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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of July, 1902, was as follows:

1	29,530	17	29,510
2	29,579	18	29,560
3	29,546	19	29,570
4	29,520	20	29,515
5	29,520	21	29,560
6	29,565	22	29,580
7	29,510	23	29,540
8	29,490	24	29,590
9	29,540	25	29,570
10	29,550	26	29,540
11	29,510	27	29,480
12	29,620	28	29,550
13	29,615	29	29,560
14	29,660	30	29,410
15	29,560	31	29,530
16	29,560		

Total.....916,450
Less unsold and returned copies.....9,626

Net total sales.....906,824
Net daily average.....29,252

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 31st day of July, A. D. 1902.
(Seal.) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

After coronation—jubilation!

King Henry will now feel satisfied that he wears a crown.

Governor Savage is something of a letter writer, but his letters are not in it with the reply evoked from the officers of the local plumbers' union.

The Real Estate exchange wants it distinctly understood that it is in politics and that it is out of politics. Now you see it and now you don't.

Is the reappearance of ex-Governor James E. Boyd at a reception to the democratic nominee for governor a forerunner of his re-entry into the political field? Straws sometimes point the wind.

Wyoming democrats have put up a complete state ticket, all nominations being made by acclamation. Competition is usually slow for nominations that have no value except for advertising purposes.

Colonel Bryan has taken to firing questions at President Roosevelt. Mr. Bryan used to amuse himself by writing open letters addressed to President Cleveland and felt much aggrieved because Mr. Cleveland paid no attention to him.

The program of the coronation ceremonies is to be made as short as possible by cutting out all unnecessary verbiage and long-winded speeches. And then the spectators and participants will doubtless be wishing it had been cut shorter still.

Council Bluffs has the bulge on Omaha in entertaining the distinguished guests who will attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Philippines there next week. But Omaha will even things up when President Roosevelt makes us a visit.

Republicans would feel better if Senator Stewart of Nevada would refrain from indulging his forecasting propensities. When he was sidetracked on the free silver line, the Nevada statesman scored a record at making predictions that failed to pan out.

The fee for admission to practice in the federal court, which was formerly $5, has been reduced to $1. Some people might be unkind enough to intimate that that ratio about represents the reduction in the quality of the applicants for admission to practice.

We are pleased to note that Douglas county has been accorded a place on the ticket put in nomination by the prohibitionists of Nebraska, thereby giving further proof that this county is recognized as part of the state everything to the contrary notwithstanding.

Whitelaw Reid does not half appreciate how truly sorry all those popcratic popguns are that he did not remain to take part in the postponed coronation festivities. They had not used up half the ammunition they had stored up for his benefit.

The statement that the Union Pacific has placed an order for steel rails with German manufacturers because the American mills are so far behind with their work that they cannot fill orders short of a year or more, indicates that the prevailing prosperity in this country is here to stay for a little while at least.

Bryan is having a hard time making people believe he is not a candidate for a third time presidential nomination in 1904. For some inexplicable reason, the ordinary citizen cannot understand why he should be touring the country with political speech-making unless to keep himself in the front line when the bouquets are handed out.

CONFERRING WITH THE FARMERS.

The policy of Mr. J. J. Hill of conferring with the farmers may have good results. His recent meeting with farmers of the state of Washington promises this. At this conference Mr. Hill assured the farmers present, representing counties which are expected this season to yield 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, that he would act in accordance with the joint interests of the railroad company and its patrons and he urged that they would serve their own interests more effectually by co-operating with the railroads. "We will try to act in such a way," said Mr. Hill, "that you will realize that we are doing something fair and in good faith." If that promise is fulfilled no doubt the farmers to whom it was made will find it to their advantage to co-operate with the companies.

It is well known that Mr. Hill is endeavoring to promote trade between the Pacific coast and the Orient. He believes there is a great commerce to be built up between our western states and the far east. His aim is to encourage this trade and in order to do this he is disposed to make favorable transportation rates on grain and flour to the Pacific coast. "You want a new market," he said to the farmers. "You want to make more people use your stuff. I cannot find in public acts one intelligent thing that you have done to get new markets. I don't know any place where you have not been left to shift for yourselves as farmers." His idea was that less was to be gained from legislation than from a fair understanding between the producers and the transportation companies. Perhaps this is a good idea as to the section in which Mr. Hill as a railroad manager is now particularly interested, but it could not be made of general application. While it is true that legislative regulation of rates, which Mr. Hill disapproves, has never been very successful, yet the public will not wholly surrender its right to some regulation and the people cannot be persuaded that all efforts in this direction must be hopeless.

If Mr. Hill and those associated with him in railroad management shall do anything to benefit the farmers of the northwest they may be sure of commendation. It is manifestly in the interest of the transportation companies to do what they can to promote the development of the section from which they get business, so that it is no extraordinary sagacity, but simply good business judgment, that has led him to adopt the policy he is pursuing. It will not be questioned that Mr. Hill has given the farmers of Washington some sound practical advice and now if he shall give them fair rates on their products he will have a good claim to their confidence.

UNITED STATES MAY OBJECT.

Reports from Washington state that much interest is being taken in official circles in the proposed Cuban loan and the question whether such a loan would be in violation of the Platt amendment is receiving consideration. There is talk that this government will have to stop the issue of the loan, or require a material reduction of the amount, if it shall be found that Cuba's revenues are not sufficient to pay the running expenses of the government, meet interest on the proposed loan and make the sinking fund provision which the Platt amendment requires in case of every Cuban loan.

Statements already are to the effect that the revenues are not sufficient to pay the running expenses of the Cuban government and it is not believed that they can be materially increased. The increase in customs duties will probably make no material addition to the receipts from this source, since enhanced prices will reduce importations. The country can hardly bear any increase in internal taxation, certainly not such an increase as will be necessary to meet the interest and provide a sinking fund for the proposed loan. What if the United States government should object to the loan? It is apprehended that this would be resented by the Cuban government, which might result in a serious misunderstanding between the two countries. There is perhaps no great danger of this, because if this government thinks the loan too large the Cuban congress can doubtless be persuaded to reduce the amount. The matter, however, shows how the relations between the two governments may prove prolific of difficulties.

STEEL TRUST COMPETITOR.

A Canadian competitor to the United States Steel corporation is projected. The Dominion Steel company and the Nova Scotia Steel company are the Canadian factors in the combination, but the most important factor is an English steel and iron corporation which has extensive works established in all the principal English mining areas. It is said that not only will the new combination strike vigorously for the control of the steel market of the world, but for the production of manufactured steel products cheaper than ever before.

A Montreal dispatch states that the formation of this combination has been under consideration for some little time, the English corporation being induced to combine with those of Canada by the fact that steel in the comparatively undeveloped state can be imported more cheaply from Canada than it can be obtained in England. "For some time it has been felt," says the dispatch, "that some such far-reaching combination as this would be the most effective way of re-establishing the industrial equilibrium which has been considerably disturbed by the formation of the American Steel corporation, which at one time threatened to absorb the Canadian steel industry." If this project shall be carried out, of which there appears to be no doubt, it may materially affect the future of the United States Steel corporation, one thing to be reasonably expected being a reduction in the prices of iron and steel.

The iron and steel industry of Canada has been making good progress in the last few years and there is no reason why it should not continue to advance, as the country has vast deposits of iron ore and an abundant supply of coal. A considerable amount of American capital is invested in the Canadian industry.

BROATCHISM IN THE POLICE.

The new police board has been in the saddle just three days. On the first day its members proclaimed to the law-abiding citizens of Omaha that their intentions were pacific, that they had no disposition to disturb or derange the police or fire departments as then organized. On the third day they summarily deposed the two police captains and appointed in their places two men who had previously been retired from the service for good and sufficient reasons.

Before assuming their duties each member of the police board was required to subscribe to a solemn oath that "in making appointments or considering promotions or removals he will not be guided or actuated by political motives or influences, but will consider only the interest of the city and the success and effectiveness of said department." It was not expected that a political desperado like William J. Broatch would have any regard for an official oath, but the other three members, or at least two of them, are presumed to appreciate the responsibilities they have assumed. It is amazing therefore that they should have allowed Broatch to lead them into a flagrant violation of the law governing the police, both as regards the degradation of officers before charges have been preferred and proved and without even a hearing, and especially in the appointment of men whose conduct while on the police force was reprehensible or disreputable.

Had the majority of the board taken the trouble to acquaint themselves with the record and career of Captain Haze, they certainly would not have stultified themselves by appointing him to any position. It is a matter of notoriety that Haze had scandalized the service on various occasions by conduct that should forever bar him from the police force. The citation of one case should suffice:

Bertha Reichenbach, a girl under age, was taken from a disorderly house about September 1, 1893, at the instance of her relatives and brought before the police court. Judge Berka, then as now police judge, directed that she be sent to the Milford home, the state reformatory for girls. Under this order transportation was secured for the girl from Omaha to Milford by the police matron, Mrs. Cumings. Instead of executing this order, Captain Haze took the girl to his own home as a servant, but at the end of two weeks the girl's relatives found her in another disorderly house, whence she was again arrested and taken to Milford. From that institution she wrote to her sister requesting her to secure from Haze the pay due her for her work at his house, saying incidentally that he had been well paid for getting her back to the burnt district.

A dozen instances of similar misbehavior could be cited. The question the respectable members of the board should ask themselves is whether they should not at once reconsider their action or at least suspend the commission of Captain Haze until they have made a thorough inquiry into his fitness for the place.

There are two classes in the community who have congratulated themselves upon the recent change of police boards—the one class includes the political janizaries who train with Mercer and his railroad allies, the other class is the respectable and highly moral citizens who had been led to believe that vice and lawlessness have been rampant in Omaha and would be checked and repressed by a new régime. The first class undoubtedly has some reason for jubilation, although the Baldwin-Mercer offensive and defensive alliance is sure to provoke a disastrous reaction. The second class will soon discover that it has been duped. The first installment of reform in the appointment of the redoubtable Haze to a police captaincy and the promised reinstatement of Can-Can Sigwart should open their eyes and convince them that vice has received no shock by the reform.

If the Mercer reform police board will take the trouble of calling at this office we will take pleasure in exhibiting to them an affidavit drawn in the handwriting of Ignatius J. Dunn, now deputy county attorney, charging their newly appointed captain of police, Henry P. Haze, with subornation of perjury and criminal viciousness while a member of the police force under the Broatch-Vandervoort police commission.

After unselfishly waving aside the proffered nomination for governor of Nebraska on the ground that others in the ranks were more deserving of the honor, it would certainly be the pink of impropriety for Bryan to stand in the door blocking the way to all his friends who are eager to sacrifice themselves in the 1904 competition for presidential preferment.

Champ Clark of Missouri says that Congressman Shallenberger of Nebraska is "a very handsome man." If that endorsement does not commend him to his constituents of the Fifth district for a re-election, his campaign managers might circulate his photograph with the intimation that it is pretty enough to frame and hang in any parlor.

And He Will Join the Missing.

Washington Post.

The chap who sits on the track these days and defies the cowcatcher of progress is going to miss a great deal in the way of commercial growth.

Germ Chase of Science.

Baltimore American.

If it is true, as reported, that the cause of yellow fever has been found, then one more germ will soon be put out of commission. Science is hunting down these foes to human life with merciless persistency and there are hopes that this century will see many of the heretofore dreaded scourges of humanity rendered practically harmless.

High Praise Well Deserved.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Archbishop Ireland pronounces the American government to be the most reasonable and fair-minded in the world. This is high praise, boldly spoken and well deserved.

Big Opportunities at Home.

San Francisco Chronicle.

It is gratifying to American pride to learn of the vast amount of American capital now being invested in Great Britain, but it would be better business to invest it in the west and build up our own country.

Prophets Without Honor.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

General Bradley T. Johnson says the south is likely to go republican this fall. There is still a chance for somebody to get into the papers by proclaiming that the democrats will sweep New England in November.

Western States in Line.

New York Tribune.

Senator Stewart is predicting that the republicans will carry Nevada this fall. After the reversal two years ago in Utah, Washington, Wyoming and South Dakota it does not seem unreasonable to expect one more western silver state to slip back this year to its long established and natural political moorings.

He Cannot Say "No."

Kansas City Star.

Mr. Bryan says he was only partially quoted in the recent interview in which he said he would not take the democratic nomination for president again. He says if the nomination is thrust upon him he "cannot honorably say 'no.'" Mr. Bryan is taking more elaborate pains to be explicit than the emergency requires.

Old Maxime on Deck.

Chicago Chronicle.

We note with gratification that that grand old patriot Maximo Gomez has accepted the chairmanship of a commission to fix and pay the amount due the late Cuban army of liberation. The record of Maximo warrants the assurance that the liberators will be liberally dealt with, especially as Maximo modestly admits that he was about nine-tenths of the army himself, the rest being made up of generals, colonels and majors, with a sprinkling of captains. There was one private, but he died of indigestion following the arrival of General Shafter's commissary stores at Siboney. Maximo will undoubtedly take a sad pleasure in seeing that the largess of a grateful nation is transmitted to the widow of this gastronomic patriot if he left a widow. Otherwise Maximo may be relied upon to take charge of it himself.

Greed of the Hungry Dollar.

Hartford Courant.

If the report as received is correct about the removal of the cotton duck mills from New Hartford, it is a most discouraging and discreditable sign of the times and of the greed of the hungry dollar. The statement is made that the company has been doing fairly well, but that the laws of Connecticut, which forbid employing children below 14 years of age interfere with the hiring of young and cheap help, and therefore it is deemed advisable by the non-resident trust management to go south, where there are no such laws and where the children can be secured for practically nothing and kept in the mill instead of being sent to school. Who cares what becomes of the children themselves? Thus an old and the central and vital industry of one of our fine old Connecticut towns is to be extinguished because ignorant children in the south are allowed to go to the devil instead of being compelled to go to school and learn something.

Pot Calling Kettle Black.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The statement has been credited to the president of one of the anthracite coal roads that the coal mining corporations in no case have realized any advance on the price of coal over the circular prices in force at the time the strike began. It is the dealers, he says, who have put up prices on the consumers. One of the largest of the New York dealers now comes forward to say that the actual price paid for coal to the mining corporations is some $3 above the circular figure in force when the strike began. "It is true," he says, "that the companies have not advanced the circular announcement, but it is also true that for whatever coal has been allowed to come forward the dealers have been compelled to pay prices as stated above." Nobody, either operator or dealer, can be making anything out of the situation, for the supply of coal on hand at the outbreak of the strike could not have been very large. The strike otherwise would never have been undertaken at that time. It is profiting no one and causing heavy loss all around.

WORKMEN WHO NEVER STRIKE.

Millions of Toilers Who Diligently Stick to Their Jobs.

New York World.

In these days of unparalleled prosperity and strikes it is a soothing reflection that the majority of American workers never have gone on strike and probably never will.

A survey of the national workshop, so to speak, discloses the fact that, including men, women and minors, nearly 32,000,000 persons are daily at work in it—less the number of those temporarily on strike. Of this grand total 15,000,000 only, considerably less than one-half, are employed in the industries that are subject to strikes and lockouts.

Here then is the gratifying fact that 17,000,000 workers in these United States always keep working. Included in this great standing army of industrious people who never quit their jobs are the farmers and their help, about 9,000,000 strong. The people at work on American farms, comprising nearly one-half of the adult labor of the country, have never gone on strike; the idea has never even been mooted among them.

Besides our farmers there are over 1,000,000 workers, actors, authors, artists, clergymen, lawyers and doctors, none of whom ever strike. Then there are about 400,000 teachers in the country, two-thirds of them women, who work year in and year out in strikeless continuity. Next come our domestic and personal and public servants, about 5,000,000 of them, including our soldiers and sailors; they also belong to the nonstriking majority.

It is strictly to the workers in manufacturing and mechanical industries and in trade and transportation, aggregating a grand total of 15,000,000 persons, that strikes and lockouts are confined. But from this total many further deductions must be made, because it includes the 600,000 clerks and bookkeepers, the 50,000 commercial travelers, the 200,000 real estate and commission agents, the 200,000 wholesale and retail merchants, the 15,000 stenographers and the 25,000 bankers and brokers, all of whom are outside the strike zone. Returns covering a long period of years show that the total number of persons who go on strike or are locked out averages 214,000 annually. In short, nearly two-thirds of all the working people of the country are steady, continuous workers, who "saw wood and say nothing," and of the other one-third only a small fraction stops working at any one time.

Jim Hill's Lullaby

Philadelphia Record.

President Hill of the Great Northern railway is an interesting personality and he rarely speaks without uttering something worth saying. In a remark made in the course of his address to the farmers of the "Big Bend" country, who had invited the officials of the transportation companies of the northwest to a conference at Davenport, Wash., on Monday last, Mr. Hill revealed the energy which is characteristic of him. "I am getting to be an old man," he said, "and if I am to accomplish all I have set out to do things must move with celerity." The remark lost nothing in force because of its ingenuousness, for it was ingenuous and, as the context shows, spoken absolutely without self-consciousness. The fact that under President Hill's inspirations conferences like the one at Davenport have become matters of common occurence in the northwest speaks volumes. How very different is the attitude of Mr. Hill in this respect from that expressed in the saying of another railway president of a recent generation: "The public be damned!"

The twofold object of the conference was to obtain a rate of 16 cents a bushel on wheat to the Pacific coast and to make an alternative arrangement for shipping east via Minneapolis in the event of a combination of buyers being formed to depress prices on the western coast. While nothing was decided on these points, the farmers were assured that the carriers considered them as their allies, both would be benefited by an increase of the productiveness of the region, the diversification of products and connections with new markets. On the subject of legislation to regulate rates and other matters connected with the business of transportation, however, President Hill spoke most vigorously. "As well attempt to set broken bones by statute," he said, "as to adjust rates. You can legislate until the barn doors rot off. The best thing to do is to set as you have here—with the officials. We will try to act in such a way that you will realize that we are doing something fair and in good faith."

There is an echo in these words of the motto of the first and still unrivaled American trust: "The business (the production, refining and selling of oil in the United States) belong to us." The remark of President Hill may be likened also to another proverb of monopolism: "Business is stronger than the law." In a sense the utterance of President Hill is perfectly true. Under free play of competition the regulation of rates by legislation would be unnecessary; under existing conditions it is abortive. What he fails to consider, and what he is precluded by his position from admitting, is this—that the business which he so strenuously insists ought to be free of statutory restraint is included by economists in the rubric of "natural monopolies." And the monopolistic characteristics of the overland transportation companies are being emphasized by their tendency toward combination and "mergers" on the basis of "community of interest." The rule of an enlightened despot has been described as the best possible form of government, but absolutism and enlightenment have never been seen harmoniously combined in one individual since the world began. The people are not going to surrender the irresponsible and unquestioned control over public utilities even to the most benevolent despots. Caesars sometimes have gone mad and forgotten their debt to the people.

ENORMOUS TRACTION RECEIPTS.

Income of Street Railway Companies in American Cities.

New York Commercial.

Philadelphians may be slow, but they don't walk when it becomes necessary to go from one part of their town to another. The receipts of the traction companies show this. Reports just submitted for the fiscal year 1902 ended on June 30 disclose that the aggregate receipts from all the car lines in the city—now comprehended chiefly in the Union Traction company—were close to $14,000,000.

These yearly receipts have been three times doubled in the last ten years. In 1892, when there were all sorts and conditions of street cars, with the old-fashioned horse cars still largely in evidence, the total receipts of all the Philadelphia lines were only $2,967,000—but there was a good profit in the business; in 1896, after the change to electricity had been largely accomplished, the gross earnings were $7,598,005—and, owing to the heavy expense incident to new equipment and pavements, there was a deficit of over $1,000,000; in 1898, with gross earnings of $10,971,437, the surplus or profit was only $24,620; the 1902 receipts of $14,000,000 show a surplus of $1,050,000, which will permit the payment of dividends on the Union Traction stock.

In most of the larger cities the adoption of modern systems of street traffic has been tremendously expensive—so much so as to shut out profits for several years following the beginning of the change. But when once the improved plants have been established permanently and the profit-making corner has been turned, the earning possibilities seem to be almost limitless. It would not be surprising if in 1912 the traction profits in Philadelphia should equal the gross earnings of the system in 1902. In New York the period of enormous profits may be longer delayed, because the perfection of the system has been attended with a much heavier expense comparatively.

All of which gives emphasis to two facts—that American municipalities have given away altogether too many street railway franchises, or sold them at figures too low, and that the financial resources of a country must be colossal when $35,000,000, $50,000,000 or $100,000,000 may be tied up here and there awaiting confidently the vast profits that are sure to come some day. It is typical of these times that they build for the future, even more than for the present.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

The Ames of Minneapolis are fewer in number. So are the big mits.

A. H. Wright, mayor of Merrill, Wis., is the youngest chief executive of any city in the northwest. He was born December 26, 1876, and was elected to the position he now holds in May last.

Dick Croker issues another letter declaring he has retired from politics for good. Meanwhile his relative and former police chief, the robust Devery, is working Dick's megaphone for all it is worth.

"The people's candidate for circuit clerk" of Wayne county, West Virginia, offers a purse of $1,400 for the office, in the form of prizes to those who guess nearest the number of votes cast for him.

General Curtis Guild, jr., republican nominee for lieutenant governor of Massachusetts, was on the staff of General Fitzhugh Lee, as inspector general of the Seventh army corps, U. S. V., during the Spanish war.

David Turple, formerly United States senator from Indiana, is passing his declining years in his comfortable Indianapolis home. Mr. Turple declines to be interviewed, saying he has absolutely retired from public life.

A startling innovation in campaign pledges has been made in Chicago. One of the candidates for sheriff offers to take the job for the salary and turn the fees into the county treasury. His sanity will probably be inquired into.

There are from northern constituencies 48 democrats in the house of representatives, of which number 13 are from New York, 3 from Massachusetts, 2 from New Jersey and 4 from Pennsylvania, a total of 21. There are 105 democrats and populists from the south.

The $30,000 in bills which figured in the bribery cases attending the election of Senator Clark by the Montana legislature still remains a part of the archives of that state. The man to whom it was given as a bribe never claimed it; the briber or bribers have not asked that it be returned and there is no channel by which the state can appropriate it as a part of the public funds.

The Wisconsin legislature, which is to reelect Senator Spooner or choose his successor, has the same members as the Nebraska legislature. It is made up of 33 senators and 100 members of assembly—133 on joint ballot. Minnesota has 132 members in its legislature, Iowa 159 and Illinois 204. In the last Wisconsin legislature there were 21 democrats and 112 republican members.

In the course of a recent debate in the House of Commons Mr. Wyndham, chief secretary for Ireland, referred to T. W. Russell as one of the "political desperadoes—those unworthy and desperate persons whose program of proscription and fear has paralyzed every nerve of Irish national life." Mr. Russell responded by saying that Mr. Wyndham "long ago mortgaged his soul to the landlords, who are now foreclosing their lien."

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The minister of public communication in Japan has just published an interesting statement regarding the mercantile marine of that country. In January, 1898, it comprised 637 steam vessels aggregating 930,000 tons, and 174 sailing craft measuring 24,000 tons. On September 16, 1901, there were 924 steamers of 657,186 tons measurement and no less than 3,194 sailing vessels aggregating 315,767 tons—an increase in less than four years of 46 per cent for steam vessels and the huge increase of 2,250 per cent for sailing vessels. These latter, however, do not average over 100 tons burden apiece, chiefly coasters and so forth. So, in this short period the Japanese merchant service has been increased by 800 steam vessels and 3,000 sailing craft. In 1896 Japan had but one steam merchantman of over 5,000 tons burden; today it owns twenty-one of that class. There is a movement on foot over there to form an anti-foreign Japanese ship combine "a la Morgan," to merge, if possible, all the Japanese shipping companies under one direction and control, which would be confined to Japanese strictly. Without the concurrence of Baron Shibusawa, however, this scheme may fail to come to anything. On May 15 a deliberative meeting was held to this end in the city of Osaka. At this distance it looks as if such a consolidation would hardly be practicable unless having strong commercial connections in other countries. But Japan's achievement in putting its flag on the seas furnishes a striking object lesson for the whole maritime world.

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The economic policy of Russia, which its autocratic government enables it to carry out without encountering any troublesome opposition from public opinion, is directed to keeping foreign competition out of its own markets and promoting competition in foreign markets wherever it sees advantage in it. As the official organ of its great finance minister has declared, Russia as a nation may be behind Great Britain in wealth and America in productiveness, but it is "by far the greatest economic unit on the face of the globe." Its government is the greatest and most potent of all trusts, using its political power to maintain its own industrial interests. No wonder it desires to have other governments join with it in restraining dangerous combinations of private capital.

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Several European countries have employed all sorts of devices to win the friendship of Abyssinia. Russia, the ally of France, has been especially active. She has sent all kinds of delegations and presents to Menelik, as has England. The kingdom is Great Britain's sore spot in northeast Africa. Had there been an alliance between France and Menelik's kingdom when the Fashoda incident occurred there might have been a different termination to it. The French people have not forgotten that affair and the adventurous in the African contingent of the French army are still looking in that direction as an outlet for their surplus energy. That it would be policy for England to try to make a good impression on the Abyssinian general is highly probable. England, however, can scarcely hope to counteract the impressions already made on him. The French are past masters in the art of hospitality and rivalry would be useless. There remains the fact, moreover, that when Abyssinia was more barbarous and less fitted to cope with civilized armies than now England overran the empire and killed the king. That sort of thing does not encourage confidence and the Abyssinians may yet prove a formidable obstacle to English expansion in Africa.

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Prince Metchersky, editor of the Grashdanin, who has just been sent out by the czar to report personally on the recent agrarian outbreaks in Russia, was the only Russian journalist who, despite official warnings, dared to tell the truth about the famine and fever making havoc in the provinces. He once demonstrated how futile the passport regulations of Russia were. He crossed to Rumania and obtained one of the permits required when taking livestock over the border. Armed with this, he went to one of the less frequented Russian frontier posts and boldly presented the document to the sub-officer in charge as his warrant to pass. The official could read no Rumanian and little Russian, but saw a big, official-looking paper with an imposing coat of arms and seal and straightway stuck the Russian vise on it. At the end of three months Metchersky returned to Moscow and showed the governor that he had entered Russia and traveled there on the authority of a document which described him, for the purposes of identification, as a "black sow, full grown, with one ear partly torn away."

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The Cocos, or Keeling islands, which belong to the British empire, are the private property of G. Clunis Ross, who lives on them and govern their primitive population as an autocrat. They are a ring of coral atolls lying 600 miles off Java. How simple the people are may be seen from the fact that they do not possess a person. Neither have they a schoolmaster, ice, horses, cows, postoffice nor bank. But apparently the inhabitants do well enough without those generally considered necessary concomitants of civilization, as they are intelligent enough to play golf and have a links. The place has no money. Instead of filthy metallic lucre in the shape of coins one uses curious looking little chits—cards "good for" five, two or one rupee, a half rupee or ten cents. These are all signed by the proprietor of the islands, and are apparently regarded as legal tender.

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A commission which included several influential and well known noblemen, and at least one bishop, has been investigating the practice of betting on horses in Great Britain, and has made a report taking the view that it is impracticable to suppress the abuse entirely, but that its evils will be lessened by confining it as far as possible to the grounds of turf organizations. A sort of high license and local option conclusion, in substance, has been reached, although not in that form. John Bull is not likely for many a day to abandon his cherished privilege of risking a wager on his favorite thoroughbred.

CHEERY CHAFF.

Detroit Free Press: "How was the scenery where you spent your vacation?"

"The most expensive I ever gazed at."

Philadelphia Record: "This paper says that some inhabitants of the Philippines are barbarians," remarked Willie. "What is a barbarian?"

"Barbarians, my boy," replied Willie's pa, "are people who fight with bows and spears instead of repeating rifles."

Puck: Indignant Victim—Confound you, sir! You advertised a "gusher," and now I find there is not a drop of oil coming out of the well! What kind of a gusher do you call that?

Texas Oilcrat—Ingrowing gusher.

Washington Star: "I wouldn' accuse nobody of neglectin' his family," said Uncle Rhes. "But when I sees a man wearin' a real Panama hat, while his wife goes 'roun' mos'ly in a sunbonnet, I can't help habbin' my s'picions."

Philadelphia Press: "I can give you a few points on that sign," said the schoolboy to the man who had just finished painting it.

"Well, let's hear them," said the painter.

"Why, that's all," rejoined the boy. "It needs punctuating."

Detroit Free Press: Boblots—Why do they call that place a chop house?

Joblots—Because you need an ax to cut the steak, I suppose.

Ohio State Journal: "I reckon yew won't want tew git up very airly in th' mornin'," said Uncle Joshua, as he lighted the new summer boarder to his room.

"No," replied the man from the city, "I think I would prefer to sleep late."

"All right," said Uncle Joshua; "then we won't hev breakfast till 4 a. m."

Philadelphia Press: "He has such a funny way of abbreviating words. Here he's written 'industr's.' I suppose he means 'industrious.'"

"Yes, you see he doesn't like to write the I. O. U. He has so many out already."

Chicago Tribune: Unexpectedly the sporting reporter had been called upon to write up a wedding.

"'The bride,' he wrote, 'was enveloped in a dense fog, but moved down the aisle at a leisurely canter and looked every inch a winner.'"

THE OTHER ONE.

Harry T. Peck in the Bookman.

Sweet little maid with winsome eyes
That laugh all day through the tangled hair,
Gazing with baby looks so wise
Over the arm of the oaken chair,
Dearer than you is none to me,
Dearer than you there can be none;
Since in your laughing face I see
Eyes that tell of another one.

Here where the firelight softly glows,
Sheltered and safe and snug and warm,
What to you is the wind that blows,
Driving the sleet of the winter storm?
Round your head the ruddy light
Glints on the gold from your tresses spun,
But deep is the drifting snow tonight
Over the head of the other one.

Hold me close as you eagely stand,
Watching the dying embers shine;
Then shall I feel another hand
That nestled once in this hand of mine;
Poor little hand, so cold and chill,
Shut from the light of stars and sun,
Clasping the withered roses still
That hide the face of the sleeping one.

Laugh, little maid, while laugh you may,
Sorrow comes to us all, I know;
Better perhaps for her to stay
Under the drifting robe of snow.
Sing while you may your baby songs,
Sing till your baby days are done;
But, oh, the ache of the heart that longs
Night and day for the other one!

LAST DAY.

Only one more day of our 25 per cent and 50 per cent discount sale in our Juvenile Department. There are several very fine bargains left at HALF PRICE.

$4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 Sailor Suits, Saturday, only	$2, $2.50, $3
Children's $1.00 and $1.50 Knee Pants, Ages 10 to 16 years, Saturday	50c and 75c
Boys' $3.50 and $4.00 Two-Piece Suits, 14, 15 and 16 years, Saturday	$1.75 & $2.00
$5.00 to $7.50 Two-Piece Jackets and Pant Suits, 7 to 16 years, Saturday	25 per ct. off
Boys' $7.50 to $15.00 Long Pant Suits, 14 to 18 years, Saturday	25 per ct. off
Wash Suits and Pants, Saturday	25 per ct. off

Straw Hats, one-half price and less.

No Clothing Fits Like Ours.

Browning·King & Co

Exclusive Clothiers and Furnishers.

R. S. Wilcox, Manager.