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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: I, George B. Tzschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Omaha Daily Bee, published on July 22, 1899, was as follows:

Table showing circulation statistics for the Omaha Daily Bee, including total copies, paid and unpaid, and net daily sales.

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.

A Rush for the gold fields of Kansas.

Is reported by local railroad land agents. The rush is for the golden harvest fields, of course.

Admiral Dewey has accepted the first public dinner in Europe and from this time on his digestion will be threatened at every port he touches with the Olympia.

It is a little early for people who are being introduced to Colonel Bryan to be told that they are shaking hands with the next president of the United States.

The exposition has taken in the coal dealers and the coal dealers have taken in the town. Who got the best of it is hard to tell, but we think the coal dealers.

The Nebraska campaign of 1899 promises to be a battle of the ballots in more senses than one.

Scarcely a day passes without the announcement of the formation of a great railroad syndicate that is about to swallow half a dozen systems diametrically opposed to each other.

It may not be premature to prognosticate who will succeed General Alger as secretary of war, but it is absolutely safe to predict that the next secretary of war will be a republican.

The people of Montana have just made a discovery. It is that the plow on the great seal of the state is a left-handed implement, but Montana always does the wrong thing in the right place.

The repression of the lawless classes is an utter impossibility so long as straw bonds, given by irresponsible lawyers, are accepted as a passport for letting this class of habitual criminals loose in the community.

The United States can now point with pride at its enterprising Hawaiian volcano, Mauna Loa, which went into eruption as soon as it heard from Rome that Mount Aetna has resumed its old bad habit of smoking and spitting fire.

Edmisten and Dahlman can be depended upon to take the cue given by ex-Governor Holcomb and deny the jurisdiction of the senate investigating committee. It might be embarrassing for them to tell all they know about ballot manipulation.

The democrats assembled at Chicago have found one point upon which all can agree—finding fault with everything the republican administration has done.

It is announced by cable all the way from the Austrian coast of Trieste that Miss Nellie de Martin, a pretty young woman and the only American girl at Trieste, presented to Admiral Dewey a bouquet of flowers representing the American flag. If Nellie had presented herself as plain Miss Martin the flowers would have smelled just as sweetly.

The development of the ordinance arm of the army and navy is strikingly illustrated by the condition the army finds itself in at present. The seascoast defenses are burdened with a large number of guns, great and small, which are worse than useless and which cannot be sold for enough to pay the cost of removal.

OTIS HEARD FROM.

General Otis has sent a statement to the War department in which he denies much of what was contained in the protest of the newspaper correspondents. He states that the correspondents wished to send out reports that would imperil operations and he denies the charge that he minimized the work of the navy. In respect to the latter there is evidence supplied in reports to the department from naval officers that the press correspondents were mistaken, but it is hardly probable that they wished to send out anything that would have imperiled military operations, though it must be admitted that as to this General Otis was the best judge.

It is noteworthy that the statement given out by the War department does not cover all the allegations made by the press representatives. They complained that they were not permitted to give the facts as to what had transpired on the ground that it would alarm the American people, and in regard to this it appears General Otis had nothing to say specifically, though perhaps he intended his statement to be a general denial. If so it will not be accepted as altogether satisfactory.

He says he is not conscious of misrepresentation, but thinks his dispatches at times have been too conservative. He would have some difficulty in justifying many of them, in view of events not infrequently happening within a day or two after they were sent, as in the case, for instance, of the last movement south of Manila.

The correspondents will now have an opinion and it may safely be expected that they will give good reasons for their protest. Meanwhile intelligent public opinion is very largely with them.

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

The death of Robert G. Ingersoll will be regretted by a great many people, embracing not only those who agreed with his views respecting the bible and religion, but all who appreciated his intellectual attainments. Colonel Ingersoll was not alone the most widely known and distinguished opponent of revealed religion of his time, the foremost agnostic of this generation, but he was also eminent as an orator and had high rank as a lawyer. He was a man of rare intellectual endowments and of a nature which made friends of all who knew him.

Colonel Ingersoll attained national reputation as an orator at the republican national convention of 1876, where he made the memorable speech nominating James G. Blaine for the presidency.

In the campaign of that year he took an active part and no man was listened to by larger or more enthusiastic audiences. In his profession he was an able and brilliant advocate, but his eloquence and wit were most fully shown in his lectures. But for his attitude toward religion Colonel Ingersoll might have had high public positions, though he did not aspire to them. He had no tastes for the conflicts of politics and could never have been a party to its corrupt practices and its deceptive methods.

The great agnostic had many followers, but it is a question whether his assaults on religion did not promote rather than retard its progress.

THE DEMAND FOR A CHANGE.

There is an unmistakable sentiment, which is very likely to grow, in favor of a change of command at Manila. Some of the leading newspapers of the country have expressed the opinion that such a change is desirable and a few public men who have spoken on the subject take the same view. Senator Nelson of Minnesota said to a Washington correspondent that in his judgment General Otis had not pushed the campaign against the insurgents as vigorously as should have been done and it might be well for the president to put another officer in his place.

He did not blame the president or the War department in the matter, but laid the entire responsibility for the little that had been accomplished during the five months of fighting in Luzon upon Otis, where in fact it belongs, since so far as appears he was given a free hand.

The New York Tribune, in its comment upon the protest of the correspondents against the rigorous censorship at Manila, says the president and the country need, in command at Manila, a man who will hold the public confidence. "It is not meant that he should manage to satisfy all correspondents," says that paper "whether of reputable and patriotic journals or any others. But the confidence of the people of this country is necessary if the government is to be effectively sustained. If the good faith of reports from the Philippines is distrusted, or the conduct of the service there, that will affect both the quality and the number of enlistments, the results of elections in many states, the convictions which members of congress will take with them to Washington, and thus the supplies of money and troops and the provision for the conduct of affairs in all new possessions. It is for the president to decide whether General Otis can now command the public confidence." The New York Times, which does not approve the protest of the correspondents, yet says: "The commander at Manila ought to be a man of first-rate capacity not only for fighting, but for diplomacy. We fear General Otis falls somewhat short of that high qualification. The administration must be supposed to be better informed than the people, but it may with propriety take notice of the prevailing impressions about General Otis and the Luzon campaign. It is not a good campaign to prolong." Other prominent and influential newspaper exponents of public opinion talk to the same effect.

The American public has ceased to place any confidence in the official reports from Manila. It did not need the statement of the press correspondents there to show our people that they were being misled by the information sent to Washington regarding the situation

In Luzon, Events had furnished abundant evidence of this. The matter of greatest importance, however, is the loss of popular faith in the military judgment and skill of the general in command at Manila. This is of vital consequence to the administration, for there will be hesitation in furnishing men and money to carry out the policy of subjugating the Filipinos if the belief shall become general that the commander charged with this task is incapable, or so lacking in military skill and ability that its performance will be unduly protracted.

At present General Otis can do nothing beyond maintaining his position. The rainfall has been almost unprecedented and the country is flooded. There can be no military operations of consequence for several months. In the meantime our army will be reinforced and there will be opportunity for learning much about the enemy and carefully planning for a decisive campaign. The president should very seriously consider whether it is wise to entrust this to a commander who in five months accomplished so little.

THE JUDICIAL CONVENTION.

The republican convention which will meet in this city today to place in nomination seven candidates for the bench of this district has a very responsible duty to perform, not merely for their own party, but the people who look to the courts for the equitable and honest administration of justice. As republicans the members of the convention should bear in mind that the character of the men nominated by the convention will either improve or diminish the chances of party success in the impending election. They should bear in mind that while this district is republican by a decisive majority many thousands of voters have always exercised their independence in the selection of judges of the district bench and will doubtless continue to do so.

If the republican candidates commend themselves to the mass of voters as men possessing legal learning, experience and the mental poise that is prerequisite for every man who holds the scales of justice the party will sweep the district and carry the state ticket to triumphant election. If factionism enters the convention and governs its choice of candidates the party, instead of being on the aggressive from now till election, would be thrown upon the defensive, thus jeopardizing both the county and state tickets. It is to be hoped therefore that the delegates will not allow themselves to be carried away by personal animosities or factional feeling, but will discharge their duty for the best interest of the party and good government.

THE WAYS OF THE JURY-FIXER.

A recent investigation of jury-fixing conducted by the Chicago Record brought to light some interesting and suggestive facts. It appears that the professional Chicago jury-fixer does his work most effectively by approaching jurymen ostensibly as the representative of the party to the suit whom he is really opposing. For example, in various damage suits against one of the Chicago street railway companies in which bribery charges figure, the practice was for the jury-fixer to approach jurors ostensibly in the interest of the plaintiff. In case the juror repelled the suggestion of a bribe the matter was dropped, but manifestly the mind of the juror was poisoned against the plaintiff. If on the other hand the juror gave ear to a bribery proposal the jury-fixer would make known to him that the offer was made in the interest of the plaintiff. Strange to say, this policy was pursued in every instance of jury-fixing which the Chicago Record had been able to probe to the bottom.

The practice of jury-fixers in Chicago is doubtless the practice of this class in Omaha and every other place where tampering with juries has become a profession. While it would be impossible to eradicate the jury-fixer, the searchlight of publicity thrown upon his methods would seriously interfere with his success in the business and an occasional conviction and sentence to the penitentiary would make the business too hazardous for ordinary criminals.

The French adage that he who excuses himself accuses himself applies with a good deal of force to former Governor Holcomb. Having declined to submit to the interrogatory of the senate investigating committee it would have been more dignified and less compromising for him to have kept the peace instead of rushing into print to excuse himself for the part he had played in the recount of the ballots on the constitutional amendments, while he ignores the equally serious charges concerning the false vouchers by which he was enabled to draw \$51 a month out of the treasury for rent when, according to the testimony of the owner of the house, he had only paid \$30 a month.

In replying to the census bureau the State Board of Health is compelled to admit it has no reliable vital statistics of this state. The same is true of every other department. Even where a pretense of collecting statistics has been made they are incomplete and for that reason unreliable and valueless. Industrial, criminal and agricultural statistics, the latter of which would be of especial value, are in a chaotic and incomplete condition. The searcher after statistical knowledge regarding Nebraska must dig it out for himself or wait until after the federal census statistics of 1900 shall be published.

Ben Tillman, the South Carolina terror, has again been heard from. This time he came to Chicago to deliver a message to the democratic national committee to the effect that the day of redemption is still far off unless the American people break the shackles of party slavery. And each of the democratic national committeemen said amen.

Every city of any considerable population is obliged to maintain a hospital for the treatment of contagious diseases. Isolated from residence neighborhoods, these buildings are not half

as dangerous as petroleum, gasoline and naphtha warehouses or gasholders. And yet nobody has ever enjoined the construction of such concerns in Omaha or tried to destroy them. Since the city must have a contagious disease hospital the authorities should see to it that five bugs keep their hands off and foolish people who are flustered by its location within half a mile of a dwelling should have their nerves quieted.

Iowa democratic papers insist that Cato Sells shall reconsider his determination not to be the party candidate for governor. At last accounts Mr. Sells had not been convinced that it was good policy for him to put up his candidature in a race he stands no show to win.

A Thing of the Past.

Washington Post: General Otis is accused of allowing his work as an editor to interfere with his efficiency as a fighter. Too much versatility is always dangerous.

Chicago Post: Possibly there is some reason in the stand taken by the administration that General Otis is better qualified than the newspaper correspondents to direct affairs in the Philippines.

Baltimore American: The modern correspondent is a power and an arbitrary invader of his rights is a matter for a prudent man to think twice before attempting. The representative American correspondents are not of a class to abuse trust reposed in them and their rights are too much identified with the rights of the people to be ignored.

Washington Post: As between the unrestricted publication of facts by the press associations and the deliberate manufacture of falsehood by a military censor there can be no comparison in respect of mischief. It afflicts men infinitely less to tell them the truth, however unwelcome, than it does to convince them that they are being deceived and so leave them a prey to suspicion and suspense.

New York Sun: One of the Manila correspondents who contribute to the carping journal in vogue describes General Otis as being an old man, unaccustomed to anything but regular command and saturated with the ideas and methods of a routine clerk. The value of this criticism will appear on noting that he is nearly six years since General Otis had a regimental command, having received his well-earned star in fact in 1885. He is the senior brigadier of the regular army and as such has held important departmental commands for years. He served in the Army of the Potomac through some of the most tremendous battles, compared with which the hoodlum of the affairs in the Philippines, or any other of them put together, would seem like a skiff.

Philadelphia Record: The Canadian government wants to perpetuate the currency controversy, as seems to be the case. The American government cannot prevent it from being done. But the responsibility will rest on Canada, and it will learn soon enough that it has about all the burden now that it can carry. The United States government has all the power it needs to force its determination to terms, and that power may be used when the time comes.

Traps of Pension Sharpers.

Philadelphia Record: The pension sharps at Washington have set down Pension Commissioner H. Clay Evans of Tennessee as an obtuse and obstinate man. They have been striving, with all sorts of blandishments, to induce him to agree to become a candidate for the republican gubernatorial nomination in the Volunteer state, but he has so far refused to consent. Moreover, he has already had a fruitless experience in that line. As an official desirous of doing his duty he has evidently determined to continue his opposition to the perpetration of pension frauds and scandals.

A Patriot at the Month.

Chicago Chronicle: With indomitable resolve Senator Felipe Aguinaldo proclaimed his determination never to surrender to the hated Americans. "Rather will I shed the last drop of my blood," he declares. And perhaps Felipe is sincere in this lofty patriotic declaration. At the same time we venture to point out that Felipe, with linguistic subtleties, is insidiously undermining his own position. He is not only a traitor to his country, but he is also a traitor to his people. He is a man of no earthly possibility of his bleeding and dying for his country. In Paris there are no militant Americans, with the possible exception of General Horace Porter, who is probably out of practice in the art of war. Hence it is difficult to see how Felipe is to shed his blood for what Mr. Aguinaldo calls "incomparable Filipinas."

Why Canada is Restive.

Niagara Falls Review: The weak spot in the armor of Canada is the slow rate at which the population increases. The census of 1891 showed that the previous ten years had added only 500,000 to the numbers of the people.

CHEAP AT TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

New York Sun: In this connection the entertainment included an evening at the theater, and 400 of the volunteers were provided with seats at the Orpheum. The number, it will be seen, was sufficiently large to thoroughly represent the sentiment of the regiment. That is the fact which gives significance to what occurred.

During the evening one of the performers, George West, came upon the stage to deliver a speech upon topics of the day. He began by asking: "Do we want the Philippines?" Instantly from the volunteers the response went back, "No." If there were any affirmative voices they were so few they were lost in the volume of sound of that emphatic negative—a negative made doubly impressive by the fact that the volunteers rose to their feet to give it force.

Do we want the Philippines? That is the question which persons who have not had time or opportunity to study the issue fully are asking all over the United States. "No." That is the answer which the volunteers, who have had experience in the islands, give in response to the question. The Oregon volunteers are representative of the true American manhood. They are not among those who give their country lip service only. When the war with Spain broke out they offered to the republic their strength, their valor and their lives. They left their homes to go wherever the service of the non-negotiated flag demanded. They went to the Philippines, and there they proved themselves faithful to every duty and loyal to every trust. No one dares accuse them of being weaklings or false to the true grandeur of the republic. They speak with the authority of men who have attained the chief distinction by the arduous proofs of service at the front, and the voice of their patriotism declares "we do not want the Philippines."

THE PEN AND THE SWORD.

Indianapolis News: Those "round robins" are "birds." Philadelphia Times: A new reading for the time being is: The blue pencil is mightier than the sword. Milwaukee Sentinel: At the same time it is probable that the newspaper correspondents are as capable judges of generalship as General Otis is of news.

Washington Star: General Otis is accused of allowing his work as an editor to interfere with his efficiency as a fighter. Too much versatility is always dangerous.

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PHILIPPINES NOT WANTED.

The socialist candidate for governor of Texas at last year's election was Mr. Royal. John R. McLean's campaign for the democratic nomination for governor of Ohio has passed the press bureau into the oil field.

Kansas City thinks it has a clinch on the next national democratic convention. The issue between the whites and blacks would be a scorching one. It is more than half the battle.

All of the eleven contested election cases in the house of the Fifty-sixth congress have been sent to the public printer. Of these the testimony in four has been printed. The proposition is made by R. P. Scott, a wealthy citizen of Cadiz, O., who wants the republican nomination for congress, that the nomination be put up at auction and given to the highest bidder.

The New York World has undertaken to canvass democratic sentiment in the various states, and makes the estimate that the next democratic national convention will contain 378 delegates favorable to Bryan and free silver and 552 delegates opposed to him.

The present governor of Indiana, James A. Mount, whose successor will be elected at the presidential contest of 1900, is a republican, and he has announced recently that he is not a candidate for the office of vice president or any other. He declares that at the close of his present term he will retire to his farm.

Tammany Hall is not to continue to enjoy a monopoly of sachets, sagamores, wiskinks, seasons of fruits and flowers and oracles of the harvest moon. If the Mohawks of Buffalo, an organization committed to Bryan, can help it. They have a national chief, a chief of scouts, a scribe, a big medicine man, an outside guard, an inside guard and nine scribes in abundance. The Mohawks being favor of silver, and plenty of it.

A great discovery has been made in Chicago through some excitingly sensational testimony given by the commissioner of public works before the Baxter investigating committee. The testimony showed that during the last year one contractor had received \$125,000 for repairs to streets, all of which was let in lots of \$500 or less, to evade the law providing that all contracts over \$500 should be advertised and let to the lowest bidder. In New York the same method of evading competition in \$500 contracts has been known for fifty years in connection with certain public work contracts. Chicago seems to have only heard of the maneuver recently.

PHILIPPINES NOT WANTED.

Significant Expression of Sentiment by the Oregon Volunteers. San Francisco Call.

A significant incident took place at the Orpheum on the night of the reception given to the Oregon volunteers. The program of the entertainment included an evening at the theater, and 400 of the volunteers were provided with seats at the Orpheum. The number, it will be seen, was sufficiently large to thoroughly represent the sentiment of the regiment.

During the evening one of the performers, George West, came upon the stage to deliver a speech upon topics of the day. He began by asking: "Do we want the Philippines?" Instantly from the volunteers the response went back, "No." If there were any affirmative voices they were so few they were lost in the volume of sound of that emphatic negative—a negative made doubly impressive by the fact that the volunteers rose to their feet to give it force.

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OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

A difficulty attending Outlander representation in the Volksraad is that that body deliberates in Dutch and is determined to admit no other language. Outlanders in general speak nearly everything except Dutch. It is not unreasonable that the Boer desire to conduct his parliamentary business in his own tongue without the confusion of other dialects, but as the Outlanders insist on representation and pay taxes heavy enough to justify their claim, the case presents some difficulty.

In reference to the naturalization laws admitting immediately to the franchise all who have been in the country since 1890 and others after a residence of seven years; but as to the introduction of any Outlander lingo in their parliament they are all obstinately opposed to it. In a matter so urgent some way of accommodating the difficulty will no doubt be found, even if the Outlanders have to educate a class in Dutch to stand up in parliament and darken counsel with inarticulate gutturals like the rest of them.

It now appears that the recent falsification of the official report of the Reichstag, of which some account was given in this journal the other day, was effected by persons not connected with the house or with the stenographic bureau. The affair is not to be allowed to blow over, but if the president of the Reichstag is unable to solve the mystery at the bottom of it, the case will be taken in hand by private members at the opening of the new session and a determined effort will be made to bring the offenders to justice.

There is a possibility, however, that the fact that in the parliamentary report of the president's ruling which appeared in the Imperial Gazette, the official organ of the German government, the report of the parliamentary proceedings in question was also falsified, in a different manner. The parchment accorded by the president to the Liberal deputy, Herr Rosicke, to discuss the emperor's Oeynhaus speech was omitted, so as to make it appear that the president had interrupted the deputy when he referred to the imperial speech. There is much speculation as to whether the forgery and suppression were due to the interference of some obsequious courtier or a direct government intervention, which would be much more serious.

Great Britain is threatened at all times with a race war in the West Indies, as well as in India and China. In Jamaica there are 800,000 negroes, multiplying at an enormous rate each year, while the whites number less than 10,000 all told. It is not safe now for whites to go about the island alone. The negroes are armed and travel in parties, and even these precautions will not avail much longer. No one can tell when the negroes will rise and massacre all the whites, for all are waiting for a leader. If war were to break between the whites and blacks it would be impossible to conquer the latter.

The maroons (descendants of Spanish negro slaves) have held their own in the mountain fastnesses ever since Spain quit Jamaica. No one could get at them to bring them to subjection. The negroes were killed by the white soldiers at least three white soldiers would have to die.

The correspondent of the London Times in Berlin says that there is deep and general public interest in the fate of the Rhine and Elbe canal bill in the Prussian Diet. The bill has brought about a crisis of strength between the government and the agrarians, who have succeeded in delaying the passage of it by obstructive demands for "compensations." Dr. von Miquel, the vice president of the ministry, has been lukewarm in his advocacy of the bill, but has now privately warned his agrarian friends that if the bill is rejected, the Diet will be dissolved. A general election in these circumstances would mean a breach between the government and the agrarians.

It would also probably involve the resignation of several members of the ministry to make room for others who would lend more active support to the government in the elections. The agrarians are beginning to be alarmed, the correspondent says, and it is thought that in the end they will cease their opposition. A sop is to be offered them in the shape of a new clause devaluing 2,000,000 marks to the canalization of the Oder. The Parliamentary opponents of the agrarians are opposed to any compromise. They would prefer to fight the battle out, so long as the agrarians are strong enough to exact concessions.

As the pope is a very old man, not in the best of health, it is not probable that he is laying definite plans for what he will do in 1901. A dispatch from Rome, however, says that he has resolved to conduct personally the religious ceremonies that are to mark the opening of the new century, and that he will give the blessing to the pope, at which certain prelates will be advanced to new dignities. This announcement can hardly be interpreted otherwise than as meaning that, in the pope's opinion, the next century begins with 1900. Now, of course, that is a problem which has not a point of doctrine or dogma, and therefore the venerable head of the Catholic church might be mistaken about it without throwing any light on his claims to infallibility, but still in so simple a matter no mistake should be made by anybody, and least of all by a man with ninety-one and quick as that of Leo XIII. It is a fact beyond intelligent doubt or argument that the twentieth century begins with January 1, 1901, and for any other view to receive sanction as high as his would be really too unfortunate.

Revolution in Serbia is part of the present political system and confined to hungry seekers after office without following in the country, or to the tools of some foreign intrigue; but the revolutionists are careful to keep within the limits of law. If they have unwittingly gone beyond it they have only to leave the country for a few months until the next conspiracy has caused the last one to be forgotten and then they may come back to take their chance at the next turn of the wheel of fortune, perhaps as fellow conspirators with those against whom they conspired on the last occasion. And while the politicians who rule him are passing their time in this way the Serbian peasant tends his herd of woolly pigs in the forest and his hens for sale at the annual fair, or cultivates the corn and the plum trees that give him the fruit from which he makes the dried prunes for the foreign market and distills the slivovitz that cheers his heart and enlivens his conversation in the village resort when his day's work is done.

ONE OF THE DIFFICULTIES.

San Francisco Chronicle: There are several difficulties in the way of making true effective, but the chief one is the inability to coax all the available capital into them. As long as it is impossible to do this there can be no lead-pipe cinch on the consumer.

FACTS REFUTE HARVEY.

Democracy. J. Sterling Morton is a conservative. The very day that "Cota" Harvey said in Nebraska City that there were no signs of real prosperity anywhere among the people of Nebraska, or any other state, records of Otis county were published showing that during the last twelve months the mortgage indebtedness of its citizens had been reduced more than \$125,000.

And upon the same date money in abundance was offered on long time, upon personal security, to the Conservative at 5 per cent per annum! This offer was made by the Mutual Life Insurance company upon its own policy to the amount of their cash value. Before "the crime of 1873" the Union Mutual Life of Maine was getting 12 per cent interest from the same party in Otis county who is now offered money on New York Mutual Life policies at 5 per cent.

Figures and facts stand up before the mendacity of the Bryanarchists and illustrate the strength and glory of truth! Out of 400,000 acres in Otis county 50,000 acres, except for Otis county, have never at one and the same time been under mortgage.

MIDSUMMER MERRIMENT.

Chicago Record: She—Have you sent any of your poems to the magazine? To ourselves? "You've a quantity of good faith, and not necessarily for publication, but it's a quantity." Indianapolis Journal: "Is the cashier out?" he asked as he looked around. "No," replied the president, as he glanced up from an examination of the books, "the cashier is not out; it's the bank that's out."

Philadelphia Record: Barber—Shall I cut it short, sir? Victim—For goodness sake, yes! I'm tired of looking at it. Chicago Post: "Gawd news from the Philippines," he said, as he looked up from his paper. "What is it?" "It is reported that Aguinaldo is overthrown."

Chicago News: Insurance Clerk—Here is a woman that wishes her pet cat insured. Manager—All right, but tell her she'll have to take out a policy on each one of the cat's lives. Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Family gone away, eh? Then we've got the premises all to ourselves." "No, no. It's a cinch." "It's a lead pipe cinch!" Indianapolis Journal: "Come away from those persons at once," Mrs. Tortoise told her maid. "Don't you know I reported their shells are only imitation?"

Philadelphia Record: Mrs. Wigwag—Mrs. Passes upset a kettle of raspberry jam over herself today. Whiskey—Ah! Nobody could deny, then, that she was well preserved. Detroit Free Press: "And do you think it right that a woman should play Hamlet?" asked the wise-minded person. "I don't see why not," answered the rider, individual who goes to Nevada shows only. "No man I ever saw could make anything of it but a rooster."

THAT VACATION TRIP.

Chicago Record: Now is come the vexing season when a fellow takes to the verge of madness, and his thoughts become a crime. At the old country question, "Shall I flee from the congestion?" Of the city, in the country spending my vacation time! And he vows he will not waver—he's determined not to favor. Once again the coaxing spirits of the forest, field and farm. (Bugs!) "I wouldn't make that wait to fill him full of poison and to kill him. As soon as possible, please him with a total lack of charm."

When the place had been selected (and his board had been collected) On his last trip he recalls the fact of his vacation. Where through ceiling, walls, and flooring came an awe-inspiring snoring. Initiative of the advent of the distant crack of doom.

While with fierer intent to ravage came a horde of hungry, savage, And unthinkingly, mosquitoes, zipping madly through the dark. Or his blood raising contention with some thing I wouldn't mention. But the whole of which considered him a nice and juicy mark.

When he fished how hotly broiling was the sun, as he came toiling. Seven times along a dusty, crooked, crazy country road. In his speech loud oburgation, in his heart prevalence of gloom. 'Twas three seragely catfish that comprised his piscatorial loom.

Much more pleasant it is, very, in the city now to tarry. Lolling round he holds, in negligence, and taking things at ease. Than to rustle for diversion on a most abominable excursion. For the craze of leaving town, he says, is simply a disease.

He proclaims it's nicer resting in a quiet bed. Coolly, calmly, undisturbed, his little old two weeks. While seragely cool, complaining with a smile the enervating. Wild and foolish hurry-burry of the country.