THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of February, 1900, was as follows:

1	26,450	15	26,750
2	25,980	16	26,760
3	26,050	17	26,840
4	27,485	18	26,880
5	27,020	19	26,910
6	26,960	20	26,760
7	26,740	21	26,710
8	26,720	22	26,840
9	26,610	23	26,780
10	26,560	24	26,830
11	27,415	25	26,305
12	26,560	26	26,710
13	26,820	27	27,120
14	26,530	28	26,470

Total 758,595
Less unsold and returned copies.....10,006

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,
Sec'y and Treas.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of February, A. D. 1900.
(Seal) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

St. Patrick proposes to celebrate the century year just the same as usual.

The month of March wants it distinctly understood that it has all varieties of weather on tap.

The annual destruction of the fruit crop has occurred, but later the commission houses will be able to supply your order as in former years.

The unexpected often happens. That is again strikingly illustrated by the nomination of Tom Brennan for mayor of South Omaha on the democratic ticket.

The despair of the democratic gang in Douglas county could not be more conclusively evidenced than by the lawless interference from Governor Poynter to put a police commission club in their hands.

A man named Truth has been arrested for sending circulars making fraudulent representations through the mails. The court will now have an opportunity to decide "officially" whether there is anything in a name.

Governor Poynter is said to have asked William J. Broatch to wire whether he would accept a place on the next popocratic police commission. As if Broatch was ever known to refuse any position of profit or notoriety.

Mayor Ensor of South Omaha says he was "double-crossed" by his friends at the democratic primary. But the doctor, with childlike and bland humility, says he not only forgives the men who smote him, but turns the other cheek.

Republicans all over the state will watch with interest the little game of freeze-out that is being played in Lancaster county between ambitious aspirants for senatorial honors. Republicans like fair play and want the best man to win.

Young Mr. Poppleton would not only have to keep his gloves on while associating with Broatch, Peabody and Harry Miller on the police commission, but he would also have to hold his nose and close his eyes. No wonder he does not want to serve.

The Iowa republicans will meet in May to make arrangements for the annual burial service of the democratic party in that state. Long practice has made the Iowa republicans experts and the job is done with such neatness and dispatch that Fred White really enjoys riding at the head of the democratic funeral procession.

The Norfolk people do not appear to be inclined to allow the secretaries of the State Board of Transportation to get away through any holes in the fence. Every time they make a dive for an opening they find a Norfolk man there ready to head them off. There is a bare possibility that the secretaries may be forced to meet the issue fairly, but it will not be until every resource has been exhausted.

The bill which the naval committee of the house has introduced is evidence that this country does not propose to fall behind in the matter of keeping up the navy. The antiquated tubs which Americans abroad were once compelled to blush for have been supplanted by vessels as fine as any afloat, and if the work is continued as planned there will be enough of them amply to protect the interests of this country all over the world.

County Treasurer Elsasser is to be commended in his effort to recover the funds belonging to the county tied up in one of the defunct savings banks. But he should not stop there. He should endeavor to place the county money in some responsible bank or banks that will pay interest on deposits under the depository law. It is now more than a year since Douglas county has received a penny of interest on county deposits, while the city receives interest all the time on its money.

INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

President McKinley has said to the British government that the United States would be glad to aid in any friendly manner to promote a cessation of hostilities in South Africa. The British government has in respectful terms stated that it cannot accept the intervention of any power. It should therefore be perfectly clear to every person of ordinary intelligence that our government cannot with propriety and with a decent regard for its international obligations do anything more at this time in respect of the South African conflict. Yet at a meeting of sympathizers with the Boers in New York the report states that the name of President McKinley was hissed and hooted, as if he were guilty of some wrong against the people of the two republics struggling for their independence.

The injustice of this must be apparent to everybody not utterly blinded by prejudice. All the powers having representatives at Pretoria were appealed to to intervene with a view to a cessation of hostilities. Only the United States submitted this appeal to the British government. Germany declined to do so and France took no action. Our government, on the other hand, promptly conveyed to the British government the request of Presidents Kruger and Steyn, accompanying it with an expression of the hope that "a way to bring about peace may be found" and the assurance of a willingness on the part of the United States to aid in promoting so happy a result. What more could President McKinley have done? In what way could he have better shown his desire for the restoration of peace in South Africa? How could he have more conclusively demonstrated the impartiality of our government respecting the belligerents?

Those who have insisted that the United States should proffer mediation are either ignorant of our international obligations or are willing to place the government in a position that might prove exceedingly embarrassing. A formal proffer of mediation under existing circumstances Great Britain would be justified in regarding as an unfriendly act. Moreover, it would be contrary to the traditional policy of this country. There is a mistaken idea that the agreement entered into at The Hague conference gives warrant for this government proposing mediation. The fact is, however, that the American delegates to the conference, mindful of the inconveniences which might arise from an obtrusive exercise of mediation, in signing the convention made the following declaration: "Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with or entangling itself in the political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign state, nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions." Thus our government is specifically and unqualifiedly committed against "an obtrusive exercise of mediation," which some people are urging it to do and denouncing President McKinley because he will not depart from the traditional policy of the nation in this regard.

Sympathy with the Boers should not blind people to the fact that the United States has certain well-defined international duties and obligations which it must comply with, in order to be at peace with the world and to safeguard its own interests and welfare. However keenly Americans may desire the success of the Boers and the preservation of the republics of South Africa, no good citizen will wish this government to take any action that might impair its friendly relations with foreign powers and possibly involve it in grave complications.

THE SUNDAY BEE.

The Sunday Bee will be an example of modern newspaper making which will appeal to all classes of readers. Its foreign cable letters present the views of the best newspaper correspondents in Europe's capitals, as well as the latest information from the scene of war in South Africa. Its domestic telegraph service covers every section of the country, while the territory in the immediate vicinity of Omaha is completely covered by a corps of special correspondents.

In the local field The Bee is unexcelled for comprehensive and varied news reports, while its special Sunday departments chronicle the happenings of the week in society and sporting circles, fraternal orders, music and the drama.

The Illustrated Bee of this week is practically a beet sugar number. The front page is devoted to a large portrait of Henry T. Oxnard, who is a pioneer in the introduction of sugar manufactories in Nebraska, and is now president of the American Beet Sugar association, in which capacity he has been achieving no little prominence at Washington. R. M. Allen, president of the Nebraska Beet Sugar association, and H. G. Leavitt, the head of the new sugar factory at Ames, are represented by life-like portraits.

The history of the sugar industry of Nebraska is given with illustrations showing the factories at Norfolk, Ames and Grand Island, together with interior views of the different processes and outdoor pictures of sugar beet culture in its various stages. Still another article on the same correlative subject gives the statistics of the beet sugar industry in the United States.

Carpenter's letter this week deals with business life in Manila, the capital of the Philippines, and describes the market scenes and prices attaching to food and other articles of consumption. The pictures show the Filipino peddlers, Filipino market and some of the working women.

The fashion page gives the pictures of living models attired in the latest fashion novelties, one showing a new theater wrap, another the latest Parisian gown importation, and still another a combing jacket.

Particularly interesting to local readers are the snap shots taken at the recent municipal election in Omaha, giving characteristic scenes at the polls—one in the third, one in Bohemiantown and two in the upper or silk-stocking districts. Other pictures illustrate the High School Cadet band at Grand Island, Neb., and the convention hall at Sioux Falls, in which the fusion populist national convention is to be held, also some pictures of cattle and sheep raising at a typical Nebraska feeding station.

The Sunday Bee keeps at the head of the newspaper procession. Be sure to read it.

A HIGH SCHOOL FOR GREATER OMAHA.

With the opening of the building season the Board of Education should be in position to prosecute the work on the proposed new High school building. Before any construction is begun, however, the board should at least have an outline sketch of the whole structure as it will appear when the various wings and main building are completed.

The people of Omaha have a right to demand that the High school of the future shall be not merely safe and commodious, but that it shall be an ornament to the city. Whether the main building is erected two or ten years hence, the plans for the superstructure should be adopted this year.

The mere construction of detached wings without reference to what may be the plan of the main building would be unbusinesslike and unsatisfactory. No corporation or individual that contemplated the expenditure of more than $500,000 would venture to commence construction of an office building, hotel or factory without complete preliminary plans, even though only part of the building is to be erected for the time being.

It is a foregone conclusion that the present High school building will be taken down at no distant day. The most sentimental veneration of a building that has outlived its day and is no longer safe can stem the inevitable march of progress. The Omaha of the twentieth century will not be content with the structural relics of the city's infancy. The proposition to lower the present High school to two stories is a makeshift that ought not to be entertained. The building reduced to that form would be an architectural abortion and the money expended for reconstruction would be an inexcusable waste.

The proper course for the board to pursue is to procure plans for an entirely new structure commensurate with present and future demands. One of the wings of this future High school building should be erected this season, while the other sections should come as rapidly as means can be supplied and the demands for increased facilities warrant.

THE PACIFIC CABLE PROJECT.

The diversity of views among members of the house committee on commerce in regard to a Pacific cable promises to delay action on the bill providing for the construction of a cable, possibly until the second session of congress. A majority of the committee favor having the proposed cable built under private auspices, the government to pay annually, for a period of twenty years, a subsidy which at the end of that time would amount to about the cost of constructing the cable. One minority report dissents entirely to the measure, another opposes private ownership and favors building the cable by the government, while a third dissenting report urges that a government cable would prove more beneficial to the public and the government.

We have no doubt that if public opinion could be expressed on the question it would be found very largely in favor of government ownership of the proposed cable. The proposition that the government shall pay a private corporation $300,000 annually for twenty years, thus reimbursing the corporation for its outlay and leaving it in full possession of a most valuable property, will not, we think, commend itself to intelligent and practical public opinion. It is not, it seems to us, a good proposition from a business point of view, to say nothing of the obvious inexpediency of having a cable line the business of which will be largely derived from the government wholly under private control.

A Pacific cable connecting the United States with its insular possessions should be owned and controlled by the government. If a private corporation can afford to transmit government messages for $300,000 annually, certainly the government could do its own business for that amount or less and the cable would be a permanent asset, whereas under the subsidy plan the government would pay for the cable and it would be private property. That plan we do not believe the public will approve.

Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn has notified the senate that he will have to have an additional corps of clerks if he is to answer all the resolutions of inquiry shot at his department from the legislative halls of the capitol. If an appropriation must go with every resolution of inquiry inquisitive statesmen may be less eager to satisfy their curiosity.

The number of cases of official itch which will be exhibited at the popocratic state convention will be beyond all precedent even in that favored breeding ground for the disease. Every occupant of a place in the state house has an aggravated case. The only trouble is the supply of places in the official sanitarium is not equal to the demands made upon it.

Congressman Ray of New York as chairman of the house committee on judiciary has introduced a constitutional amendment into the house intended to give congress express authority to regulate and repress monopolies and trusts. This is not as good as the plan proposed in the last Nebraska republican state platform calling for a national constitutional convention to revise the present constitution. The trust question is not the only point which the constitution framers were unable to see. But Mr. Ray's term in congress will close long before his amendment can pass the senate.

The railroads of the west have issued a circular to shippers in which they state the managers have pledged themselves to each other and the Interstate Commerce commission to maintain rates strictly. Just how long this spasm of virtue will last can only be judged by the past, but it is not likely that favored ones will long be deprived of "inside" rates. Railroad agents have never been proof, for any great length of time, against the allurements of a big freight contract.

The attorney general is rapidly getting himself tangled up in a mass of railroad litigation which will be difficult to unravel. He goes at the matter much after the manner of a quack doctor who gives his patient a little of all the medicine he has in stock, hoping that at least one of the doses may be the correct prescription.

With the dedication of the monument at Columbus at least three of the thriving cities of this state have suitable monuments erected to the memory of their soldier dead. At present Omaha has none, though it is amply able to. In this Omaha might well take a lesson in enterprise from several of the smaller cities of the state.

Good Reasons for Worry.

Cleveland Leader.

German manufacturers are still worrying about American competition. Well, they have good cause for worry. Our exports of manufactures are increasing steadily and in the right direction.

Misery Loves Company.

Chicago Record.

Wharton Barker's lonesome sprint along the presidential pike has been relieved by the presence of 'Gene Debs, who is now making his first jump past the grandstand on the socialist ticket.

Chasing Golden Shadows.

Globe-Democrat.

It is estimated that 50,000 men will go to Cape Nome this year, at an expense of $500 each. The expenditure of $25,000,000 on an Arctic sea beach is one of the curiosities of modern life.

Boston Hysteria Abroad.

Buffalo Express.

The agitation in England caused by the fear of invasion by a French army reminds one of the hysterics into which the Bostonians were thrown by rumors of the approach of Spanish war vessels previous to the affair off Santiago.

Reflections on Dumdums.

Chicago Chronicle.

Probably the richest development of the whole South African war is the discovery that the "dumdum" bullets, against whose use by the Boers Lord Roberts protested in the name of humanity, were captured by the Afrikanders from the British themselves. It will be interesting to see what even British effrontery can do with a proposition like this.

Good Pay: No Subsidies.

Philadelphia Record.

Every concession so far made to the opposers of subsidies has been in the nature of a confession of original depravity of purpose. There is no need for subsidies. Full pay for any service required of ocean transportation companies by the government should always be accorded. Nothing more should be asked, except that the government take off its restraining hand and give to shipbuilders, shipowners and shippers unimpaired opportunity to attend to their own business.

Smashing Cherished Traditions.

Indianapolis Press.

Shades of Richard Parks Bland and John P. Altgeld! Silver has been "trusted!" It develops that the United Metal Selling company, through a combination with the American Smelting company, has obtained control of the American output of silver and has advanced the price to 61 cents. This trust movement is smashing some of our most cherished traditions. It has knifed protectionism in the United States, though McKinley and some other republican leaders do not seem to know it; and now it is laying hands on the free silver fetich. If the control of the silver production by a combination of capitalists becomes widely known there will be a great skurrying among democrats and populists to get away from the pet theory that the government ought to make a market for silver.

SHELDON'S NEWSPAPER CURIO.

Chicago Post: The Topeka Daily Capital unquestionably fills a long-felt want—as a curio. It should find a place in every museum.

Indianapolis News: It is a commentary on Mr. Sheldon's ability as an editor that the readers had to buy other newspapers to see what was going on in the world.

Minneapolis Times: As the Capital is the only morning paper in Topeka, Frank MacLennan's wicked Evening Journal will be running over with scoops all the week.

Chicago Chronicle: The Topeka experiment, at all events, is not likely to be repeated. Aside from the rather blasphemous odor of the whole proceeding a second venture wouldn't be profitable. The public doesn't care to see the same show twice.

St. Louis Republic: The sporting editor of Mr. Sheldon's Topeka Capital has been assigned to write up the roulette, faro and poker games of Topeka, of which in the line of his duty he has gained an inside knowledge. After Sheldon's week one sporting editor will be looking for a new town.

Minneapolis Tribune: The string fiends find Brother Sheldon very easy. One of them induced him to take 500 words by wire on the "religious outlook in Kansas City," which in the very nature of things could only have been a purely imaginative story. The real religious outlook in Kansas City could be boiled down to the following expression: "There ain't no such thing."

Washington Star: One of the baldest and at the same time one of the most successful fake advertising schemes of the century is the one lately conceived in Kansa, wherein a sensational preacher of Topeka has undertaken to give the world an object lesson of a week's duration by showing how Christ would conduct a daily newspaper. The irreverent reverend gentleman may succeed in his presumptuous effort to illustrate Divine methods in journalism, and he may not; but the odds are largely against his success. Anyway, the consensus of opinion must unquestionably be that the Kansas evangelist and all his kind would do vastly more good by letting journalism alone, by striving to show how Christ would preach the gospel and then modestly living up to its injunctions.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

To illustrate his idea of a strenuous life, Governor Roosevelt attended three banquets and made four public speeches last week.

The republican party in Texas is not overwhelmingly large, but it requires two state conventions to give the spellbinders room to exercise their lungs.

Indiana has just gathered in $700,000 in civil war claims, and yet it is not wholly satisfied with the national administration. Some people want the earth.

The railroads are needlessly alarmed over the prospective rush of democrats to Kansas City on July 4. Walking will be safe about that time, and Jeffersonian simplicity calls for some sacrifice.

Former Senator Gorman does not care who drafts the state platform so long as the democrats of Maryland give him the delegation to Kansas City. Arthur Pue must have something to trade on.

Utah democrats congratulated Brigham H. Roberts on his "great fight for a seat in congress," but discreetly restrained their joy over the jolt that made an opening for a patriot with less calico impedimenta.

With Eugene Debs and Job Harriman in the field for president and vice president, Barker and Donnelly are not as lonesome as they were a year ago. The maxim about the early bird does not apply in political contests.

Senator "Steve" Elkins is carefully nursing his vice presidential boom these days. During the sessions of the senate he promptly responds to every card he receives and is credited with having a fresh joke for every caller.

Governor Roosevelt has seized an early opportunity to take himself out of the list of presidential possibilities, not only for the present, but for the future. "My ambition," he says, "is not national and will not be."

San Francisco has gone broke, or so nearly so that for the next four months it is expected that the city lights will be extinguished at midnight. Boston is also strapped and must have increased revenue to maintain its pace.

Senators Platt of Connecticut, Aldrich and Teller would have it distinctly understood that their trip in the dispatch boat Dolphin to Cuba is strictly for business, and in no sense a junket. They will take their wives and the son and daughter of Senator Aldrich.

Tim Woodruff, the vest pattern politician of New York, has some ground for his self-confidence. When a baby he was held in the arms of Abraham Lincoln, then a congressman, who tossed him and told him stories in the language that all babies understand. No wonder the lieutenant governor feels that Destiny has marked him as her own.

Since Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania left the democratic party he is coming out strongly as a fashionable man and now has a valet and an automobile. The latter is perfectly appointed in every way and it is declared that not even in the entourage of Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador, is there a valet who so thoroughly looks, acts and speaks the part than the distinguished looking personage whom "Joe" Sibley now occasionally refers to as "my man."

PEACE OVERTURES FAIL.

Kansas City Star: There is no reason to believe that Great Britain will make much bones about absorbing a republic which set out to annex a part of Great Britain.

Cincinnati Commercial: In Salisbury's reply to the presidents of the South African republics there is the sharp and warning bark of the bulldog and the growl of the British lion. It simply means hands off.

New York Tribune: Great Britain does not want to create "another Ireland" in South Africa, but rather another Canada. If it deals with the Boers as it has dealt with the Frenchmen of Quebec there should be peace with honor and with friendship between the two races.

Chicago Chronicle: What will be the result? The Boers will not submit. It follows that they will have to be exterminated. It has cost Great Britain 15,000 men to drive the Afrikanders from British territory in Natal. What will it cost to exterminate the 50,000 desperate men who will man the forts of Pretoria?

Baltimore Sun: The purposes of the British government are plainly revealed in the answer of Lord Salisbury to Presidents Kruger and Steyn. Great Britain is waging a war of conquest and aggression; the lion's appetite is whetted and he intends to devour the two little republics. It is a sad spectacle and one which arouses indignation as well as pity.

Springfield Republican: The idea that the Boers aimed primarily to destroy British power in all South Africa is nothing but a British invention. Independence and nationality have been the primary aims of the Boers. In destroying them the British have thus far lost over 16,000 men in killed, wounded and missing and expended hundreds of millions of dollars.

New York World: England at last proclaims that her purpose is the extinction of the republics. That the beleaguered Boers, menaced by overwhelming numbers, will make a last desperate stand for their freedom and homes admits of little doubt. And no voice in all the world—not even that of the great republic, sympathizer hitherto with every struggling people's fight for liberty—is raised to avert or to mitigate this century's crowning crime against the rights of man!

Buffalo Express: The acknowledgment that the British government aims at the annexation of the two republics, however, was probably what Kruger wanted. It had not been secured before, though Englishmen as well as Boers have well known that was the object of the war. All England was clamoring for the supression of the republics long before the war began, and Englishmen were surprised, not that war occurred, but that conquest proved to be so difficult.

Minneapolis Times: It is too soon to talk of peace or what may follow. It is easier to issue ultimatums than to assemble peace conventions, more feasible to start a hostile projectile than to arrest its flight, less trouble to arouse human passions than to allay them. Probably it would be best in the end for the Boers were Roberts to have general, speedy and marked success. Victors in these days of Christian civilization are not guided by rules of action which obtained when our era was young.

Chicago Tribune: In his exultation over recent successes Lord Salisbury gives away a part of his original case. He contended last year that the South African republic was a "dependent" state, whose suzerain England was. Now he admits that that republic has been independent, but asserts that it shall not remain so. It has in his opinion misused an independence which he claimed once it did not possess, and therefore the republic must cease to be. Perhaps it will, but not until many more Boers and Britons are "in one red burial blent."

Continental Bluff.

Buffalo Express.

The war cloud which an agent of Lloyds at Sebastopol has discovered may vanish as quickly as it came, but as the British prospects in South Africa improve the war talk on the continent grows louder. In some respects the most uncertain period of the struggle is before Great Britain.

Looks Like a Cinch.

Indianapolis Journal.

If all those in the senate who call themselves democrats voted against unseating Senator Clark of Montana, it cannot be done, since a two-thirds vote is required, and the democrats themselves are considerably more than a third of the senate.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

In the House of Commons the other day, in answer to a question, Lord George Hamilton, the secretary of state for India, said that he did not think that the time had come for the appointment of a committee to consider the expediency of connecting the Indian and Russian railway systems, as the assent of the ameer of Afghanistan was an essential preliminary. Commenting upon this the Bourse Gazette of St. Petersburg says that the time is not far distant when the Russian railway system in Central Asia will find its natural extension to the shores of the Indian ocean. It is, therefore, to be expected that other projects should be put forward on the part of Great Britain, the realization of which depends on Afghanistan, and which are designed to paralyze Russian enterprise. To regard Afghanistan, and not Persia, as the key to the Indian ocean is to fall into the same error which almost all the great powers committed when they believed Constantinople to be the key to Asia. The power that rules at Herat, it remarks, will be practically lord of the railway system which leads not only to Teheran, but to Kabul and the Punjab. Communication between Russia and India can be far better secured through Herat and Teheran than through Afghanistan. All this is significant as bearing upon the line of Russian policy.

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The ameer of Afghanistan is in effect a British feudatory. He receives a subsidy from the government of India of $900,000 per annum, in return for which he undertakes to act as a kind of ally of Great Britain and to prevent the transit across the territory of which he is the acknowledged ruler of foreign troops. His kingdom is one of those buffer countries with which it has been the policy of Great Britain to surround and protect her Indian empire and so long as the ameer of Afghanistan faithfully fulfills the obligation for which the subsidy paid to him is the compensation the invasion of Hindoostan from the northeast will be impracticable. This is important in view of the movements which Russia is reported to have been lately making in that direction. Unless the Russians can win away the ameer from his British allegiance their eastward movement toward India must be checked by the practically insuperable obstacle which Afghanistan presents. So long as the ameer refuses to permit a Russian occupation of his territory the road to India by that particular route is closed. These circumstances lend an especial significance and importance to the official statement of the ameer's attitude toward Russia and Great Britain which has just been made public.

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As a result of the measures taken by the czar to suppress corruption in the various departments of his government forty-three officers and officials of the Russian navy are now on trial in Sebastopol, charged with bribery and corruption in connection with ordering supplies for the Black sea fleet. As has already been related in this column, the state trials in Sebastopol are but the beginning of a thorough reform policy recently inaugurated by the czar.

According to the latest mail advices from St. Petersburg the sentences of the court which tried several high officials last autumn have been confirmed on General Ilovaisky, late divisional commander of Grodno and formerly commander of the emperor's Cossacks at St. Petersburg, and several other Cossack officers, for long and systematical missappropriations of regimental funds and for forgery. General Ilovaisky comes from an old, respected and wealthy Cossack family on the Don and during the Turkish campaign of 1878 he commanded a regiment under the Grand Duke Vladimir on the left flank of the army. General Ilovaisky and his fellow-criminals will suffer degradation, loss of all civil rights and exile to Siberia.

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With regard to the recent refusal of the sultan, at the instigation of France, to raise the Egyptian question with a view to the embarrassment of England, the correspondent of the London Standard at Vienna says that Abdul Hamid has been afraid all along that the South African war might have evil consequences for himself. As soon as it began the Russian ambassador pressed for a promise that no railway concessions regarding lines in which Russia takes interest should be given to any one except Russian contractors. It is reported in Constantinople that the sultan rather hastily gave such a promise and that he is now much perturbed, especially in view of the Russian loan to Persia. It is suggested that one way out of his difficulty would be to refuse to give his final sanction to the concession for the Bagdad railway—not yet formally granted to the Germans—and to say that in future Turkey will construct and manage every railway in the empire. The trouble is that everybody knows that Turkey cannot undertake such a task. It is to be expected, therefore, that both Germans and Russians will get their concessions and that Turkey will fall gradually more and more under their influence unless she can find support and assistance elsewhere. It is plain, says the correspondent, that she cannot get it from Austria, Italy or France, and as she has no one else to look to, except England, it is not likely that the sultan would make an enemy of that country by raising the Egyptian question for France's benefit.

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The German chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, has just announced in no uncertain tones that the German government has no notion of relaxing in any way the grip which it has established upon Alsace-Lorraine. His declaration was brought about by a motion to repeal what is known as the "dictatorship paragraph" in the law of December 30, 1871. He said that the law was practically imperative, but would be allowed to stand, although it might be a good weapon in the hands of agitators who wished to foster discontent. He then proceeded to remark that the enactment was a flag of warning which had been set up to discourage French feeling, so far as it still existed. He gladly recognized that the population of the Reichsland was German in feeling and loyal. It could not, however, be denied that a minority existed whose feelings were anti-German. As evidence of this he mentioned the fact that a great proportion of the clergy of Alsace-Lorraine had protested against the proposal to establish a Roman Catholic faculty of the University of Strasburg. The provisions of the paragraph, it was true, represented a continuous stage of siege. No one, however, was affected by it. "It would not be denied by any one that exceptional circumstances might arise. Alsace-Lorraine is a border country. Our neighbors are excitable. It is true that our relations with the French government are as good as they could possibly be, but there is no security that this will be permanent. We must, therefore, be prepared for all eventualities and must not lay aside the weapons which we need for the security of our possessions. We acquired Alsace-Lorraine not by a plebiscite, but by force of arms. We mean to retain the land we have gained possession of, for that is our right."

KIMBERLEY CLUB AND CLUBBERS.

Their Effect on the British Empire According to a Home Organ.

London Leader.

The officers of the relieving force that entered Kimberley were, we are told, entertained at dinner at the Kimberley club. On the face of it, a natural piece of civility; beneath the surface of things, most appropriate and significant, for the Kimberley club is the outward and visible sign of De Beers' domination. That domination, however, is not merely industrial and social. It is political also.

In 1895 the Kimberley club, acting through the Rand club at Johannesburg—an offshoot and echo of itself—organized revolution in the Transvaal and invasion "of a foreign state in friendly relations with her majesty's government." How these enterprises failed we know. The Kimberley club, however, was not discouraged. It declared that it was then "only beginning." The boast was, unhappily, no empty one. Today, not merely the officers of General French's force, but the whole British empire, is dining at the Kimberley club with the following results:

1. South Africa turned into a veritable hell of race-enmities.
2. The death or permanent crippling of thousands of brave and honest men, of both British and Dutch origin.
3. Loss of England's military prestige.
4. Loss—an infinitely more grievous loss—of England's moral prestige.
5. The hatred, contempt and distrust of every civilized nation.
6. Grave danger to legitimate British interests all over the world.
7. The degradation of the moral standard of public life in Great Britain.
8. The creation of an immense and indefinite military expenditure.
9. The suspension of all domestic reform.
10. The imposition of fresh taxation to meet a vastly increased permanent military and naval expenditure.

Other results might be mentioned, but the above ought to be enough. Truly, dining at the Kimberley club is a costly business!

Stunted Hair

Does your hair split at the end? Can you pull out a handful by running your fingers through it? Does it seem dry and lifeless?

Give your hair a chance. Feed it. The roots are not dead; they are weak because they are starved—that's all.

The best hair food is—

Ayer's Hair Vigor

If you don't want your hair to die, use Ayer's Hair Vigor once a day. It makes the hair grow, stops falling, and cures dandruff. It always restores color to gray or faded hair.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

"One bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped my hair from falling out, and started it to grow again nicely."
JULIUS WITT.
March 28, 1899. Canova, S. Dak.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor completely cured me from dandruff, with which I was greatly afflicted. The growth of my hair since its use has been something wonderful."
LENA G. GREENE.
April 13, 1899. New York, N. Y.

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the use of the Hair Vigor, write the Doctor about it. Address,
DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

CHEERY CHAFF.

Chicago Record: "Are you putting anything by for a rainy day?"
"Yes; every bright day I postpone lots of work."

Detroit Journal: "I wonder how he was cured of the political fever?"
"By the mud-bath treatment, I believe!"

Washington Star: "Did that traveler say we Filipinos are a great race?" asked one native with an expression of satisfaction.
"No," answered the other. "He simply said we are a great lot of racers."

Indianapolis Press: Willieboy—Pop, how do you pronounce General Cronje's name?
His Father—Oh, ring off! You're a roast, with your foolish questions. Go tackle your mother; she's got all the time there is.

Chicago Tribune: "There's one consolation," mused the donkey, munching away at the thistles to which the penuriousness of his master had reduced him. "It takes a run of adversity to bring out a great soul's really strong points. Aw-he-haw-he-haw! Aw-he-haw-he-haw-he!"

Cleveland Plain Dealer: Willieboy—Pop, where do you eat lunch?
His Father—I have a meal ticket at Huston's hash-mill and daily go against his game when the time arrives to feed my face, or, more elegantly speaking, to insert food into my countenance.

Chicago Post: "Dear me!" exclaimed Old Subscriber, "the paper seems to be made up almost entirely of essays and editorials today. There's practically no news in it."
"It must have been Sheldonized," suggested Constant Reader.

Detroit Journal: "She is an exceedingly adroit woman!"
"Possibly. But you can't make me believe she retains her social prestige unimpaired when her baby has just taken the prize at the baby show! No, sir!"

Pittsburg Dispatch: "Have you read Mr. Carnegie's answer to Mr. Frick's complaint?" asked the Observant Boarder.
"No, I haven't," replied the Cross-Eyed Boarder; "I shall wait until it appears in book form, in an edition de luxe, and then I'll draw it from the Carnegie library."

GREEN GRASS AV OWLD IRELAND.

James Whitcomb Riley.

The green grass of owld Ireland!
Whilst I be far away,
All fresh an' green as jewel-green
It's growin' there today.
Oh, it's cleaner, greener growin'—
All the grassy worruld around,
It's greener yet nor any grass
That grows on top o' ground.

The green grass av owld Ireland,
Indade, an' balm 't 'u'd be
To eyes like mine that drip with brine
As salty as the sea!
For still the more I'm stoppin' here,
The more I'm sore to see
The glory av the green grass av owld Ireland,

Ten years ye've paid my airnin's—
I've the l'avin's on the shelf,
Though I be here widout a queen,
An' own meself meself.
I'm comin' over steerage,
But I'm goin' back first-class,
Patrolin' av the foremost deck,
For first sight av the grass.

God bless yez, free Ameriky!
I love yez dock an' shore!
I kem to yez in poverty
That's worstin' me no more;
But most I'm lovin' Erin yet,
Wid all her graves, d'ye see,
By reason av the green grass av owld Ireland.

PNEUMONIA

leaves the lungs weak and opens the door for the germs of Consumption. Don't wait until they get in, and you begin to cough. Close the door at once by healing the inflammation.

Scott's Emulsion

makes the lungs germ-proof; it heals the inflammation and closes the doors. It builds up and strengthens the entire system with wonderful rapidity.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.