

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Table showing circulation statistics for the Omaha Daily Bee, including total circulation, paid circulation, and estimated circulation.

Treasury receipts for August exceeded expenditures by \$4,500,000. Not a bad showing for war times.

Why go to the Klondike gold field when that pot of \$3,000 at South Omaha is said not yet to have been located?

The next patriotic celebration in this neck of woods will attend the home-coming of the Fifty-first Iowa volunteers.

There are several questions of public moment considerably more pressing upon the people of Nebraska than the treaty with the sultan of Sulu.

The hottest question in South Omaha today is: "Who got that \$3,000?" The next hottest question is: "Who was the man who thought he would get it and did not?"

Nebraska and its neighboring states will have no corn to burn this year in spite of the big crop. Republican prosperity is finding other and better uses for the corn.

Just what the Commercial club proposes to do with the east-and-west trunk lines which have declared a boycott against the Pittsburg & Gulf line remains to be seen.

To accept or not to accept, that is the question bothering several of the late officers of the Nebraska regiments who have been offered commissions in the regular army, which entail active service in the Philippines.

General Funston is admittedly the best swimmer in the army and one of the best runners in a forward movement, but he is firmly convinced that only cavalry can move fast enough to capture the Philippines. General Funston's experience entitles his opinion to credence.

Prophets may be without honor in their own land, but this cannot be said of President McKinley. Everywhere he goes in this country he is greeted with enthusiasm, but at no place so great as at his old home in Canton, where the people have known him as one of them for years.

One of Nebraska's cadets at West Point has run afoul of the order prohibiting hazing and will doff his uniform in disgrace for indulging in a forbidden sport. That a Nebraska cadet should be the subject of this example will cause regrets among all patriotic Nebraskans.

One of the big local events of the coming month is the fall festival of Ak-Sar-Ben, which the managers contend will surpass any former appearance of that celebrated organization. As a free spectacular attraction it has never been excelled by a western city and is not likely to be.

Not a complaint of pickpockets from all the crowds that participated in the ovation given the First Nebraska in this city. And that while the police department is cut down to half the usual size on account of a depleted police fund, Omaha's police have a right to take some credit to themselves for this record.

General Wheeler is disappointed because he has been in the Philippines some time and has not had a brush with the rebels yet. At Santiago he got into the mixup the next day after landing. The general should be patient. He may be a little longer in getting into action, but if he does it will likely last longer than his Santiago experience.

The State Board of Transportation has decided it is not called upon to investigate the charges made by the governor that the rates charged for transporting the First Nebraska were the result of a combination. Certainly, any labor in excess of signing salary vouchers is entirely beyond the province of the members of the board.

GENERAL LEE'S VIEWS.

No representative of this government in Cuba is better qualified to advise in regard to a policy for the island than General Fitzhugh Lee. His long service as consul general made him thoroughly familiar with the character of the people and his military relations with them have increased his knowledge of their capacity and needs.

General Lee is the only officer in Cuba who has as yet responded to the request of the War department for reports on the conditions there and it is stated that his report gives a gratifying statement of affairs in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio. His chief interest, however, is in the suggestions submitted in regard to the course this government should pursue toward the island. General Lee thinks there should be established in Cuba an independent republican government, but under the care or supervision of the United States until its stability was assured. He evidently has no confidence in the capacity of the Cubans at present to successfully administer a government if left wholly to themselves, yet he does not advise delay in forming an independent government.

In regard to the suffrage he suggests that it should receive careful consideration, implying that it would not be wise to make it universal at the outset. This very likely represents the general opinion among our military officers in Cuba who have given the matter intelligent attention and it finds warrant in the fact that more than 80 per cent of the native Cubans cannot read and write. If these illiterates are permitted to participate in forming a government they will be the mere tools of the politicians and political demoralization would probably result.

But can the United States consistently deprive any of the Cuban people of the right of suffrage? Recognizing here the principle of universal suffrage, is not our government bound to accord it to the people of Cuba? Moreover, having made no reservation in our pledge to those people that they should have self-government when pacification should be accomplished, can we now fairly say to any portion of them that they shall not participate in framing a government for themselves? These are questions that congress will have to consider when it comes to determine the future policy in regard to Cuba. As to our exercising supervision over a Cuban government for an indefinite time, or until we should be satisfied that such government had become firmly established, it is conceivable that it might prove a source of trouble. The Cuban politicians would be pretty sure to resent any attempt on the part of the United States, after an independent government had been organized, to direct or control the administration of affairs. They would reasonably feel that this would not be independence and it is quite possible that sooner or later we should have to abandon the attempt or encounter a revolt.

In respect to the foreign relations of an independent Cuban government perhaps it might be necessary that the United States should have something to say, lest Cuba should enter into agreements or treaties with foreign powers detrimental to the interests of this country, but even as to this there would be danger of trouble resulting.

The suggestion of General Lee that even after American protection was in part withdrawn United States troops should be kept in the island to protect our citizens and other aliens there in the enjoyment of their personal and property rights, cannot be seriously considered. No such arrangement would be accepted by the Cubans and an attempt on the part of this government to put it into effect would arouse the bitterest resentment. The only fair, just and honorable course is to allow the Cuban people absolute independence.

THE PENSION ACCOUNT.

Every American citizen has an interest in the pension account, which in the last thirty-three years has amounted to over twenty-three hundred millions of dollars, or nearly as much as the public debt at the close of the civil war. No one who is qualified to appreciate the magnitude of these figures can fail to be impressed with the generosity of the government toward the men who preserved the union and this liberality will be extended to the soldiers who fought in the war with Spain and are fighting to suppress insurrection in the Philippines.

The report of the commissioner of pensions for the last fiscal year contains much of interest. At the end of June the number of pensioners was more than 2,000 less than a year ago. Although 37,000 new pensions were granted during the year, death among the old pensioners decreased the total number. Death alone struck off more than 34,000 names from the roll and other changes raised the number to 43,000. While the total expenditure for the year on pension account was less than the appropriation, the amount paid to pensioners was larger by a few hundred thousand dollars than ever before. As yet the Spanish war is responsible for pension payments to the extent of only a little over \$28,000, but there are nearly 17,000 claims pending and the number will be largely increased if the war in the Philippines continues another year. Another interesting feature of the report is the large reduction in the fees paid to attorneys in the last fiscal year as compared with the preceding year. This in connection with the fact that sixty-three attorneys have been disbarred, ten suspended and two barred, will help to explain the opposition to Commissioner Evans that has been created. The reduction in payments of attorney fees has doubtless been to the benefit of the pensioners.

The charge that the commissioner has been illiberal toward claimants is not supported by the official statement of the number of claims filed and allowed during the year. On the contrary the figures indicate that claimants have been fairly treated and that as the commissioner says the rule has been to give

the soldier the benefit of a doubt. The recommendations of the commissioner should receive the careful attention of congress and his suggestion of a commission to revise the laws, rules and regulations, with a view to simplifying the present complex system of pensioning and securing a more uniform practice in the future, is obviously judicious.

The commissioner's report will of course receive careful consideration from the Grand Army at its coming encampment and will undoubtedly be the subject of Mr. Evans will be in evidence there we think it safe to say that his administration will be approved by a majority of the old soldiers in attendance.

THE SUNDAY BEE.

The great event of the last week has been the return of the First Nebraska volunteers with the unprecedented ovations accorded them all along the line and culminating in the grand reception at Omaha. Subscribers of The Sunday Bee will have all these features graphically illustrated in the series of pictures which have been appearing in The Illustrated Bee.

For the frontpiece we have a large, clear view of the parade marching before the surging throngs in front of The Bee building and the city call. The photograph from which this plate has been reproduced was taken especially for The Bee and gives the best possible view of this part of the celebration.

Another picture represents the complimentary breakfast given to the returned volunteers at the Omaha station, depicting the scenes around the tables with the men seated at their places.

While the time schedule of the special train through Nebraska was ill fitted for photographic work, bringing the men into the principal towns late in the evening, The Bee secured views to show the enthusiastic demonstrations at several of the way stations. The receptions at Hastings, the depot crowd at Kenesaw, the greetings accorded at Holdrege all come in for pictorial illustrations.

Aside from the war views, the remaining contents of The Illustrated Bee are particularly attractive. Among the portraits presented are those of Moses P. Kinkaid, the nominee of the republican party in the Sixth district to fill the congressional vacancy, and Rev. Edward F. Trefz, the new pastor of the Kountze Memorial Lutheran church. One picture gives a view of a Nebraska boy's grave in far off Alaska, while another shows two little Omaha children wading at Peawaukee lake.

The fashion pictures from living models are attractive as always, and Carpenter's letter, illustrated with his own photographs, is more interesting reading than ever.

The news and literary features of The Sunday Bee will, as usual, be superior to those of all competitors. It will have the best cable letters, the most complete telegraphic service, the most readable local news reports, the most intelligent editorial discussion of topics of the day, the most interesting departments relating to the drama, music, society, sports and fraternal orders.

In a word The Bee tomorrow will be one of the best numbers ever issued and everyone should read it.

LET THEM GET TOGETHER.

The city council, the county board and the Board of Education should get together speedily upon some plan for providing the necessary booths for registration and election purposes. All three of these bodies have jurisdiction over the annual registration and election and their co-operation is imperative.

The old iron booths that have done service ever since the Australian ballot system was introduced have not only outlived their usefulness, but many of them have positively passed beyond their day of service. It is extremely doubtful whether it is worth while trying to repair them, yet the time is so short that unless action is taken at once serious complications are liable to arise.

Under the election law it is made mandatory that registration and polling places be provided in every precinct in the city. The registration boards are required to sit at these respective places at designated times, commencing nearly a month before election day. To force these boards to occupy tents, as has been done on several occasions, would mean inconvenience and hardship both for the officers and for the public.

While the system of temporary booths planted on the pavement at street intersections as adopted in Omaha is not without objectionable features, nothing that will take its place seems available within the limits of time at our command. The investment needed to replace the booths with new ones looks large, but it is apparently unavoidable. How the money is to be raised is a still more serious problem, but the council, county board and school board will have to grapple with that.

In the meanwhile the public must insist that nothing be neglected that might obstruct the regular election proceedings or tend to invalidate the results as determined at the polls in November.

Iowa trawlers seem to be taking more chances of losing their lives than the soldiers in the Philippines. Added to the usual hazard of their occupation trawlers are putting in their spare time shooting at them and it is an exceptional day when they do not get one or more of the railroads. Unless the practice is stopped pretty soon Iowa is likely to become a very unhealthy climate for the genus homo.

Germany has served notice on China to the effect that unless disturbances along the border of present German territory cease that country will be obliged to take possession to protect its interests. At the opportune time another disturbance will occur—for which the Germans will, of course, not be responsible

—and then the soldiers will take possession. Such has been the record everywhere the European has gained an oriental foothold and China is not likely to prove an exception.

The railroads are considering the plan of blacklisting fake advertising schemes of all kinds and to confine their advertising patronage in the future to legitimate mediums. This example ought to be followed by advertisers in all lines of trade. As long as railroads, merchants and business men generally submit to being imposed upon without protest the advertising fakir will continue to operate.

The architect of the new high school building reports progress on the plans and specifications, but the school board's attorney has no progress to report on lifting the injunction that obstructs this great public improvement. The useless attorney, however, has never been wanting when the time to draw his unearned salary is at hand.

Lily Langtry's new play is said to be a most realistic one, portraying some of the scandals connected with her own life. If it proves a success she has reserve material for a number of other plays of the same sort. People on this side of the water will hope to be spared similar afflictions drawn from the life of the American stage.

Wonders Multiply. Baltimore American. Now comes the astounding news that Germany wants our sausages. Presently we shall have a demand from Newcastle for coal.

Beyond the Firing Line.

Hon. J. Sterling Morton can well afford to chuck the trustee under the chin and call them pet names. Sterling has no valuable political baggage to lose.

Illuminating a Dark Spot.

San Francisco Call. When the canon of Oom Paul and John Bull begin blazing away in the Transvaal Africa will look more like a torchlight procession than a dark continent.

Dato is a Comer.

Indianapolis Journal. There seems to be some uncertainty regarding the antecedents of Dato Mundt, but the fact that he accepted an American flag and is fighting the other fellows shows he is a coming man.

Subjects for a Funeral.

Chicago Record. Ohio democrats who say in their platform that they stand with Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant should take treatment for their minds if they expect to make an aggressive campaign.

Far-Fetched.

Chicago Chronicle. Senator Lindsey of Kentucky is the latest genius to prove that our footing in the Philippines, which were warring for freedom when we bought them, is identical with our footing in the Hawaiian purchase, which was glad to come in.

Why Beef Prices Ascend.

The number of cattle other than milch cows in the country has declined from 37,651,239 in 1892 to 27,694,225 at the beginning of this year. These are the Agricultural department's figures. As population has meantime increased the rise in the price of meat appears to have a very substantial basis.

Every Native an Enemy.

It is a mistake to think that the solution of the problem of the Philippines involves nothing but the defeat of Aguinaldo and his army. The arrest of the native mayors of two cities within our lines—who had been elected in accordance with our policy of conciliation—the one for spying and the other for maintaining an insurgent recruiting office, serves to show that the native population is practically unanimous in its sympathy with the rebellion. After we have won the war we shall probably be obliged to subdue in detail every village in the group.

Oom Paul's Moral Advantage.

Springfield Republican. In sagacity, astuteness and coolness Paul Kruger in these trying days is giving lessons to all the diplomatists and statesmen of the world. He represents a mere handful of Dutch farmers and he faces the mightiest empire this earth has seen. Such has been the skill of this man that today he actually holds a moral advantage over his colossal antagonist which two months ago he had not. He has now practically succeeded what was demanded, and in return has only asked that hereafter the internal independence of his country be recognized and respected. If war comes Kruger goes into it, under these circumstances, with a moral advantage which the integrity of his country against the claims of another power to dictate its domestic affairs. It is plain that the British government feels the embarrassment into which it is now thrown by its own policy of diplomacy. The reasons for war are now so small that the moral sentiment of the world will not justify it.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS.

Astonishing Increase in the Number of Factories in 30 Years.

It would be a difficult matter to name any manufacturing industry of importance in this country which has not grown greatly since the latest census. According to the report of the census for 1890, there are now more than 350,000 manufacturing establishments, employing nearly 8,000,000 people, to whom more than \$2,000,000,000 was paid in wages. Without making any special note in the census is the manufacture of electric street cars, which were then in their infancy, or were not even in existence. Take, for example, the various practical applications of electricity. It was not until the year 1883 that the first street railway equipped with electric motive power was tested, in the city of Richmond—and a very amateurish affair it was. In climbing a hill the motor came to grief, and the little "dinky" car was dragged up the street by a private party. Now there are over 16,000 miles of electric railroad in this country, and it is reported that there were more miles of electric railroads built last year than of steam railways. There are now more than 40,000 electric street cars running today, and the capital invested in the manufacture of dynamos, motors, resistance boxes, wire cables, cars and all other paraphernalia amounts, in the aggregate, to hundreds of millions of dollars.

The most recent addition to the industries of the country which bids fair to grow to sufficiently large proportions to warrant special notice in the next census is the manufacture of automobiles. Indeed, if we may accept the capitalization of some of the young corporations which make these vehicles as a safe guide to the present extent of the business, it may already have sprung into an important place.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

Most of the advocates of permanent control of the Philippines by the United States insist that only a small fraction of the natives oppose American rule. They insist that Aguinaldo's following is insignificant and that the bulk of the population is enthusiastically for Uncle Sam. Senator Lindsey of Kentucky reiterated that assertion in his address at the Bar association convention at Buffalo last Tuesday. He said: "The revolutionary government represents at the utmost less than one-fourth of the inhabitants of the island (Luzon), and as to them it is a government of force rather than consent." Prof. Schurman expressed a similar opinion on his return to this country a few weeks ago. Doubtless there was some basis for that belief during the first months of the insurrection, when the "amigos" overwhelmed Americans with professions of friendship. At the present time the proof of universal native antagonism is so abundant as to be a matter of official record. The arrest of native mayors charged with being spies of the enemy is an official admission of conditions reported by correspondents, soldiers and civilians in the Philippines.

John F. Bass, correspondent of the New York Herald, in a dispatch sent via Hong Kong last Monday, says of the feeling of the natives: "The only friendly natives I found on my southern tour were those at Morce, who so far are unwilling that we should hold any territory except the single island of Jolo. Even the non-combatants here are in Manila the native feeling against us is growing stronger every day. Taxes are higher in Manila than under Spanish rule, and the inhabitants bitterly complain. Living expenses have doubled. The native police have been disbanded and American appointees are being used. It is tyrannical and inefficient because they are ignorant of the language and not familiar with the perpetrators of crime. Murders and robberies, old inhabitants say, are more numerous than ever before. Taxes and customs duties are being used to support the army instead of being applied to municipal necessities. This really prolongs the war by keeping the natives irritated, and high-sounding promises of good government. Information concerning recent losses of the enemy is purely hearsay, obtained from frightened natives. The desire of the natives for American rule officially reported is not borne out by the facts. The mayor of Baling, who is supposed to be a great friend of the Americans, is now in prison for insubordination and an insurgent attack on Baling. The mayor of San Pedro Macoris is also in prison for raising money and soldiers for insurgents."

Rev. Peter MacQueen, pastor of the Day Street Congregational church of Boston, who was chaplain in the army at Santiago and just landed at San Francisco from Manila, where he went to collect material for a book on the war. While with the army in Luzon he enjoyed exceptional facilities for observation, having had letters of introduction to military and naval commanders from President McKinley, the War department and Colonel Roosevelt. Regarding the feelings of the natives toward Americans Mr. MacQueen reports as follows: "There is not a Filipino in the islands that wants the American form of government. There was a time when the conquest of the islands might have been completed with comparatively little bloodshed and that immediately after Dewey's victory. Since that time the policy has been such as to encourage their resistance. You are told that the only plan is to exterminate the Tagals. You must take into consideration that the Tagala number 2,000,000 people and that the island of Luzon alone is an immense territory."

Equally emphatic respecting native sentiment is the opinion of an army officer stationed at Iloilo, whose letter, dated June 28, was published in the Army and Navy Journal. He says: "I see no sign of weakening and unless internal troubles come with them there is no end in the near future. All the fighting has been in Luzon, not because the other islands are populated, but simply because we have no men to undertake the subjugation of the others. Here at Iloilo we hold a radius of three and a half miles from the town. We cannot walk or drive, because we are surrounded. The only hold we have upon this island; indeed right across the bay our enemy holds possession, so that we have only a half-circle. Our Negroes hold only two points; on Cebu, only one; on many others not a foot. It is hoped that the fall of Manila will mean the giving up of all the other islands, but we do not think so. The insurgents here will simply turn banditti and must be hunted down."

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Editor McLean's bar! will undergo systematic and systematic while the owner is running for governor of Ohio. One of the warm claims urged in favor of a Cleveland lawyer who seeks a seat on the bench is that he has "a very nice judicial mind."

Neither the governor of North Carolina nor the governor of South Carolina has announced his intention to attend the trust conference at Chicago. But they will not be missed. Enough experienced men will attend to give practical significance to that historic sentiment of the governors.

The fourth-class postmaster-of whom there are about 70,000 throughout the country—are supposed to be forming a lobby to influence the present congress a bill giving them better pay. They want the minimum compensation to be \$100 a year instead of an amount based on the number of stamps sold.

There is an animated controversy in San Francisco over the fact that the new city hall planned to cost \$1,500,000, represents up to date a municipal investment of \$5,000,000, but is not completed. At the rate at which defective work is being discovered, it looks as if it may have to be almost entirely rebuilt. The state capital of California at Sacramento cost \$2,000,000.

Judge Shackelford, who succeeds "Gilliver" Bland in congress, is said to be a popular Missouri politician. Friends delight to call him "Old Shack." He has mastered the art of making himself "common." He exploits his contempt for fine clothes and has a way of slapping voters on the back which impresses them with the idea that he is the unalloyed champion of freedom and that no form of political or social tyranny can survive in his presence. We betide the octopus that tempts the sword of Judge Shackelford.

Thomas B. Reed's resignation as member of congress will take effect on September 4 under the terms of his letter to the governor of Maine, and there are already three candidates in the field for the republican nomination. Amos L. Allen of Alfred, who during Mr. Reed's administration as speaker of the house has served as his private secretary; James O. Bradbury, former mayor of Portland, and Judge Horace H. Burbank of the Saco municipal court. Candidates Allen and Burbank were Bowdoin college classmates of Mr. Reed.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The position of the Orange Free State, between Cape Colony and the Transvaal, makes the present emergency peculiarly awkward for the former. As a loyal participant of the British crown, it is not willing to do anything that would tend in any degree to give assistance to an enemy, such as the Transvaal threatens to become; but it is bound by its treaties with the Orange Free State, with which Great Britain has no quarrel at present, to extend to it the right of unrestricted commerce, including the transport of war material. The Free State, however, is peopled by men of the same race as the Boers of the Transvaal and in hearty sympathy with them. Should that republic become engaged in war with Great Britain, it is practically certain that the other republic will join it, and then the arms and ammunition now being imported by the Orange Free State through Cape Colony will be turned against the British. There is good reason also for the suspicion entertained in the Cape Assembly that the arms in question are not intended for the use of the importing state, but are to be handed along to the Transvaal authorities in immediate preparation for a struggle with Great Britain. To wonder that the assembly finds itself in a dilemma between its desire to observe its contracts with its neighbors and its unwillingness to permit what looks so much like giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Lord Kitchener has arrived in Cairo from London and is arranging business in the Egyptian War office, which concerns the completion of the Khartoum railway and the various details relating to the Gordon college. Owing to delay in the delivery of the railway plant the Khartoum-Khartoum line will not be ready for traffic until next November, although it had been planned by Lord Kitchener to be finished at the end of August. The embargo laid upon travel beyond the British frontier is so despising to many tourists this summer, will be removed as soon as the railway is finished, and next winter the Egyptians expect to see the general public as far south as Omdurman. Incidentally, the soldier awaiting a trial for the murder of the Khalifa, Abdullah is at present about 25 miles to the west of Fashoda and his enigma are frequently seen by the Anglo-Egyptian outposts. In order to reach him a roadway would have to be cut, but this would create a precedent. It is quite likely that the Khalifa would move westward to Darfur, the stronghold of his own tribesmen. So far Lord Kitchener has given a free hand to his subordinates at Omdurman in the matter of the derwishes. The emperor has hoped that some of the tribes that the Khalifa had induced to join in his insurrection would revolt and annihilate the derwishes. Certain desertions have taken place, but no serious revolt has occurred, and the emperor has been in a quest of Abdullah early in November.

The remarkably well-informed correspondent of the London Times at Peking, in a recent letter about Chinese conditions, says that the emperor and the empress have drawn closer together. The emperor recognizes that the latter's prompt action saved him from falling under the influence of a group of well-intentioned visionaries who had no regard for the emperor's authority and empire. The empress, on the other hand, begins to see that the emperor was right in holding that the old order was doomed, and that reforms of a far-reaching character are absolutely necessary. She still holds to the present scheme of government, but she has been gradually moving towards moderate reform, financial and military, and gaining greater experience of foreign affairs and western methods. She is now ready to build up a new system of government and arrangement. The empress therefore took the reins into her own hands, cut off six heads, banished a few officials and saved 400,000,000 of people from what she thought was a serious risk of social disturbance. She also degraded certain officials who were objectionable to the conservatives. Since then she has been gradually moving towards moderate reform, financial and military, and gaining greater experience of foreign affairs and western methods. She is now ready to build up a new system of government and arrangement. The empress therefore took the reins into her own hands, cut off six heads, banished a few officials and saved 400,000,000 of people from what she thought was a serious risk of social disturbance. She also degraded certain officials who were objectionable to the conservatives.

The construction by the Russian capital, M. Poliaoff, who built the Varma-Rustchuk railway, of a military road from Reht to Teheran shows that Russia determined to lose a little time and so few opportunities as possible in advancing her Persian schemes. This road from Reht, the chief town of the Persian province of Ghilan, on the southern shore of the Caspian, to the Persian capital, will serve a double purpose, strategic and commercial. It will participate in the economic benefits which may be expected to accrue from it, inasmuch as a highway practicable for artillery will doubtless facilitate trade in the mountainous districts. The view of the Caspian port of Enzeli, is one of the most flourishing and important manufacturing and commercial centers in Persia. The difficulties, however, were found to be so great that neither this project nor a subsequent one for which some sixteen miles from the Caspian port of Enzeli, is one of the most flourishing and important manufacturing and commercial centers in Persia. The difficulties, however, were found to be so great that neither this project nor a subsequent one for which some sixteen miles from the Caspian port of Enzeli, is one of the most flourishing and important manufacturing and commercial centers in Persia. The difficulties, however, were found to be so great that neither this project nor a subsequent one for which some sixteen miles from the Caspian port of Enzeli, is one of the most flourishing and important manufacturing and commercial centers in Persia.

Dr. Reginald Koettlitz, the explorer who crossed Abyssinia last winter, says that on top of the sacred mountain Zouzoula, which is 10,000 feet high, there is a remarkable lake three-quarters of a mile long, which is an Abyssinian Port of Siam. Bathing in its waters is supposed to be a cure for all diseases. Close by are some springs dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The water of the lake is used as a tonic in certain cases, but must never be employed for cooking or for other domestic purposes. Some of the diseased creatures were crawling around the shores of the lake when Dr. Koettlitz visited the place. There are few British in Abyssinia, he says, though since Omdurman's fall British prestige is high, but one of them, an Irishman—who was with the Italian at Magdala and was one of the prisoners, though tortured like the rest, elected to remain in the country, took a native wife, adopted native dress and customs, and lost all semblance of his own nationality.

Porto Rico's Tobacco Crop.

Porto Rico's tobacco crop is thrice as valuable as the sugar crop.

GENERAL MANDERSON'S ADDRESS.

Certainly any man, party or newspaper that cannot, with General Manderston, sincerely hope that a separate autonomy may safely be granted to the Philippines is not fit to be trusted with national responsibility. And any man, party or newspaper that, having this hope, does not work earnestly for its realization is hypocritical.

Handling the Treaties.

He admits that there are many corporate ventures which are behaving badly. He wants to pull up these trees without pulling up the wheat also. Hence he wants the subject handled cautiously and soberly, without unreasoning denunciations and furious hostility. So it should be. And if the collective wisdom of the American Bar association can agree on an effective legal remedy for the wrongs Mr. Manderston admits it—a remedy which shall not remedy new wrongs while redressing existing wrongs—the people will welcome it and demand and obtain its application. The Bar association has the floor.

Just the Right Tone.

Former Senator Charles F. Manderston of Nebraska made a fine address on the opening of the session of the American Bar association at Buffalo, Monday. His words regarding expansion, over-legislation, the difference between corporations and trusts and the like have two marked values. They sum up the aggregate, suggest the variety and trace the drift of American legislation for a year past. They sift out the permanent from the transient in the spirit of that legislation. They do this alike in so judicial and so candid a manner as to temper regret at the retirement of Mr. Manderston from the senate with the compensation that upon which shall not wisdom can still be played at public service.

Few of Them Are Bad.

The distinguished Nebraskan, whose dulcet tones in Washington used to cause the Indian maiden of the capital dome to wobble on her perch, does not go the length of saying that every trust is a sacrosanct institution, but he has no hesitancy in asserting that mighty few of them are bad, and he deplores exceedingly the tendency of ill-considered legislative action to decrease their profits. Corporations, he says, are not only necessary, but the greatest benefit from which mankind is now suffering, and he hopes to live to see the day when the socialists' repression of the individual and demagogic talk against noble capital will get off the earth altogether. The speech would be wholly delightful and would be enjoyed by the millions of Mr. Manderston's admirers in the west who have so often seen the speaker in a quest of Abdullah early in November.

TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR.

Detroit Journal: An expanded nation will always deny being too fast, just like the average expanded individual.

Chicago Tribune: Marketman—Well, little girl, what will you have? The girl:—Have you got any horseless raddish?

Indianapolis Journal: "The man who says he would be contented with a crust," said the Corfield Philosopher, "kicks mighty hard unless there is a good proportion of cake under the crust."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Yes, madam, your star's star is closely connected with the stars." "Well, I'm glad it's the stars, I was afraid it might be the chorus girls."

Chicago Tribune: "You missed your husband very much during his vacation, didn't you?" "Yes, it was terribly lonesome at first, but after the second or third day I let the hired man empty the pipe the party while we were getting dinner, and that made it seem as if John were still at home!"

A REPORT FROM NEWPORT.

They stood upon the sandy beach. The sun no longer shone. For it had passed beyond the sea— And they were there alone.

Alone—wrapped in each other's arms. And in each other's love. Betrothed—and on the match the moon And stars blinked from above.

"Does love last always, sweet?" he asked. As he stood looking down. At her, and stood against his heart. He pressed her head of brown.

"Most surely, love," the maid replied. "Not even death can part. A love like ours, and closer pressed. The maid against his breast."

The weeks sped by and autumn came. And with the day the day. When these two souls bade each good-bye. And pledged upon their way.

Their pledged love had ceased to live— The last-for-ever plan. Did not hold out, for they were but. A summer maid and man.

—W. ALLEN CHALLIS.

OUR HATS.

for fall wear are all in and ready for your selection. Derby, Fedora, Pasha and Crush—many different colorings are shown for the Autumn wear, besides the regulation shades of dark brown and black.

large or small, we have hats of the proper dimensions to suit you.