THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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

1	27,630	17	27,230
2	27,580	18	27,130
3	27,590	19	26,855
4	27,500	20	27,090
5	27,330	21	27,120
6	27,260	22	26,990
7	27,510	23	27,040
8	27,420	24	27,110
9	27,320	25	27,220
10	27,550	26	26,680
11	27,370	27	26,900
12	27,255	28	27,270
13	27,120	29	27,400
14	27,600	30	27,420
15	27,240	31	27,460
16	27,030		

Total 815,220
Less unsold and returned copies 11,047

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Net daily average 26,808

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of August, A. D. 1900.
M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

Omaha's latchstring is always on the outside, but Ak-Sar-Ben week the door will be left wide open.

King Ak-Sar-Ben makes his royal entry into Omaha next week. Let every loyal subject be fully prepared to do him honor.

The city tax assessors have been instructed to keep their eyes open for diamonds. If they cannot find aces they will take two spots.

Bryan found the front porch looking lonesome on his return home. The conclusion is irresistible that there was no necessity for enlarging its capacity.

Yerkes, the Chicago street railway magnate, has secured control of some of the important franchises in London. He will probably show the people a thing or two about rapid transit.

The advance into Nebraska of the prohibition campaign train, carrying the national candidates of that party, leaves no further room for doubt that this state is the political storm center of the season.

Present conditions in China are affording an excellent opportunity for the powerful viceroys to dispose of persons who are in their way. All that is necessary is to charge them with complicity in the Boxer uprising and the rest is easy.

It is much easier for the popocratic orators to make new predictions of evils to follow the success of the republican party than it is to make their former ones over so they will answer for the present campaign. All previous efforts have been misfits.

If Germany really insists upon the punishment of those guilty of instigating or perpetrating outrages upon foreigners in China it might find it had entered upon a course which would exterminate practically all of the ruling class in the Chinese capital.

Senator Caffery has declined to stand as the presidential nominee for the national anti-imperialist party, which is up a stump to find a substitute. As Bryan has already corraled four presidential nominations, he might be induced to sacrifice himself another time.

The postponement of jury service in the district court is probably a good thing all around. Everybody in this neck-o'-woods is busily employed at good wages that would make enforced jury service a personal sacrifice. It was not so before McKinley was president.

Douglas county democrats pretend to fear the intrusion of republican influences into their primaries and convention. It is needless to say that these fears are altogether groundless. The local democrats have so many contentions of their own that there is no room for republican intrusion.

Olga Nethersole has been fined in a London police court for bringing American dogs into England without providing them with muzzles. Olga has learned there is a vast difference between an actress appearing on a New York stage in scant raiment and an unmuzzled dog in London.

Nebraska republicans are preparing to give Roosevelt a reception second to that of no part of the country he has visited. If he ever harbored any doubts about the republicans of Nebraska being alive and in the fight to win they will be dispelled before he has been in the state an hour.

The preliminary report of the Philippine commission shows that its members have not been idle and that they will find recommendations covering the ground thoroughly, giving the people there a greater measure of liberty than they ever before enjoyed or could have hoped to enjoy for a long time under a government of their own.

A QUACK REMEDY.

The New York Evening Post characterizes Mr. Bryan's plan for dealing with the trusts "a quack remedy." Quoting the portion of his speech at St. Louis in which he proposed that congress should prohibit a corporation organized in any state "from engaging in interstate commerce until it produced evidence to show that there was no water in its stock, and that it had not attempted and was not attempting to monopolize any branch of industry," the Post proceeds to illustrate the quackery of this proposition.

Supposing a law passed by congress in the terms laid down by Mr. Bryan and the Sugar trust, incorporated in New Jersey, should desire to sell its products in New York or Pennsylvania, then, says the Post, "according to Mr. Bryan it must show, to the satisfaction of some federal tribunal, that it is not a monopoly and is not seeking to create a monopoly." In order to show that it is not a monopoly evidence might be offered showing that there are other sugar refiners who sell sometimes at the same price as the trust and sometimes at cut prices. With such a showing the Sugar trust must be allowed to sell its products in every state of the union that is willing to receive them unless it is "attempting to monopolize" the sugar refining industry. This raises the question of intention and the Post argues that "it would be sufficient for the president or the board of directors of the Sugar trust to affirm that they have no such intentions. Thus the burden of proof would be on the federal officers to show that they have such intentions. This they could not do." It is further pointed out that "if it were a question of granting or withholding a license to do business in other states, the discretion being lodged with the federal officials, a new source of corruption would be opened."

The Post further says: "Congress has the power to regulate commerce among the states, but not to prohibit it. The right of a state to prohibit any corporation of another state from doing business in its territory is undoubted. Its right to admit such corporation to its boundaries for the purposes of traffic is a part of the law of the comity of nations. It has been held by the supreme court in repeated instances that this law obtains among the states of the union exactly as it does between independent nations. Possibly congress might constitutionally curtail the exercise of this comity by federal statute, but it is at least doubtful. It is certain that the execution of such a law would produce more and greater evils than it would cure. Mr. Bryan's remedy is a quack remedy. It is useful only on the stump, and it will not prove very serviceable there."

When Mr. Bryan first begun to give serious attention to the trusts, seeing in them an issue that might be of political advantage to him, he suggested a federal license system for the combinations. The absurdity of this having been shown he has abandoned it. He was also in favor of a constitutional amendment giving congress the power, as he expressed it, "to destroy every trust in the country." He said in his St. Louis speech that he hoped and believed a constitutional amendment would not be necessary, so that it is safe to assume that he has given up that idea. It is probable he will abandon others when their worthlessness has been shown. The truth is that pretty much the whole Bryan plan of dealing with trusts is quackery, but it will serve his purpose of catching the votes of the unthinking.

CITIZENS, HALF CITIZENS, OR NOTHING.

The Bryanite organ ingeniously attempts to becloud the public as to the status of the Filipinos under the treaty of annexation by asking:

What are the people over whom we have such dominion? Are they United States citizens, entitled to the equal protection of our laws? They cannot be half citizens. They must be citizens or nothing! If they are nothing, what provision of the constitution authorizes their being governed by the will of the president or by the will of congress?

There are none so blind as those who will not see. There is no truth whatever in the assumption that all persons under the jurisdiction of the United States have equal rights of citizenship.

What about the aliens who are in process of naturalization, but who are not full citizens until the lapse of the naturalization papers? Are they citizens or nothing?

What about women and minors, who are subject to the jurisdiction of the country in which they live, but have no political rights and for the most part unequal civil rights? Are they citizens or nothing?

What about the Chinese who have been allowed to become residents of this country and are subjected to our jurisdiction, but are denied the right to become citizens by naturalization process? Are the Chinese only half citizens or nothing?

What about the red men, who are held as wards of the nation and governed directly by congress, even when occupying territory within the confines of the states. Tribal Indians have never been accorded the rights and privileges of citizens. Are they citizens, half citizens, or nothing?

What about the inhabitants of the District of Columbia, who have no voice at all either in the government of their own city or in the direction of national affairs, no hope of statehood, and who can only acquire political rights by removing to one of the states? Are these people citizens, half citizens, or nothing?

What about the negroes in the south who have been disfranchised by democratic force and fraud and deprived of the guaranties of the constitution created for them by the republican party? In what way are the negroes in southern states one whit more favored than the people of Porto Rico or even the Filipinos at this very moment? Are these disfranchised blacks citizens, half citizens, or nothing?

Why not be candid and honest and admit that participation in the government has never been recognized as an inherent or inalienable right, but has been acquired throughout history by a diffusion of ability to participate among an ever-growing mass of intelligent people?

THE STRIKE SITUATION.

The strike in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania has not yet involved all the miners, but it appears to be making progress and promises to include practically all the men by the end of the week unless the efforts that are still being made looking to a settlement shall be successful. As to this the outlook is not favorable. There is manifested a very determined feeling on both sides and when a conflict of this kind is once begun it is much more difficult to get the parties to it together than before the breach is made.

Thus far the strike has developed no serious cases of violence, and the leaders of the men are earnestly endeavoring to maintain peace, but in such conflicts the danger of violence is always imminent and it takes very little provocation to start it. If the operators should import labor, as it is reported some of them are contemplating, there will certainly be serious trouble and possibly much bloodshed.

An earnest effort is still being made to induce the operators and miners to submit the differences to arbitration, but there seems to be small chance of success.

THE GOVERNMENT HE WANTS.

Mr. Bryan says he wants a government "that will protect every citizen in the enjoyment of life and liberty and in the pursuit of happiness and guarantee to every toiler a fair share of the proceeds of his own toil."

Then why does he not speak in behalf of his colored fellow-citizens in the south who are being deprived of their rights and having their liberty curtailed by his adherents? He knows what has been done in that section and he also knows it is the intention to extend the policy of Louisiana and North Carolina to other states, yet he has nothing to say concerning this treatment of American citizens, in nullification of an amendment to the federal constitution and in violation of the principles of the Declaration of Independence, for which he professes such great reverence.

As to guaranteeing the toiler a fair share of the proceeds of his own toil, would this be done by paying him a 48-cent dollar for his labor? Would it be done by removing the protection from labor which makes the standard of wages in the United States higher than anywhere else in the world? These are the policies of the Bryanite party. It proposes to overthrow the gold standard, if given the power, and put the country on a silver basis, which instead of giving the toiler a fair share of the proceeds of his toil would rob him of half of it. It also favors a policy that would deprive the toiler of work by closing mills and factories and putting a check upon industrial development.

Mr. Bryan's ideals of government are not peculiar to himself. They are common to all intelligent Americans. But they cannot be realized through the policies he advocates.

Nebraska's great trust-smasher has unlimbered his guns against another monopolistic combination, commonly known as the Starch trust. This octopus, as alleged in his petition, has been disporting itself in Nebraska since August, 1899, which means that it has taken the attorney general over a year to screw up his courage to the point of attacking this glistering monster. Perhaps this delay may be explained on the ground that baby trusts under 1 year of age are not considered worthy of his mettle and that he has allowed it to grow strong unmolested in order to have a more equal fight. Then, again, an attack on the Starch trust a year ago would have been too far in advance of the impending election and might have lost its force too soon as a political gallery play.

The final steps have been taken to wipe out the last vestige of the Union Pacific receivership. Nebraska and other states traversed by this great railroad system have suffered heavily by reason of its impaired usefulness during the period of bankruptcy and are naturally deeply interested in having the road kept on a sound financial basis. It is to be hoped that the receivership era has passed, never to recur again.

The Omaha postoffice reports an unprecedented business, which keeps the entire carrier force employed to the full legal time limit. What Omaha needs is an expansion of its postal facilities to keep pace with the expansion of the rest of its business, although because the demand upon the Postoffice department is the same from every other section of this prosperous country it will doubtless have to wait its turn.

Now that Governor Poynter has disposed of Superintendent Lang at Beatrice he is reminded that several other state institutions are clouded with charges of irregularity in the administration of the trust. It is a heavy task to shake a popocrat loose from a job, it is true, but a genuine reform governor should not hesitate on that account.

A special appeal has been made for relief contributions over the name of a committee representing the little town of Amsterdam, Tex., which complains that the bulk of the funds collected are sent direct to Galveston, without due recognition of smaller towns. It is impossible, however, to raise separate relief funds for each of the communities which have suffered from the recent gulf storm, otherwise there would never be an end to the relief work. The people of Texas ought to take upon themselves the responsibility of the equitable distribution of the money collected, which has been offered for the purpose of assisting all who are in need, rather than any particular town or city.

The iron and steel mills of the east, which have many of them been closed down for some time, pending the signing of the annual scale, will soon resume work again, the men securing a substantial advance in wages. The dinner pail there promises to remain full as long as the party of prosperity is in control.

Colonel Bryan's home-coming again failed to draw out anything in the nature of a crowd to receive him. No wonder the colonel prefers to do his campaigning in the states where he is more appreciated as a curiosity.

Chairman Jones of the democratic national committee asserts that the situation in the east with reference to Bryan has improved wonderfully since he was last there. It must have been pretty bad at the beginning.

A Matter of Business

Portland Oregonian.

What shall it profit a man to vote McKinley out and Bryan in, if by so doing he discourages business, destroys confidence, eliminates profits or loses his job?

A man will look at a dollar a long time before he puts it out if there is some doubt about what kind of a dollar he is going to get back. A dollar is not always a dollar. It may be worth anything from 25 cents up. If a man is going to put money out he wants to know that when it is to be paid back it will be paid dollar for dollar. He needs to know that if he puts full value, that is, gold value, dollars out, he is going to get full value, that is, gold value, dollars back. If there is any considerable doubt about it he will hold on to what he has.

Now there will be very little business going on and very little employment offered unless somebody is all the time putting money out. Very few men are able to start factories, open stores, build railroads on what money they have on hand in cash. They have to borrow. Commerce and trade, manufactures and even agriculture are built up on credit. Enterprise anticipates the future and lends its money in the hope of interest. But if there is doubt about the principal speculative interest cuts very little figure. You can't have credit without confidence. You can't have confidence without an honest dollar.

That is what happened in 1893 and on up to 1896. The dollar was in doubt. We had a great many kinds of dollars, and whether the government would have both the ability and the desire to keep them all of equal value was becoming very questionable. In 1896 one of the great parties declared against the full value, that is, the gold value, dollar. It called it the 200-cent dollar. It denounced the gold standard. Capital, regardless of party, took alarm. Men with a few thousands, or a few hundreds, or a few $20 gold pieces, regardless of party, hid them away in safety vaults. They hated to have their money lie idle without earning profits in business, or output in manufacture, or interest on loans, but they hated worse to lose the principal. They didn't want to put a gold value dollar out and get a silver value dollar back. So they hauled in; and everybody knows the practical effect on the country's material condition.

If Bryan is elected the man with a few thousands or a few hundreds, or a few $20 gold pieces, will say, regardless of party "I guess I'll wait. Here's a silver president and a silver congress, and while everything may be all right, I don't know I won't put any money out now. I'll collect what I can and just wait."

Now, what does that mean? Well, that means panic. You let every man in Portland who has money in the banks form that decision and there's an end of business and employment. If everybody that has money coming to him must have it right away, and nobody that has money will make any new loans or extensions, that's the hardest kind of times. Next thing you will see people running to the banks to draw their money out to hide it, and, in spite of all the banks can do to save themselves and protect their depositors and allay fears, there's panic, and half the banks in town are ruined. People have nothing to do but stand outside the closed doors of the failed banks and blockade the streets and discourse on their misfortunes and write denunciatory letters to the newspapers.

If a man should sit down calmly and try to figure out who would suit him most perfectly for president the chances are he wouldn't pick McKinley. Very few would agree, perhaps, but say that it wouldn't be McKinley. They like a man that takes a stand and stays with it. They like a man that marches at the head of the procession instead of tailing along after everybody else has made up his mind. Now, if we voted the presidency to a man as the reward of merit for his real or supposed virtues, this would be all right. But what happens to McKinley or Bryan is about the least important part of this business. A man is a fool to cut his own nose off to spite his face. The question is: What are we going to get through McKinley's election or through Bryan's election?

If a man wants to vote his business to a standstill, or vote himself out of a job, he can vote for Bryan. That, in fact, is the very thing he should do. There is no better way. But it is just as well to use a little horse sense in this matter as in any other. If a man doesn't look out for his own interests, nobody else will.

Party Sign Kept in View.
Indianapolis News

Mr. Bryan shows his populistic tendencies again in choosing Absalom for his text. Absalom had long hair.

No Hot Stoves in Sight.
Baltimore American.

The looting of Pekin has ceased. It is understood that nothing light enough to lift is left lying around loose.

Sledgehammer Blows.
Chicago Tribune.

The able democratic orators have good ground for their hatred of Mark Hanna. His speeches are extremely irritating and hard to answer.

Between Two Fires.
New York World.

To many poor people the year is divided into two seasons only—the time to buy ice and the time to buy coal. And these commodities are juggled with more than any others.

Quotations on the Dead.
New York Sun.

Colonel Bryan has dropped Moses and Naboth and is now weeping over Absalom. Absalom is paramount with him at present; but not Absalom, Moses or Naboth is deader than anti-imperialism.

Running to Extremes.
Philadelphia Record.

Sharp frost in the west in mid-September hangs a strongly contrasting pendant on the most fiercely burning and long-continued summer season known to the present generation. The clerk of the weather is running to extremes, in emulation of the human spirit of the time.

What Sound Policies Will Do.
Buffalo Express.

According to the annual returns which have just been made to the Pennsylvania State Bureau of Industrial Statistics 331,682,734 pounds of tin and terne plate, valued at $12,165,879, were produced by the local concerns last year. Only a few years ago the democratic party was doing a good deal of jeering at American tinplate.

KILLING IN WAR.

Increased Power of Weapons Overcome by New Tactics.

Philadelphia Record.

Arguments tending to show that the increased efficiency of the implements of war would render warfare in the near future so disastrous to both combatants as to make a resort to arms too costly to be practicable have not received much support from recent events. The proportion of losses sustained by Boers and British in South Africa has not exceeded the percentage of casualties in the armies of France and Germany in 1870-71 in spite of the greater destructiveness of firearms, which in theory is from five to ten times greater than it was thirty years ago in the case of rifles and about fifteen times greater in the case of artillery. While the number of missiles that can be hurled at an enemy in a given time and the zone of fire have increased enormously, the capacity of each shot to do harm has been correspondingly diminished by the invention of new tactics whereby injury can be avoided. The only new facts that have been established by recent experience are that attack has been made more difficult and defense more effective by the employment of modern arms of precision. There is little encouragement to be gained from these facts by the theorists who have maintained that the development of the art of mankilling had approximately reached the point where it would become destructive of its own ends by making war impossible.

BRYAN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

Globe-Democrat (rep.): Bryan's letter of acceptance lacks the air of exuberance and confidence that characterized some of his speeches earlier in the canvass.

St. Paul Pioneer Press (rep.): Mr. Bryan's letter of acceptance gives evidence of the sort of intellectual paresis or prostration which results from an overstrain of the cerebral faculties. It lacks the usual form of his oratorical temperament.

Indianapolis News (ind. rep.): Mr. Bryan's letter of acceptance impresses us as an almost entirely perfunctory performance. It is difficult to think of it as having come from Mr. Bryan's pen, the contrast between it and the vigorous speech delivered here on notification day is so startling.

Detroit Journal (rep.): We charitably ascribe its commonplaceness to the preoccupation of Mr. Bryan. Since he made his speech of acceptance he has been a very busy man, dodging from place to place to make speeches and dodging the issues of the campaign to make his speeches fit the sections which he invades.

Kansas City Star (ind.): The silver question is treated with characteristic candor by Mr. Bryan in his letter of acceptance. It is plain that his views on this subject have not been modified in the least degree. He has, in fact, never given even an intimation of a tendency to abandon the issue on which he was defeated in his first canvass for the presidency, or to show any half-heartedness in its support.

Chicago Times-Herald (rep.): Not once in its five thousand words does it betray a sign of enthusiasm. Not once emit a spark struck from the anvil of conviction by the hammer of truth. It drones from commonplaces on momentous subjects without pride of achievement or apparent expectation that its author may be elected to conduct the affairs of the nation in the crisis it alleges is upon us. It is the dismal wail of foredoomed defeat.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican (ind.): Mr. Bryan's letter of acceptance deals more especially with the subordinate parts of the democratic platform, as his speech of notification had been occupied with imperialism. It possesses accordingly no such commanding interest as the speech at Indianapolis, and is more or less of that perfunctory character which marked the average letter of acceptance in the less troubled days of the republic prior to not long ago.

Chicago Record (ind.): While Mr. Bryan prefers to discuss another plank of the democratic platform as the "paramount issue," the populists and the other advocates of free silver coinage will demand that the policy by which mainly their votes for the democratic ticket were obtained shall be put into effect forthwith. The mere fact that the candidate for the presidency regarded a question of semi-foreign policy as more important than the domestic topic of finance will not operate to delay the friends of free silver coinage in their efforts to change the financial methods of the government. Then it would remain to be seen how Mr. Bryan would choose to act under these exceptional circumstances.

Philadelphia Ledger (ind. rep.): After this letter of acceptance there can no longer be any doubt about what Mr. Bryan and a democratic secretary of the treasury would do, or at least would try to do, with the currency system, which is the foundation of our business prosperity and which it is incumbent upon our national honor to maintain. The mere knowledge by the people and the business interests that an administration, hostile to a sound currency and a safe financial system, was about to take control of the government with the avowed purpose and determination to wreck that financial system, would cause disaster, and an appeal to the country in behalf of such a policy is repellent to common sense.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Kruger's departure for Holland indicates that his last ditch is the Atlantic ocean.

The report that Li Hung Chang has called for the punishment of Prince Tuan as a peace preliminary is a flight of fancy of which even Shanghai may be proud.

The Yale scientists who have been visiting the Moqui Indians say those people "live up to a high standard of morals and hope never to be contaminated by civilization."

Finley Peter Dunne, author of the "Mr. Dooley" papers, has decided to make New York his permanent residence. He has resigned as managing editor of the Chicago Evening Journal.

It is proposed to place a tablet in the old Fitchburg railroad station of Boston to commemorate the fact that it was there that Jenny Lind sang for the first time in the United States, the big station being then the only place in Boston large enough to accommodate the crowds that came to hear her.

Henry Burkholder, on board the United States ship Brooklyn, now at Taku, China, writes to a family in Maryland that during the looting of Pekin by the troops of the allied Christian nations one soldier, an American marine, secured a box of diamonds for which Admiral Seymour subsequently offered $20,000.

CONFIRMS STORY OF FIGHT

General MacArthur Cables News of Renewal of Insurgent Activity in the Island of Luzon.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—A dispatch has been received from General MacArthur which confirms the report cabled to the Associated Press from Manila regarding the activity of the insurgents. The blank spaces are words which could not be deciphered. The dispatch is as follows:

"MANILA, Sept. 19.—Adjutant General, Washington: Considerable activity throughout Luzon. Fighting reported vicinity Carig and Estella, Isabella province. Insurgents estimated 500, probably much exaggerated, but sufficient force to make —— —— —— in district heretofore quiet. In the Ilocan provinces Samuel B. Young (brigadier general) reports numerous small affairs and has called so emphatically for more force that Kingsbury's squadron, Third cavalry, and Borden's battalion, Fifty infantry, been sent him; other battalion Fifth same destination upon arrival. Country north Pasig, including all Bulacan, much disturbed and numerous contacts with small parties throughout that district; south of Pasig, including Tayabas province (Luzon) same conditions obtain. This activity has been anticipated and reported upon in letters August 25 —— —— —— —— and cable August 31. September 16 David D. Mitchell (captain Fifteenth infantry), nineteen men Company L, Fifteenth infantry, from Siniloan, Laguna province, attacked insurgent, General Cailles, who had 800 men in position at Mavitac, same province. Desperate fight ensued, which was pushed from the front with great pertinacity by Mitchell across causeway and through water waist deep; attack under George Cooke, captain, with forty men Company K, Fifteenth infantry and ten men, Company E, Thirty-seventh volunteer infantry, could not reach enemy's position because of high water in arm of lake which could not be crossed; entire country was afloat in consequence recent rains; has very much impeded offensive action. After an hour and twenty minutes fighting command withdrew to Siniloan. Upon renewal operations on 18th found that insurgents had escaped from Mavitac previous night, most of them, no doubt, going back into continuous barrios for time being or until called into field again as peaceful amigos.

Casualties, which all occurred Mitchell's command, consisting of 130 men, four officers, were: Company L, Fifteenth, killed and died of wounds, David D. Mitchell (captain Fifteenth infantry); George A. Cooper (second lieutenant Fifteenth infantry); First Sergeant William Fitzgerald, Sergeant Evermond de Hart, Corporal Laurits Jensen, Privates Edward C. Coburn, George R. Horton, Thomas P. Kelley, Thomas Mulrey, John P. Brink, William L. Banker, Arthur S. Mansfield, Thomas I. Pitcher, Scott L. Smith, Richard Taylor, Edward M. Neil, Fred Duggan, Emanuel Kaufman.

Wounded—Corporals Charles Oswald, William H. Polley; Privates Benjamin Owens, Michael Kelly, Otto F. H. Bathe, Everette Natlack, Francis P. Flanagan, Michael J. Hennessey, Anthony Kearney, Harry Perry, Charles R. Debaugh; Company L, Thirty-seventh volunteer infantry, killed and died of wounds, First Sergeant Thomas P. A. Howe, Privates Edward J. Godahl, George Haight, Edward Stallcup, Alfred J. Mueller, James C. West, Captain John E. Moran, Sergeant Robert Mahaffy, Corporal Frank A. Story, Privates Frank T. Bell, William S. Bradley, Morley T. Crosswhite, David Day, Cornelius F. Gentry.

Thirty-three per cent is profoundly impressive loss and indicates stubbornness of fight, fearless leadership of officers and splendid response of men. Insurgent loss as far as known, ten killed, twenty wounded, among former Colonel Fidel.

MacARTHUR."

PUNISHMENT OF LEADERS

Russian Government Offered the Suggestion Before the Proposition Came from Germany.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—It now appears that Russia puts forward the proposition for the punishment of the leaders of the Chinese uprising. This was in a paper offering a general program for conducting the peace negotiations.

The first item of the program was the punishment of the Chinese offenders. The proposal came prior to the German note and seems to have been concurred in by France and some of the other powers, although it did not receive general concurrence as to amount.

The German note now takes up this item of the Russian program and makes it an indispensable requisite to negotiations. It materially differs from the Russian proposition, in that the latter made punishment a part of the negotiations, while the German proposition now pending is to make the punishment preceding the negotiations.

The transfer of Sir Claude MacDonald, the British minister at Pekin, from Pekin to Tokio is regarded as significant in some diplomatic quarters. Those familiar with the two posts say Tokio has less rank than Pekin and that the pay of the minister is less. The transfer is thought to be due to the strain the British minister was under during the siege, but it also has the effect of removing one of the most prominent figures in the current negotiations and the one who is understood to have been foremost in urging severe measures against China.

Wolcott Declines Position.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—President McKinley has been advised by ex-Governor Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts of his declination of the offer of the post of ambassador to Italy. The position was tendered Mr. Wolcott upon the receipt of the resignation of Ambassador Draper.

Census Returns Announced.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The census bureau announces that the population of San Antonio, Tex., is 53,321, against 37,673 in 1890. This is an increase of 15,648, or 41.54 per cent.

Deed of Insane Man.

SUMPTER, Ore., Sept. 20.—Fred Kane, who resided with his wife and stepdaughter, a child about 7 or 8 years of age, six miles northwest of this place, in a fit of temporary insanity shot his wife and daughter and burned the body of the latter by setting fire to their cabin home. He then attempted suicide by shooting himself. Persons passing on the road found him and his wife a short distance from their home in a dying condition and brought them to Sumpter. Both are thought to be mortally wounded. Kane was married only a few months ago.

Goods of Rare Value.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—The revenue officers have brought down from the Mare Island navy yard on a government tug 154 cases of rare Oriental goods which had been smuggled into this country on the hospital ship Solace. The articles seized would net a small fortune. The duties are nearly 60 per cent of the value of the goods. Most of the stuff includes ten Lom Tews Tahs, which had been abandoned by the government. The cases of silks and curios are addressed to persons all over the United States.

Revising Hawaiian Customs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.—James Ellis Tucker has sailed for Honolulu on an important mission. He has been sent to revise the customs laws and service of the Hawaiian islands so as to bring them up to the standard of those at home. For twelve years Tucker was an appraiser at this port. He was appointed by the customs department by President Cleveland.

Wolcott Will Not Accept.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—The Journal today announces that former Governor Roger Wolcott will not accept the post of ambassador to Italy tendered him by President McKinley. He has notified the State department by cable from Europe and also by letter.

COMPENSATION IS DEMANDED

England Will Be Requested to Pay for Expulsion of Netherlands Railroad Employes.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 20.—In the upper chamber of the state's general today the minister of foreign affairs and premier, Dr. W. H. De Beaufort, replying to an interpellation, said the government of The Netherlands had informed Great Britain that compensation would be demanded for expulsion from the Transvaal of employes of The Netherlands railroad.

Regarding the offer of a Netherlands war ship to convey Mr. Kruger from Lorenzo Marquez to Europe Dr. De Beaufort said The Netherlands government made the proposition when it learned that Mr. Kruger desired to visit Europe for the benefit of his health. Simultaneously with making the offer, Dr. De Beaufort continued, the government of The Netherlands informed Great Britain of the action taken and the latter in thanking The Netherlands for the information declared the British government had no intention to interfere with Mr. Kruger's projected journey.

Regarding China Dr. De Beaufort said the Dutch commander had been notified to abstain from all military action.

Justin McCarthy Retires.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Justin McCarthy, the novelist and historian, who has been member of Parliament for North Longford since 1892 and who was formerly chairman of the Irish parliamentary party, announces his retirement from parliamentary life on account of failing health.

Deficit in Netherlands Budget.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 20.—The Netherlands budet for 1901 shows a deficit of 5,250,000 florins.

Two More Cases of Plague.

GLASGOW, Sept. 20.—Two additional cases of bubonic plague have been reported here.

AN EASTERN COMPLIMENT.

Boston Transcript.

Edward Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee, has won a signal victory in the primaries of his county in an open contest for supremacy. He is a candidate for the United States senatorship and insisted that the nominees for the legislature should be openly chosen with express reference to the senatorship. Two other candidates contested for the honor, although both were reluctant to engage in that sort of test. The result was that Mr. Rosewater's ticket carried every ward in the city and bids fair to be elected because of its excellent material. Mr. Rosewater has upheld sound republican principles in Nebraska for thirty years without a reward and his success in this contest would only be fitting and creditable to his state.

LIGHT AND BRIGHT.

Chicago Tribune: "Never," counseled Uncle Allen Sparks, "look at a gift cheese through the microscope."

Judge: "Curious, isn't it?"
"What?"
"A man's handwriting is never so bad that his name can't be read when signed to a check."

Philadelphia North American: Wife—Oh, doctor! Will John pull through?
Doctor—Can't say, ma'am. The crisis will not arrive for at least a week.
Wife—Oh, dear! And that bargain sale of mourning goods ends tomorrow.

Chicago Record: "The typewriter girl is unusually disagreeable this morning."
"Yes; probably it is because she sat up late last night making herself unusually agreeable."

Washington Star: "Don' nobber call a man a fool," said Uncle Eben. "Tain' good manners, an', besides, if you's tryin' to argue wif 'im, you loses his respect foh yoh opinions right den an' forebber."

Chicago Tribune: "You are too tough a proposition," remarked the whale, about three days after the swallowing feat. "I give you up."
"Good land!" exclaimed Jonah immediately afterward, looking about him in astonishment.

Indianapolis Journal: "Oh, men are so provoking!"
"What's the matter now, daughter?"
"Well, ma, coming home I thought Jack was left and I telegraphed him $1.60 worth before I found out he was on the train."

Pittsburg Chronicle: "The weather man's numerous promises of rain have failed," remarked Mrs. Snaggs.
"Well, he can make plenty of other promises just as good," added Mr. Snaggs.

Cleveland Plain-Dealer: "Our baby seems to have a natural taste for the piano."
"Indeed!"
"Yes, he's gnawed half the polish off of one leg."

Detroit Free Press: "Look pleasant; look pleasant," urged the photographer, with the bulb in his hand.
"You seem to forget," replied the victim, "what you are charging me for these photographs."

Philadelphia Press: Reporter—In my article about Mr. Longbow I said he was 'lying at death's door.' You changed it to 'lasting.' That isn't right.
Copy Editor—I know it isn't. But it's better to make a grammatical error than hurt the feelings of his family. Mr. Longbow's reputation for veracity is not good.

SONG OF AUTUMN DAYS.

Atlantic Monthly.

Wrap us round, O Mother Autumn, with a dreaming all unbroken,
With the royal purple semblance of a passion all unspoken,
While the bird of life wings backward, in the reddening, waning day,
To the thrill of long-lost laughter, to a love that could not stay!

Now the savage child within us breaks the thicket, flying faster,
Barefoot through the voiceless forest, threading leaf and fern and aster,
Leaping brook and laughing upward where the broken blue beguiles,
Speeding on—O heart, fly faster!—down the light of memory's aisles!

Now the scent of grape and hollow stirs the pulse and fans the ember,
And wind above the waiting sheaves is whispering, "Remember!"
Oh, now, the heart of memory's rose burns reddest 'gainst the gray,
While the bird of life wings backward to the love that could not stay!

THE PERFECT WAY

Scores of Omaha Citizens Have Learned It.

If you suffer from backache,
There is only one way to cure it.
The perfect way is to cure the kidneys.
A bad back means sick kidneys.
Neglect it, urinary troubles follow.
Doan's Kidney Pills are made for kidneys only.
Are endorsed by Omaha people.

Mr. E. M. Schnellbacker of the Omaha Truck Co., No. 507 South 10th street, says: "When a young man I strained my back lifting and ever since any extra work, too much stooping or a cold settling in the loins affected the kidneys and brought on backache. An advertisement about Doan's Kidney Pills led me to procure a box at Kuhn & Co.'s drug store, corner 15th and Douglas streets. The treatment cured me."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.