is all right in the state offices the men who hold them have everything to gain and nothing to lose by the most searching investigation. There could be no better campaign rallying cry than that a committee of the legislature had made an investigation and after being given access to every book and official paper could find nothing against them. The very fact that the privilege of examining the books and papers is denied is the best evidence in the world that they contain things which the popocratic office holders do not want the public to know.

The United States has refused to arbitrate the damage claims of Hungarians killed in the Hazleton, Pa., riots. Opinions differ considerably as to the justice of the court's decision, but inasmuch as the trial of the men responsible for their death resulted in a verdict justifying the shooting on the ground that the dead men were engaged in violating the law when killed, the United States authorities are not in position to take any step that could be construed into an acknowledgement of liability.

The state of Iowa is out of debt and has close to a half a million dollars in the treasury. Only a few years ago the state had a floating debt of considerable proportions, due to extravagant appropriations. The legislature plugged up the leak and the cash balance is the result. Another fruitful cause of this result is the economic administration of state institutions by the Board of Control. Nebraska might profit by a study and application of the methods of this board.

Prosperity helps the churches as well as other institutions. Congregations in this city which found it expedient to get along with vacant pulpits are now taking on a new lease of life, having called ministers to lead them and having arranged for erecting new edifices and burnishing up the old ones. Looking backward, experience tells us that hard times, like lightning, affect the churches as well as other material things.

Admiral Dewey is to be presented with a sword, the gift of the nation, when he returns, the ceremony to be conducted on the steps of the capitol. That is not all the people will do to him when he comes home. A man with less good sense than the admiral would be likely to be carried off his feet by the reception which will be accorded him.

Even Minus the Glory.
Chicago Times-Herald.

Admiral Dewey's salary is $37.50 a day. Some people would be willing to pay their own house rent if they had that kind of an income.

The Pity of It.
Philadelphia Times.

It's said that the women at the shore are at the old cry of not enough men. It's certainly a pity crying should go on where there's already so much salt water.

Nothing Less Will Satisfy.
Baltimore American.

The Columbia showed three minutes' worth of heels to Defender. It now remains for her to repeat the dose on the Shamrock. Then national pride will be satisfied.

He Had No Megaphone.
Washington Post.

One of the heroes who engaged in the deadly work of cutting the cables at Cienfuegos at the beginning of the war is dead. He didn't run for office or write a book, and his name was Willard Ellenberg.

How Times Have Changed.
Minneapolis Tribune.

Old-timers in South Dakota when they recall the days of 2 and 3 and 5 per cent a month must smile grimly when they read of the banks of the state refusing to receive deposits and eager to loan money at 5 and 6 per cent a year.

Klondike's Weary Pilgrims.
Philadelphia Record.

Of the 9,246 men who departed from Seattle for the Klondike during the past six months 5,399 have already returned, and nearly all of them have come back empty handed. They have learned that gold hunting is about as much an affair of chance as a lottery, and have paid dearly enough for the information.

Faithful Unto Death.
New York Tribune.

The free silverites should do honor to Mr. Moreton Frewen as their most consistent and obstinate foreign supporter. Though the cause is a sinking ship, he is no rat to scuttle away from it, but will ride the waves above it as a bubble when it goes down, buoyed up by the emptiness of his creed and iridescent with his loyalty to it.

Free Speech for Professors.
Chicago Record.

Of course college professors, like other human beings, sometimes say foolish things. The right of free speech means the right to speak nonsense when the speaker has no sensible views to impart. Little harm is done thereby. The foolish and the untrue pass away, and the truth remains. Let the college professors go on speaking their minds, without other restriction than that which their own sense of propriety imposes, and the people will soon come to understand, if they do not now, that the speakers are giving their own views, and not those of the universities with which they may be connected.

Sample of Machine Poetry.
Chicago Chronicle.

Painfully does Mr. Alfred Austin, poet laureate of England, toil at his dreary task of turning out verse at command, but obviously without inspiration. His effort in commemoration of the sixty-first anniversary of the queen's coronation is even more listless than was the birthday ode. A few lines give an idea of the whole:

The dew was on the summer lawn,
The birds were blithe, the woods were green,
When forth there came, as fresh as dawn,
A maiden with majestic mien.
They girt a crown about her brow,
They placed a scepter in her hand,
And loud rang out a nation's vow,
"God guard the lady of the land."

There is nothing to it save mechanical harmony—no sentiment, no breath of the divine afflatus. It is absolutely machine-made. The "Poet's Corner" of an American weekly will produce better verse fifty-two times a year. Mr. Austin can versify creditably when the mood is upon him, but it is evident that his Pegasus refuses to be hitched to the royal chariot.

GLIMPSES OF FUSION POLITICS.

Kearney Hub (rep.): It behooves those people at the State Industrial school who have not made their peace with Governor Poynter to keep their lamps trimmed and burning, for they know not the day nor the hour when his official scimetar will leave them headless.

Beatrice Democrat: Judge Broady's name has been mentioned by some of the democratic papers as an available candidate for supreme judge on the fusion ticket. The judge was recently interviewed by the Falls City News and declares that he is not, nor will he be a candidate this fall. There is no questioning the availability or the fitness of the man. However, it is said that ex-Governor Holcomb is slated for that nomination.

North Platte Tribune (rep.): Down in the east part of the state it is the prevailing opinion that Judge Neville will be the fusion nominee for congress in this district. This opinion is based on the fact that Neville is part and parcel of the fusion "machine," and it has been demonstrated in the past that the "machine" is mightier than the "common people." But if Judge Neville is nominated he will go down to defeat; so will any other fusion nominee. The sand hill populists are no longer fusionists; Brother Stebbins is doing lots of missionary work.

Greeley Leader (rep.): General Barry came up from Lincoln on Friday evening to be present at the meeting of the "combination" central committee. We taxed the general with the imputation that he was to run for congress in the "Big Sixth," and he didn't deny the soft impeachment, and he looked as though stranger things might happen. We don't know how tired the people of the Sixth district will have to get before they actually begin to "reform," but it really seems as though the average citizen was weary enough to take a rest after six or seven years of the Kem and Greene regime. If they haven't gotten enough yet, we had certainly rather have the general than Mike Harrington or Neville. But we will suggest to General P. H. that timely rains are falling, and Moses is liable to come down from the north and lead the people of the big Sixth out of the wilderness and it would be just as well to let Mike, or Bill, or even Si, have the nomination, and stick to the National Guard another year. There'll be less expense and disappointment at the end.

Central City Nonpariel (rep.): Auditor Cornell has refused to turn over the state insurance department to the governor in pursuance with the provisions of the new law which went into effect July 1. When the full extent of the outrageous mismanagement and disgraceful hold-ups practiced by Auditor Cornell and his insurance deputies were confirmed, the legislature passed a law placing the insurance department under the governor's management. But it seems Cornell is going to hold onto this rich perquisite as long as possible, and now thinks the law is unconstitutional and wants the courts to wrangle over it a year or so. In the meantime he will continue to reap a harvest from the insurance department as in the past. Cornell is certainly entitled to the medal for nerve. After the disgraceful steals were shown up by the legislative investigation it was supposed Cornell would resign, but he did nothing of the kind, and even now has the astonishing gall to refuse to give up the insurance department, which has been so disgracefully mismanaged under his administration. He should have been impeached, but the legislature to save time and expense, simply took the insurance department from his custody. Cornell deserves the state medal for nerve.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Not for seventeen years has the Postoffice department come so near to being self-supporting as this year.

Dr. Richard J. Gatling of gun fame says that the secret of his success was perseverance. "Above all," he says, "a young man should keep himself busy."

Major General Otis sends a cablegram to his wife regularly on the 1st and 15th of each month. It is to be hoped that these dispatches at least escape the censor.

It is not generally known that Captain Sigsbee, late of the Maine, is the inventor of a deep-sea sounding machine, for which he got medals from Prussia and England. He also invented an ingenious parallel ruler for mechanical drawing.

Said General O. O. Howard at the Bowdoin commencement dinner the other day: "You may ask me what made me a military man. I don't know, but I think it may be because my uncle wanted me to go to West Point in place of his son, who had too narrow a chest."

A statue of the late United States Senator Zebulon B. Vance is to be placed at the eastern entrance to Capitol square, Raleigh, N. C., opposite the monument to the confederate dead. The state legislature appropriated $5,000 for it and private citizens added $3,000 to the amount.

Georg Brandes, the Danish critic, tells how Ibsen was once loud in his praise of Russia. "A splendid country!" he said. "Think of all the grand oppression they have! Only think of all the glorious love of liberty it engenders! Russia is one of the few countries in the world where men still love liberty and make sacrifices for it."

STOCK JOBBING PATRIOTISM.

Motive of Pressure Brought to Bear on President Kruger.
London Truth.

The truth is this. The British Outlanders in the Transvaal go there to make money. As very few of them have any intention to remain when they have made it, the question of the franchise after a residence of five or seven years is a matter of very secondary importance to them. The agitation for votes is engineered by the financiers who are the leaders of the gold industry. They would be glad to have the government of the country in their hands, but their main aim is to attract attention to the Transvaal, with a view to making money on the stock exchange. Fluctuations in the price of their mining shares suit them. They own newspapers in the Transvaal and at the Cape. They control many newspaper correspondents who send home news. They bribe right and left. Half of their money has been made by getting up "crises." Then they buy shares. So soon as they have got them the crisis calms down, the shares go up, and they sell them at a profit. The "grievances" of the Outlanders are used by them to feather their own nests. The richer these cosmopolitans become by these means, the greater is their greed for more wealth. Patriotism, it has been said, is the last refuge of a scoundrel. It has become, under the skillful manipulation, not the refuge, but the fortress of South African millionaires. Their real field of battle is in Throgmorton street. The Transvaal has been guaranteed absolute autonomy in its domestic affairs. Left alone, the burghers and the Outlanders would by the mere force of circumstances settle down harmoniously in a few years.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

Significant Sentiments Attributed to Admiral Dewey and General Otis.

Rev. Clay MacCauley, a minister of the Unitarian denomination stationed at Tokyo, Japan, writes to the Boston Transcript, under date of June 3, a remarkable letter on the Philippine question. It occupies four columns in the Transcript and deals with events and incidents leading up to the insurrection of the natives. Some of the assertions made by the writer, particularly the sentiments attributed to Admiral Dewey and Major General Otis, are bitterly denounced by the imperialistic press as base fabrications.

Rev. MacCauley is an American missionary, a republican in politics, a union soldier in the civil war and for a time, after the battle of Chancellorsville, was confined in the notorious Libby prison. He went to Manila from his station in Japan last December, "not to investigate the situation," as he says, "but for his health, believing a sea voyage would be beneficial, and remained at Manila until the last week in January. Furthermore, he declares, he cordially approved of the humanitarian principles that prompted the war with Spain and also believed, before seeing, that annexation of the Philippines would contribute to the honor and glory of the United States. But his stay in Manila, the unmistakable trend of events, the scenes witnessed, the conversations had with army and navy officers, convinced him that the United States was on the threshold of troublous times in the islands, the responsibility for which he attributes to the lack of a definite policy. Events since then justified his conclusions.

"For a long time," writes Mr. MacCauley, "I could not believe that the distastrous drift of events was known to the Washington authorities. I was inclined to lay the responsibility for the increasing perils upon the military commander directly in charge. I still think that General Otis, conscientious, faithful administrator and brave soldier that he is, was not as tactful as one should have been in his dealings with Aguinaldo and his followers. A commander temperamently more like the president himself would probably have avoided much that hastened the grave alienations between Filipinos and Americans.

"Yet, now it seems clear to me that General Otis did his work, in the main, in literal obedience to his superiors in America; that there it was assumed that the whole right and duty concerning the future disposition and control of the Philippine islands lay in the wishes and will of the United States; that what the Filipinos themselves might wish need not be taken into the account in formulating plans for their government."

Mr. MacCauley says that on January 6, two days after the issuing of the proclamation of President McKinley from the "office of the military governor of the Philippine Islands," he had a talk with General Otis.

"Among other things," says Mr. MacCauley, "General Otis expressed regret that there was not a better knowledge of the situation among the Washington legislators than there seemed to be. And he impressed me deeply by his declaration: 'I was ordered to this post from San Francisco. I did not believe in the annexation of these islands when I came here, nor do I believe in their annexation now.'

"General Otis has done his duty without wavering all through the terrible months since the struggle began, yet I often now think of our Philippine commander—the careworn, anxious man I saw in January last—as doing his present duty without the inspiration that should make his burden light. Of course, I speak, thinking only of what General Otis believed at the time we had our talk."

"I also had the privilege of conversation with Admiral Dewey. I violate no confidence in repeating some things he also said to me. I tell of these things that friends and the public generally may understand why I have been pleading so earnestly for the Filipinos and for the preservation of what I believe to be that which most honors our country among the world's nations.

"In talking with Admiral Dewey I went even so far as to say that I belived the people of the United States would support him were he to take some immediate initiative to prevent the threatening struggle. I shall not repeat his answer at length, but this much I can truthfully say:

"Dewey spoke much of his concern over the turn affairs had taken, and added that he 'was powerless to act.' Yet at one point in his remarks he declared: 'Rather than make a war of conquest of this people I would up anchor and sail out of the harbor.'

"He, like General Otis, has done his duty since then in giving his ships to aid the army in an attempt in restoring order to the islands, but I am sure that the duty has been sadly done and that it was done only because it was duty."

Mr. MacCauley says he wrote President McKinley, whom he met in Washington, regarding the situation and predicting the outbreak which has since occurred.

The next column of the letter is occupied with a statement of reasons why the United States should not annex the Philippines and concludes with copious quotations from official records showing the change in the attitude of the officials in Washington toward Aguinaldo and the Filipinos between the time when, on April 24, 1898, Dewey telegraphed: "Tell Aguinaldo to come as soon as possible," and now.

PIONEER BUSINESS HOUSES.

Forerunners of the Department Stores of the Present Day.
J. Sterling Morton's Conservative.

The first store at Nebraska City was established by Nuckolls, Hall & Van Doren. The firm built and occupied a large two-story frame building east of the court house square.

Their stock of merchandise embraced codfish and silk, harnesses and sugar, hardware and shoes, needles and plows. That pioneer store sold everything which can now be found in the ordinary department store. That frontier bazaar was in truth and in integrals the unorganized concrete or composite of a department store.

The reason why all the stores of the Tootles of St. Joseph, the Nuckollses of Nebraska and the Bosbyshells of Glenwood, and Jim Jackson of Council Bluffs were in 1854 embryotic department stores was sparsity of population. There were not enough people at Nebraska City in 1855 to maintain the expense of a separate grocery store, an exclusively dry goods store, a drug store, a shoe store.

Therefore, to save expenses and reduce the cost of commodities to their customers, all country merchants in the pioneer days sold everything legitimately demanded in their respective localities. This general assortment of things salable was handled by a smaller number of persons than could have managed a dry goods, hardware, grocery, shoe, millinery, drug and clothing shop separately. No one on the frontier complained of this concentration of capital and commodities. Nor did any buckskin-garbed economist denounce the merchants for having reduced the cost of things to consumers by having reduced the number of their employes to a minimum. Everybody was satisfied with the stores of general merchandise which dotted the Missouri valley from West Fort Landing to Sioux City during the decades from 1850 to 1870. And yet each of those stores was, in fact, an unarranged, unclassified department store. Each kept all salable and necessary commodities common to a newly-settled country in this latitude.

With more density of population came specialties in stores. The hardware store, the drug store, dry goods and shoe stores were set up and each under a distinct management and with its own employes to be paid out of the profits derived from its own patrons.

Did the incoming of the new stores devoted distinctively to especial branches of commerce reduce prices to consumers?

Is not the department store a sort of regeneration of the old-fashioned country store?

Only a small per cent of the community can make a living off from the exchanges of their neighbors. Too many men trying to sell drugs, or jewelry, or anything else in a small city injure themselves. The department store is an agglomeration of a number of small stores. And the trading community in large cities, like Chicago and New York seem to patronize, encourage and maintain department stores. Would they do so except they find them advantageous?

Because such combinations of capital throw many out of employment, though they thereby reduce the cost of goods to the majority, ought they to be antagonized by unfriendly legislation?

TRITE TAKE-OFFS.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Did o'd Major Stiggins get the drop on you when you asked him for his daughter?"
"I guess he did. He fell on my neck."

Town Topics: Hewitt—I don't believe in putting off until tomorrow what you can do today.
Jewett—Pay me that $5 then.
Hewitt—The rule doesn't apply; that's something I can't do today.

Chicago Record: "What do you read in summer?"
"The Congressional Record."
"Does it interest you?"
"No; I don't want to be interested—I want to be put to sleep."

Indianapolis Journal: "This is the time of year," said the Cornfed Philosopher, "when a man can send his wife out in the country to save expenses and can then loaf around down town and get lots of sympathy and have a good time."

Chicago Tribune: Mr. Citiman—Here's a building, by the way, that was a fashionable church when I came to this town. It's used now for vaudeville.
Uncle Jeff—Vaudeville? What's that?
Mr. Citiman—Well, it's a—a kind of informal service. Let's move on.

Puck: O'Fallen—What's the difference betchune the Masonic temple and a feather bed?
O'Fallen's Wife (at the wash tub)—Shure, Oi dinno.
O'Fallen—They's a lot of people dinno, either. Go let it fall an yer an' find out.

Brooklyn Life: Grandma—What time did Mr. Lippincott leave last night, Gracie?
Gracie—Why, grandma, he started home at—
Grandma (mildly)—Never mind when he started. I asked when he left.

Indianapolis Journal: "N. Peck's wife leads him a rather merry gait, I fancy."
"Oh, yes. When he was courting her he told her one day she looked pretty when she was angry. And now it has got to be a habit."

Chicago Post: "Have you made up your mind what college you will send your boy to?"
"Oh, yes. That's all settled."
"What one is it?"
"What one! Didn't three boat races and the base ball championship all go to one institution this year? What one! Say, you amuse me with your fool questions."

TRANSVAAL NATIONAL HYMN.

The four-colors of our dear old land
Again float o'er Transvaal,
And woe the God-forgetting hand
That down our flag would haul!
Wave higher now in clearer sky,
Our Transvaal freedom's stay!
Our enemies with fright did fly;
Now dawns a glorious day.

Through many a storm ye bravely stood,
And we stood likewise true;
Now, that the storm is o'er, we would
Leave nevermore from you.
Bestormed by Kaffir, Lion, Brit,
Wave ever o'er their head;
And them to spite we hoist thee yet
Up to the topmost stead!

Four long years did we beg—aye, pray,
To keep our lands clear, free.
We ask'd you, Brit, we loathe the fray;
Go hence, and let us be!
We've waited, Brit, we love you not,
To arms we call the Boer;
You've teased us long enough, we troth,
Now wait we nevermore.

And with God's help we cast the yoke
Of England from our knee;
Our country safe—behold and look—
Once more our flag waves free!
Though many a hero's blood it cost,
May all the nations see
That God the Lord redeemed our hosts;
The glory His shall be.

Wave high now o'er our dear old land,
Wave four-colors of Transvaal!
And woe the God-forgetting hand
That dares you down to haul!
Wave higher now in clearer sky
Our Transvaal freedom's stay!
Our enemies with fright did fly;
Now dawns a glorious day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A PUMPKIN HEAD

Isn't necessarily a dullard. It may have a sense of humor, which is the saving grace of the human race.

But the merriest boy is likely to be the hardest on his clothes and it is with regard for his tendency to wear out whatever he puts on that we put especial thought and care into making his clothes so that they will stand the inevitable wear and tear.

Don't be misled into the belief that because we make fine and durable garments for the children that our prices are higher than they should be. No better clothing is made than we turn out in our own factory. Nothing more stylish in cut, nothing more reasonable in price.

Browning, King & Co.
R. S. Wilcox, Manager.