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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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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 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. L. E. BOYLE, (Seal) 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.

The only famine in sight this year is a freight car famine.

The harmony which prevails in Samoa is of a brand similar to that displayed in the late Kentucky democratic convention.

Iowa savings bank deposits increased $5,000,000 during the second quarter of the current year. Iowa is running Nebraska a close race in the prosperity line.

The people of Santo Domingo lost no time in burying the late president in order to get him safely under ground before civil war over the succession should break out.

Attorney General Smyth will be too busy to adopt the suggestions of the senate investigating committee that he proceed against those officials and ex-officials shown to be corrupt.

When Colonel Bryan asks his followers to keep up the free silver battlecry of 1896 he seems to overlook the free gold that is being put into circulation by Nebraska wheat and corn fields.

People can laugh at the anthracite coal combine for raising the price of stored heat just now, when they are struggling with the ice man, but the coal man's turn will come soon enough.

The county democracy is a thorn in the side of the gang which it would be willing to rid itself of by amputation if necessary. The county democracy declines to submit to a surgical operation, however.

Examinations of applicants for positions in the census bureau will take place at Omaha from November 14 to November 22 and all parties looking for this class of employment may govern themselves accordingly.

The erstwhile calamity howlers are not now cultivating mortgages on their property, because that business has become unpopular. To be in style this year they must cancel the mortgage on the old place as their neighbors do.

The returning veterans of the First Nebraska are first of all things Americans. Whatever honors may be tendered to them should be on broad lines of American citizenship without partisan distinction or political demagogy.

At 10 cents a bushel Nebraska's corn crop this year will be worth $30,000,000. At an average of 15 cents it will be worth $45,000,000. What is the use of going to the Klondike when you have inexhaustible gold fields in front of your door?

The Chicago police have just broken up the original Edelweiss club, all because the club without taking out a license entertained 2,000 people in a beer garden. It would seem the Chicago policemen had not been invited to join the club.

General Toral is now being tried by court-martial for the surrender of Santiago. The commander of the victorious army was not court-martialed, but has been constantly on the spit of the yellow press ever since. The lot of a military man does not appear to be a happy one.

It is announced that the insurance combine in Missouri has been broken up and that the companies have paid a fine of $1,000 each for violation of the state law. The treasury of Nebraska has never been enriched to any such extent by the insurance companies, yet it is generally accepted as true that an agreement regarding rates exists contrary to the provisions of the statutes in such cases made and provided.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

Discussion of the duty of congress in respect to currency legislation is steadily developing sentiment in favor of a definite and unequivocal declaration of the gold standard. One of the ablest financial journals of the country, the New York Journal of Commerce, says that what should never be lost sight of is that congressional legislation is not needed to upset the finances. The silver dollar is a dollar in law now and any secretary of the treasury may meet the public obligations with it. A national victory by the cheap money party would hardly fail to start a run on the gold reserve and we know what that would mean.

These things are not likely to occur, observes that paper, but they are possible and they would be no more wonderful than some other things that have happened. "They emphasize the duty of striking the silver dollar from the statute book as soon as congress meets and of meeting the cheap money issue with a perfectly clear declaration by the republican national convention in favor of the single gold standard and all further measures necessary to fortify and uphold it. The silverites are certainly in a position to make a cheap money platform and nominate a cheap money candidate, and that candidate will get a great many votes from men who know the folly of cheap money, but who will vote the regular ticket regardless of consequences. Party expediency as well as political principle demands that the republican party make a plain avowal of its sound money convictions and give evidence of its sincerity next winter by abolishing the silver dollar as a legal standard." This, as we apprehend it, does not mean that the silver dollar shall be deprived of its legal tender quality, but that it shall cease to have legal recognition as standard money and only gold shall occupy that position. In other words, that silver shall simply have the same place in the currency as government notes.

There is no doubt that sentiment favorable to congressional action fixing the gold standard is steadily growing and we are very much mistaken if the pressure that will be brought to bear upon the next congress in behalf of a declaration to this effect does not prove to be well nigh irresistible. We confidently believe that a large majority of the American people would welcome such action and certainly the financial and business interests of the country would do so, because if a gold standard declaration should not utterly silence the free silver agitation it would greatly diminish its force. Unquestionably it would also have the effect to strengthen confidence at home and abroad.

The next congress need not wait for an expression on this subject from the republican national convention. On the contrary its position should determine that of the convention. The republican party is irrevocably committed to the gold standard. The country is prepared for a formal declaration of that standard and all the conditions are favorable to it. A straightforward course on the part of the next congress will be helpful to the country and to the republican party.

A BAD CONDITION IN HAWAII.

Semi-slavery exists in Hawaii under the contract labor system and this condition may yet give our government some trouble. A person who recently arrived from the islands told of the sufferings of three Austrians who were placed in jail because of their refusal to work under the terms of the contracts signed when they went to Hawaii and it is not improbable that the attention of the government of Austria-Hungary will be called to the matter and the United States be asked for some sort of reparation.

"It cannot be that many Americans," observes the Cleveland Leader, "realize the near approach to slavery which exists under the American flag in the little group of islands in the Pacific ocean which came into the possession of this republic about a year ago. This country does not comprehend the extent to which the natural rights of the many are subordinated to the profits of the few, in that part of the domains of the United States. The contract system of labor in the Hawaiian islands is like limited slavery. It enforces work under conditions really fixed by the employer alone, for years at a time, and sends a man to jail for refusing to go on with a task which they seldom understand in advance and which is often practically too heavy for their strength." This condition of affairs, however, was well known to the advocates of Hawaiian annexation, particularly those in congress, yet they did nothing to remedy it, and since annexation thousands of contract laborers have been imported into Hawaii, who will be subjected to semi-slavery for years to come. It is a situation that reflects no credit upon this republic.

A REASONABLE REQUEST.

The merchants of Havana have petitioned the government of the United States setting forth that their business is injured by the sale at auction of army supplies and asking that this practice be discontinued. The request appears to be entirely reasonable and it is to be presumed will be promptly acceded to by the government. It was difficult when troops were first sent to Cuba to tell what amount of supplies was needed and consequently stores were forwarded largely in excess of the requirements of the army. When the war ended and troops were withdrawn from Cuba there had accumulated a great quantity of supplies and the question was presented as to what should be done with them—whether they should be returned or sold there. The decision was to sell them at auction and in this way a considerable quantity has been disposed of.

Necessarily this has proved more or less of a detriment to the business of the local merchants, until they have finally felt compelled to make an appeal for its discontinuance. This should be complied with, even if it be necessary to ship the stores back to the United States and dispose of them here. Our government's policy should be to do whatever is practicable to promote the business of the Cuban merchants and there can be no justification for a course that operates to their injury, although something is thereby saved to our treasury. It is intimated in the petition of the Cuban merchants that the army authorities are now buying stores with no regard to the quantity needed. If such is the fact it should be put a stop to, but in any event the sale of flour, pork, cloth and other commodities, by the American military authorities in Cuba, at auction prices which the merchants cannot meet without loss, ought not to continue.

HOW TO AVOID STREET RAILWAY STRIKES.

The recent street railway strikes in various sections of the country will compel the managers of street railways to wrestle with the problem of adopting policies that will prevent these periodic conflicts, injurious to both the combatants and the public. The most sagacious managers of today have put their systems far beyond the danger of strikes by making friends with their men and adopting methods that insure their good will. The most important of these is the increase of pay with length of service. In the old days of horse railways the wages of a conductor or driver were no greater to the man of twenty years' service than to the tenderfoot who has been on less than six months. All were treated alike, the theory being that the work was the essential thing—not the man. As a consequence the long-service employe felt the injustice of putting him on a level with the raw recruit, since there was nothing in the future for him to look forward to. The adoption of a graduated wage scale based upon length of service has a tendency to attach the men to the company and infuses among the old employes a spirit of contentment which no professional agitator can overcome. Each man whose pay has been advanced with the years takes pride and pleasure in every increase of pay and looks forward to still better things. Thus the chances of disaffection are confined to the newer men and the influence of all the others is a restraining one as a matter of self-interest.

Another influence that promotes good will among street railway employes is the merit system, that insures promotion to the most efficient, faithful and intelligent men and incidentally recognizes length of service by a service stripe. The man who carries on his sleeve one, two, three or four stripes, signifying an equal number of years of service, or one or more gold stripes, signifying five years each, feels a self-respect which shows immediately in his care of the traveling public and which in turn commands respect from the public. He feels a degree of pride in being identified with the company and will on every occasion exhibit his appreciation of favors received.

In the long run the introduction of the civil service principle as applied now to postal carriers, with increase of pay according to length of service, promotion according to merit, guaranty of steady employment after certain probation, no discharge without a fair hearing and arbitration of disputes, would make street car strikes very rare, if not impossible.

Lincoln is having all kinds of trouble with its proposed reception to the returning troopers of the First regiment. The populists are disgruntled because of the forwardness of local republicans in making up the program. The latter are determined that the boys shall be met as victors and as heroes worthy of the homage of the people and not belittled by partisans who seek to mark them as objects of sympathy. They have endured the hardships of war, of course, and will be honored for it, but they are not in need of sympathy. Let them be regarded as men, not children.

General de Galliffet appears to be the man for the hour in France. Finding insubordination and intrigue rampant in the army he has not hesitated to punish the guilty ones. Unlike his predecessors he has not made scapegoats of those in the lower ranks of the service, but has struck at the fountain head. Generals, no matter how great their popularity, have been made to feel that insubordination and intrigue will not be tolerated.

Whatever the democrats or populists may do the republicans of Douglas county must nominate a county ticket of the very best material that can be found within its ranks. The campaign from start to finish must be aggressive and not defensive. The mere fact that this is an off year in politics will not justify the party in nominating any man whose public record is not clean and whose business record will not bear inspection.

The proposal to enlist several regiments of Cubans to take the place of American regulars in the island has met a stumbling block. The United States was to furnish the officers and Cuba the privates, but the natives want the order reversed. There would be no trouble enlisting several regiments of colonels, but American discipline is too strict to be attractive to the privates.

The trades unions of Cleveland have publicly proclaimed their abhorrence of the act of the bomb-thrower whose missile wrecked a street car hauling passengers who had no active part in the street railway strike. What the trades unions ought to do is to find the bomb-thrower and deliver him up to the law officers.

The convention of bankruptcy referees is opposed to the repeal of the act within the next year, or after the victims of democratic times have been relieved of their burdens. The emoluments of office, of course, have nothing to do with the shaping of their opinions.

The wail of distress organs should speedily coach Adjutant General Barry. It will not do to have telegrams from him coming in stating the Nebraska sick and wounded are being well cared for when an effort is being made to show they are abused and neglected.

Western Farmers Joyful.
Philadelphia Ledger.

The western farmers refuse to feel sad over the 100,000,000 bushel wheat shortage in Russia.

Levying Tribute on Trusts.
Indianapolis News.

The diamond syndicate is putting up the price of its gems. This is levying tribute on the leaders of the other trusts.

There Are Others.
Washington Star.

Mr. Harrison and Mr. Altgeld should not in their earnestness allow themselves to forget that Mr. Bryan has political ambitions of his own.

The Moon Should Be Enjoined.
Globe-Democrat.

Moonshine whisky is said to be responsible for the bitter feuds in the south. In addition to this, the moon assists the vicious in locating and robbing henroosts and watermelon patches, and ought to be enjoined.

Center of Population.
Springfield Republican.

The center of population in 1890 was located near the southeastern boundary of Indiana. Next year's census is expected to move it across Indiana and just over the eastern Illinois boundary. But if the Philippine population is taken into consideration the center will be hurried across the continent and established somewhere out in the Pacific.

Revive It By All Means.
Cleveland Plain Dealer.

They are seriously agitating the use of the whipping-post in New York. It will be revived for the taming of wife-beaters, if at all. It is claimed that only the sickly sentimentalists object to the scheme. Of course the idea of a man trussed up with bare back while a robust official methodically lays on the lash isn't a pretty one. But wife-beating is fully as disgraceful a sight—and a blamed sight worse.

Torture Most Terrible.
Chicago News.

Human agony in its keenest, most acute and fearsome stages was witnessed in this city the other day, and yet no physician came to save, no white-capped nurse appeared to soothe the fevered sufferers. The jack-knife bridge on the L road refused to work, and the "rooters" going to the ball game had to wait till the fourth inning was over before they could resume their journey. Could the mind of Dante and the pencil of Dore have pictured torture more terrible than this?

Canada's Objections.
New York Tribune.

What Canada objects to is not only that we get the gold from the Klondike regions, but the trade. There is no reason in the first objection, because the gold costs far more to dig, considering all the labor engaged, than it is worth. And no small changes in the boundary line can turn the trade into Canada, because the United States will still command the main waterfront of the affected region and its chief gateways. But your average Anglo-Saxon can get up a fight quicker over a question of gold mines, whether worthless or not, than in any other way. This is to be remembered when feeling disposed to treat the Alaskan boundary question lightly.

These Heroes Deserve Medals.
Philadelphia Ledger.

There will be hearty and unanimous approval of the action of the president in recommending a special medal of honor to be given each of the volunteers comprising the Eighth army corps in the Philippines. These men have proved themselves to be true patriots and heroes, for, although under the terms of their enlistment they could have demanded to be sent home when the treaty of peace with Spain was concluded, they willingly remained in the government service because they saw that their services were needed in suppressing the rebellion in Luzon. The men who thus waived their rights at the call of duty deserve the thanks of the whole nation, and the medals will express those thanks.

Demand for Removal of Otis.
Springfield Republican.

The best assurance the country can be given that Secretary Root is to be an improvement on Secretary Alger will be the removal of General Otis. This removal is bound to come sooner or later, for a continuance of the war in the Philippines beyond another campaign will not be patiently tolerated. Rather than put up with six months more of fighting on the Otis plan the American people would be willing to give the Filipinos their independence. Congress will have the settlement of the ghastly business, and congress usually reflects public sentiment.

If, upon the formal announcement of Mr. Root's appointment, it should also be formally announced that General Miles or General Lawton has been chosen for the military command in the Philippines, the new secretary would begin his work with a fair chance of success, and the American people would feel a greatly strengthened confidence in the ability of the administration to deal with a difficult and painful situation.

This war hurts the American conscience, and the more quickly it is finished the better it will be for the nation and the interests of the republican party.

The president cannot afford to stand by Otis. Therefore, Otis will go. But he ought to go at once.

COAL IN NEBRASKA.

As Good as a Gold Mine If Found in Paying Quantities.
J. Sterling Morton's Conservative.

There ought to be persistent, intelligent and exhaustive search for coal in the state of Nebraska. In the year 1868 the Conservative sunk a shaft 9x4 feet more than 100 feet in depth for the purpose of striking a second vein of coal at Arbor Lodge. The first vein was at the foot of a hill. It was overlaid by a cap of limestone rock and underlaid by a stratum of fireclay. It was drifted into for a distance of 100 feet, but never exceeded a thickness of sixteen inches. The quality of the coal was fairly good, though it contained considerable quantities of pyrites of iron.

Since that investigation was ended, thirty-one years ago, there has been no more thorough or diligent search made in the state. But recently a well was sunk on the Beasley farm, two and one-half miles from Nebraska City, and in it, at the depth of sixty-five feet below the surface, the diggers passed through a vein of apparently pure coal which was twelve inches in thickness.

Is it not practicable to organize a stock company with capital sufficient to buy and operate a diamond core drill in Otoe and surrounding counties? This drill brings up each stratum as it perforates. Sometimes it is indurated clay, sometimes limestone, sometimes soapstone, and again it may be, at a depth of about 1,100 or 1,200 feet, good coal. The coal found at Leavenworth runs under the Missouri river. It is 700 feet down to that vein. It averages a thickness of about twenty-seven inches and has been worked gainfully for thirty years. If the same or a similar vein could be found at the depth of even 1,200 feet anywhere in Nebraska it would be better than a gold mine for the manufacturing interests of this fertile, cereal-producing country.

The thorough geological investigation of the state of Nebraska for economic purposes ought to be commenced at once and prosecuted with a vigor until it shall have been ascertained positively either that we have not or that we have coal in abundance for manufacturing purposes.

STREET CAR STRIKES.

Politicians of the Ward-Heeler Stripe Partly to Blame.
New York Tribune.

The epidemic of strikes this year is largely in the local service of transporting lines. The street railroad employes at several places, notably at Cleveland, have had serious difficulties, which at that point are now renewed. The Brooklyn lines have had to contend with a political stock jobbing scheme which has tried to extend its work to lines in this city. The freight handlers of several steam railroads have been pushed into a strike, as many of them allege, by intimidation and against the will of the majority. There are also reports of some other troubles not yet resulting in strikes. But by far the most important strikes have been on street car lines.

A suggestive feature is that these all occur where different lines have by comparatively recent consolidations been brought under one management. In its nature the service is such that regulations which best suit some lines do not suit others, either injuring the public service or working oppressively for employes. It might have been predicted that such consolidations would result in trouble, because a new central management, in the effort to secure the highest economy and efficiency, would naturally fail in some cases to regard the interests of customers or the established habits of employes, while the men would be quick to see a grievance if a consolidation, reported to secure large profits for capital, should bring them no better wages, but only more onerous work. Probably every such consolidation has sown the seeds of discontent in the minds of multitudes who might not have discovered grievances at all if they had been left to consider, as before, only the needs and conditions of the particular lines on which they were working, and if there had not been widely heralded changes promising profits for owners.

It is perfectly natural that complications should arise under such circumstances, and on the whole it is creditable to the men employed in many cities that the controversies and interruptions of traffic have not been more frequent and serious. It does not appear that the organizations of the employed have in all cases used their large influence with wise conservatism. It is not easy to resist the belief that Cleveland political schemers have secured such control of organizations as to foster and even force strikes and riots, utterly regardless of the interests of the men, in order to drag into the controversy Senator Hanna and others. In Brooklyn it was publicly declared by General Master Workman Parsons that "if the strike were finally brought about through the machinations of a clique of stock jobbing politicians" he would expose them. Yet he and his organization were both used within three days by the same clique. If his conduct in connection with the Metropolitan road has a more satisfactory explanation it has not yet come to light.

All sane men, whether employers or employed, will agree that a labor organization which can be used against the interests of the thousands who support it by their earnings, whether used by politicians to gain a point for one party or candidate or by stock jobbers who can spend money to depress prices of securities and fill their pockets, are the worst foes that wage-earners can have. Their confidence can always be abused if they intrust affairs to a few leaders or a small committee, without personally hearing or reading what answers may be made to their requests. Much injustice to both parties might perhaps be avoided if employing companies would receive only written statements and reply only in printed slips distributed to their hands. But the nature of recent consolidations is accountable for a great part of the dissatisfaction which appears, and in order to avoid this more tact and consideration for previous circumstances than some companies have shown might be advisable, and in the long run to their interest.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Alfred Harmsworth of the London Mail is as great a devotee of the automobile as is James Gordon Bennett.

Chauncey M. Depew was smitten with the delights of the automobile in London and will keep one in Washington.

Dr. H. O. Howard, the entomologist of the Agricultural department, is credited with saying that it is the judgment of the highest authorities that a considerable part of the typhoid in our camps during the Spanish war was due to the flies, which carried the contagion.

Some statistics recently collected in regard to the education of 220 literary celebrities of the day indicate that Eton, which has always enjoyed a distinguished place in letters, leads with eleven representatives. Then follows Hare, with ten, and a London school, King's college, is credited with six.

A. B. Slawson, who is to have charge of the Congressional Library's Reading room, where 600 newspapers are kept on file, is probably the greatest authority on American newspapers. He knows the history of nearly every one and can at a glance tell from which any loose clipping he may want to classify has been taken.

Miss Adelaide Everhart, who was commissioned by the Georgia legislature to paint a picture of the late Charles S. Crisp, has already finished the work, which has been accepted and will be hung in the state capitol building. The portrait is life-size and represents the ex-speaker of the National house of representatives standing at his desk, gavel in hand.

William F. Coston, who designed the army transport flag now in use on all government transports, and received a patent for the design on June 13, 1899, has assigned the patent to the war office for the nominal sum of $1. The assignment has been accepted on the part of the government by Colonel Charles Bird, quartermaster in charge of the transport service.

Curing the Snorting Habit.
Detroit Journal.

It is announced that a Detroit inventor has succeeded in making a gasoline motor take something for its breath and for its habit of snorting in public, and that the machine will soon be on the market. This is good news. The first ordinance that is drawn for the protection of the public, as well as for the benefit of those who are to use the new means of transportation, should specify that the automobiles, or self-driven carriages of any kind, shall be practically noiseless and certainly without offensive odor; meaning thereby that if the owners wish to drown the slight noise it makes in a music box attachment that shall give us melody as the carriage glides adown the asphalt, and if they wish to smother a slight odor in attar of roses, given off every few feet, they may. In the meantime, there is a steam-driven carriage on the market, with abundance of liquid fuel for a long drive, and the wayside wells, springs, hydrants, streams and lakes to draw from once or twice a day for the necessary water. This machine, also, is said to be noiseless and odorless, while considerably below the thousand-dollar price first placed on the automobile.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

There is nothing improbable or inconsistent with the known facts of the situation in the report that the dowager empress of China has dispatched a mission to Tokio for the purpose of negotiating an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan. She is a shrewd woman with a varied and extensive experience and she is able to appreciate the advantages to China which would result from the suggested co-operation. The Japanese possess all the capacities in which the Chinese are most deficient and which the latter most need to enable them to develop their immense resources and to withstand the crushing exterior pressure to which they are being subjected. With Japan as the brains of the immense inert Chinese body there would be no estimating or limiting the possibilities of Chinese development. There is no doubt that Japan would be glad enough to play the imagined role, but whether it would do so upon terms acceptable to the dowager empress may be questioned. It was part of the mikado's program in the conduct of the late war with China to seize Pekin and to establish his power in the Chinese capital. The jealousy of Russia prevented him from doing so and the same jealousy would probably be effective against a China-Japanese alliance. Such an alliance, however, must always remain one of the most momentous contingencies of the future. It would make the famous "yellow peril" an actual and momentous fact.

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There are some interesting points in the recent confidential report of the Paris prefect of police to the procureur, with regard to alleged monarchical plots, which has been published by the Gazette de France. It says that the monarchists have secured the co-operation of the Anti-Semitic league and the League of Patriots by subsidizing their leaders, that Jules Guerin is in reality a worker for the Orleanists, that he makes secret visits to the duke of Orleans and receives large sums of money. Paul Deroulede is also said to have received 30,000 francs a few days before his effort to stir up revolt in the Paris garrison and it is asserted that the leading Orleanists were all acquainted with his design and anxiously awaited the results of it. That the League of Patriots receives large subsidies is demonstrated by the fact that it sent out 4,000 closed telegraphic dispatches at a cost of 10 cents each on the eve of M. Faure's funeral. The report also declares that picked groups of the Orleanists, Anti-Semites and the League of Patriots were stationed at important points to encourage M. Deroulede in his burlesque attempt to seduce the troops from their allegiance to the republic. It is believed that the materials for this report came from the papers found in the possession of one of the duke of Orleans' emissaries who was arrested in Paris about the time referred to.

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If President Kruger threatened to resign in order to discipline a hasty Raad, he doubtless believed he was acting in harmony with the designs of Providence and in the interest of the people. That he has their confidence was proved in February, 1898, when he was re-elected by a triumphant majority over General Joubert and Schalk W. Burger, the progressist candidate. In this election, which put Kruger in power for five more years, "Oom" Paul got 12,853 votes, Burger 3,763 and Joubert 2,001. This was interpreted to mean that the people were with him and believed in his reactionary policy. The Raad, it is well known, contains a number who do not believe in carrying opposition to the English so far as Kruger does. With a majority against him in the matter of the dynamite monopoly, the president doubtless recognized the time was ripe for some decided action, and as a threat of resignation would practically mean an appeal to the people he took this step. As the burghers hardly cared to get into a row with their constituents in the present state of things they very naturally gave in.

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Correspondents of English newspapers in attendance upon the peace conference at The Hague are careful to explain that the objections raised to the use of the now famous dumdum bullet were not founded upon any notion of the missile being of an explosive character. No suggestion of the kind, it is declared, was ever made. The one point urged against it was that it inflicts an unnecessarily severe wound. This accusation, Sir John Ardagh, the British military representative, endeavored to refute by a quantity of expert medical testimony and the evidence of field trials. His arguments, however, failed to alter the opinion of the great majority of the delegates, who maintained that the bullet was a practical infraction of the St. Petersburg convention. It is now alleged that these views were based upon the result of experiments made at Tubingen with an imitation of the dumdum bullet, which differed in many essential respects from the original and was of a much more dangerous character. One correspondent remarks sarcastically that the conference apparently was on the lookout for a bullet not only harmless but positively beneficial to health.

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The latest published returns showing the yield of gold in the Transvaal are said in London to be eminently satisfactory to those persons financially interested in the Rand. The entire Transvaal yield in June was 467,271 ounces, or 819 ounces better than in the preceding month, the latter return being the previous best on record. So far this year each monthly return since February has been over 100,000 ounces better than the corresponding yield in 1898. In fact, up to date, the 1899 yield is some 625,000 ounces above the showing of the corresponding period in 1898. As regards the Witwatersand yield alone a new record is also established, the June return being 445,763 ounces, against the previous best of 444,933 ounces in May and 344,670 ounces in June, 1898. Here are the total yields of the Transvaal since 1894, when the records showed 2,024,159 ounces: In 1895, 2,277,635 ounces; 1896, 2,280,885 ounces; 1897, 3,034,474 ounces, and 1898, 4,555,009 ounces. London financiers do not deem it possible that this extraordinary showing can be maintained throughout the year, owing to the disturbed political situation and particularly to the fact that the exodus of labor from the Rand seems to be assuming serious proportions.

Nut and Bolt Works Combine.

READING, Pa., July 28.—Notice has been given at the State department in Harrisburg that an application for a charter for the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing company will be made on August 18. The capital will be $30,000,000. The formation of the new company will result in the consolidation of a number of the nut and bolt interests in this section, employing altogether 4,000 hands. The incorporators are William J. Jackson, Clayton E. Platt, Frederick Maurer, Walter Wolcott and Edward Daly, all of Philadelphia.

Recovered by the Police.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The sum of $7,000 lost in a "panel game" by a contractor supposedly from Colorado, was today recovered by the police. The man's real name is concealed under the alias "Edwards." The money was given by the two women who robbed Edwards to a third one, who put it in a safety deposit vault. She confessed her part in the transaction.

BELIEVES IN LEVEE SYSTEM

Annual Report of Mississippi River Commission—Over One Million Dollars Used Last Year.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The annual report of the Mississippi river commission has been received by General Wilson, chief of engineers. It says that there has been expended on the river for the year ending June 30, 1899, $1,075,000 and allotments for 1899 amounting to $1,250,000 have been made. During the year the United States has built 7,686,758 cubic yards of levees and state and local authorities 3,136,541 yards.

It is not expected that the work of state and local authorities will be continued to any great extent hereafter.

The commission believes fully in the levee system. The commission has recognized in the past the obligation of giving an equal degree of security against overflow to each of the basins and districts, and the allotment of government funds has been based on this intention, with such modifications as economic and financial conditions make advisable. Large districts thickly populated and cultivated should, says the commission, be kept in a greater degree of security than small and unimproved sections.

Owing to strict quarantine regulations it has been almost impossible to prosecute work below Cairo. Besides work on levees there have been dredging, building of revetments and special improvements at various points.

As a result of careful surveys and measurements the commission says:

"These investigations give no evidence of a general progressive elevation of the bed of the stream, but do justify the belief that with the banks properly revetted to prevent erosion the ultimate effect of confining the floods by means of levees will be a depression of the river bed and consequent enlargement of channel capacity."

LIGHT AND BREEZY.

Washington Star: "What's the matter?" inquired the visitor at Paris. "I never saw the streets so quiet and orderly."

"Ah, monsieur," answered the professional agitator. "These are indeed troublous times. The mob has gone on a strike."

Tammany Times: City Parson—Going to have the hay fever this year?

Country Parson—No. My congregation can't afford it.

Indianapolis Journal: "I am writing an article," he said, "on 'The Way to Manage a Woman.'"

"I suppose it will be a long one," she replied in a slightly scornful tone.

"No," he answered; "it will be quite short. In fact, it will consist of only two words—'Don't try!'"

Then she knew him to be a man of sense and experience, in spite of his apparent youth.

Philadelphia North American: "I haven't always been down in the world," said the mendicant.

"No?" queried the approached, sympathetically.

"No, sur; onct I wuz a balloonist."

Detroit Journal: When Aguinaldo was a small boy, so the story goes, it was one day discovered that a cherished mahogany tree, seventeen feet in diameter, had been cut down.

"I cannot tell a lie!" Aguinaldo is said to have at once exclaimed. "I did it with my little hatchet."

This illustrates the great difficulty of being the father of a hot country.

Somerville Journal: Mrs. Wiggles—What are they going to be divorced for?

Mrs. Waggles—Because they can't agree.

Mrs. Wiggles—Can't agree? Why, what did they expect?

Then and Now.
Chicago News.

"Love me little, love me long"
(This we from a poet borrow).
Now it's "Love me for a day—
And we'll be divorced tomorrow."

THE HAPPY FARMER.

Somerville Journal.

The farmer is a happy man
(Sometimes).
He lays a wealth of dollars up,
And dimes.
He has no cares to worry him
Or fret
His soul, because he never is
In debt.
When he is hungry, all he has
To do
Is to go out and blithely dig
A few
Potatoes, or to pick some fresh
Green peas.
His life is full of simple joys
Like these.

He sees the sunrise nearly ev-
'ry day.
Oh, life to him is only sport
And play.
He does not have to think about
His dress;
He gets along with one good suit,
Or less.
His wife so seldom has to go
In town
She only needs to have one ging-
ham gown.
And he is never tortured with
The blues,
Because the children never need
New shoes.

Oh, life is just one round of joy
And fun
To farmers. How I wish that I
Were one!
I'd blithely lay the dollars up,
And dimes
Just as the happy farmer does
(Sometimes).

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

"Some People"

Think that our clothing is high priced simply because it is known to be good—that is a mistake.

Just now it is possible to get the genuine Browning, King & Co. garments at even less than cost.

This month is our stock taking month, and we want to get it as low as possible.

Is a $7.50 suit for $3.75 high priced?

Is a $10.00 suit for $5.00 high priced?

Is a $15.00 suit for $7.50 high priced?

Is a $20.00 suit for $10.00 high priced?

The fact is that we can sell you better clothing for less money than any one else in the city. Now is the time to test this statement.

Store closes every night at 6 o'clock.

N. B.—Are you going to attend the races at Y. M. C. A. Park Saturday? If so we have the proper outing garments at very reasonable prices.

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