

CONSOLS GO BEGGING

No Longer Great Demand for This Form of English Stock.

RIVALRY IN FIELD OF FINANCE

Foreign Investor Looks Well Before Tying Up His Money.

CAPITAL DIVERTED INTO TRADE

Commercial Enterprises Offer Much Advantage to Traders.

MUNICIPAL LOANS ATTRACTIVE

Great Britain Not Only Country with Stable Government and Funds Have Come to United States.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—The unprecedentedly low price that consols have touched recently is the fact that has been obvious for some time that the public no longer regards English 2 1/2 per cent stock as the one ideal investment. The interest is low, and the security offered is no longer much, if any, superior to that of other stock yielding a more satisfactory return. Great Britain is no longer without rivals for its commercial supremacy, nor does it alone possess a stable government. Consequently, the foreign investor is not so eager as he was to tie up his savings in an English stock. He keeps his money in his own country, and Englishmen no longer profit by the transfer of the whole world. In addition there remains, of course, the immense and often reckless borrowings by municipalities. The municipal loan is comparatively well secured and attractive in the interest offered, and a natural result of the outburst of municipal trading with its consequent municipal borrowing is a diminution in the number of potential buyers of consols. Undoubtedly, too, both the foreign and the home investor are made nervous by the advance of socialism and the doubt as to what will be the next eccentricity of the present British administration.

Result of Trade Boom.

Another cause for the low price is the trade boom, which has attracted capital into commercial enterprises, and has made it advantageous for the trader to reinvest his profits in his own business. This boom, which has occurred to some extent in England, has been phenomenal abroad and an immense amount of English capital has been drawn into American investments. The figure at which consols stood for years was obviously impossible of permanence when the commercial life of other nations developed.

Mr. Victor Grayson, the new socialist member of Parliament, gives his impressions of the House of Commons as follows: "After listening to a lot of speeches there I am convinced that if you want samples of third-class intellectual mediocrity you should go to the House. Much is said in quality and stuff not worth discussing, and the time is being squandered by people who do not want social reform. Our present system is rotten from the core to the bottom. If conventional tradition stands in the way of progress, we want a party which will say boldly, 'Let the traditional precedent of the House perish.' We want a north wind to sweep through the Commons. We are advised to advance imperceptibly—to go at a snail's pace—to take one step at a time. Surely there are some young enough to take two steps or more at a time. We are the only movement who are moving at all. Those who feel it their duty to oppose will either have to succumb or be swept away by it."

Dancing a Solemn Rite.

The members of the Imperial Society of Dance Teachers met at the Hotel Cecil and sternly denounced those fever-headed people whose dancing is a mere romp. To the minds of the Imperial Society of Dance Teachers, dancing is a solemn rite to be indulged in decently and in order. This is another proof that the English take their pleasures sadly, and it is evidently due to the refining influence of the Imperial Society of Dance Teachers. It is good news that the Imperial Society of Dance Teachers has discovered four new dances. Two of them have been imported from Holland, though we are not told if they are danced to that captivating tune, "By the Side of the Zuyder Zee." The first is called the Apollo, and consists of "gliding, sinuous movement," apparently a sort of snake dance, and the other is the "motor" polka, which demands great speed and much head and toe. Doubtless before next season we shall have "motor" polka records, and, for the safety of the less agile, speed limits for ball rooms. The Cecilian waltz is the mystery of the Imperial Society of Dance Teachers. No one knows how to "cecilian" and the secret is to be kept from an anxious world until the Imperial Society of Dance Teachers is ready to give it out. Finally, there is the Esperanto waltz. It must be something International—a Spanish dance accompanied by a German band, or an old English dance performed to the rhythmic beating of the tom-tom. The Cecilian waltz was invented by R. M. Crompton, president of the society. It is expected to be the catch of the winter season. Mr. Crompton says that the Cecilian waltz strikes a quiet note of ultra-refinement. There is little of that vulgar clucking and clucking about the new dance. The partners stand side by side as in the barn dance, to which the "Cecilian" bears a general resemblance. They advance, performing waltz-like evolutions with their feet for a few bars. A graceful flanking movement follows, after which the partners face each other and proceed to "cecilian." Sixteen bars of music go to the complete evolution, and during the last four bars only do the partners come together in true arm-and-arm waltz fashion.

Tramways Poorly Paid.

The position of affairs on the railways of Great Britain, so far as wages and conditions of labor are concerned, is becoming serious. Those best acquainted with the feeling of the men say that an explosion may take place at any moment. It is believed that certain sections of the men in the industrial districts are ready to hand in their notices, some of them being more than anxious to do so at once. A spark anywhere would set the whole country in a blaze, and holiday-makers might find their travels seriously hampered. The union has about 60,000 members, but there is no doubt that it has

SUMMARY OF THE REE

Sunday, August 25, 1907

Table with columns for dates (1807, AUGUST, 1907) and days of the week (SUN, MON, TUE, WED, THU, FRI, SAT) with numbers 1 through 31.

THE WEATHER.

FORECAST FOR NEBRASKA—Fair and warmer. Temperature at Omaha yesterday: High 84, low 64.

DOMESTIC

Railroad operators on Long Island threaten to go out unless they are granted an increase in pay and shorter hours.

FOREIGN

Moorish situation threatens to become involved in diplomacy, though Germany and France appear to be in perfect accord over the position of the latter.

LOCAL

Old soldiers are perturbed over demand of new pension law that Bible records of births are essential to getting increases.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDING.

Demand for trackage for the Egg-o-See mill sets dealers to looking about and results in the discovery that the trackage for the mill, facilities are very few in Omaha.

MASSAGE SECTION.

In the Massage Section of this number will be found a short biography of John Baumer, a pioneer jeweler of Omaha; Engineers and Air Brakes; Elephants that Have a Snap; the Return Postage Stamp; Freightling in the Days Before the Railroad; Day at the State Fair; Chat of Plays and Players; in the Field of Electricity; Promote Account of Fort to Lake Alban; Some Short and Snappy Stories.

HOME SECTION.

In the Home Section of this number will be found Buster Brown; the Busy Bee's Own Page; Lost Engravings of the Laocoon Restored; Work of Excavating Egyptian Tombs; Women as Dog Fanciers; Embroidered Kimonos More than a Fad; Gossip for the Women Folks.

LAW TO PREVENT FLIRTING

Common Council of Highmore, S. D., Passes Ordinance Intended to Restrict Love-Making.

HIGHMORE, S. D., Aug. 24.—The common council has passed an ordinance prohibiting male and female persons from loitering on the steps of any church or public building, or doorway of any store, for the purpose of visiting, eating candy or peanuts, or loitering in streets, alleys or vacant lots or any other obscure places, for the purpose of flirting in the evening.

TAMMANY YIELDS ITS ROLE

For Two Weeks a Republican Will Be Acting Mayor of New York City.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—New York City will be governed by a republican mayor for the next two weeks. Elias Goodman, vice president of the Board of Aldermen, having become acting mayor in the absence of Mayor McClellan, and President McDownan of the aldermen, who have gone away on vacations. This is the first time in the history of the city that a republican has been mayor while a Tammany administration was in control. There is no fear, however, among officeholders, as Acting Mayor Goodman has no power to make appoint-

PARIS CRIES DEATH

1 of Perpetrator of Atrocious Crime.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONER PENSIONED

His Office, by Act of Parliament, Practically Dispensed With.

GUILLOTINE HAS BEEN PUT AWAY

Appetite of Multitude for Objectable Pampered by Press.

JURY'S VERDICT IS UNENFORCED

Recrudescence of Crime in France Owing to Leniency that Has Been Criticized—More of the Dreyfus Case.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—All France is wondering whether the guillotine has been banished forever. Since the assize court of the Seine tried Soledad for the peculiarly atrocious murder of a little girl the question whether or not he is to be executed has become a burning one. The verdict of the jury being guilty, without the benefit of extenuating circumstances, the condemned man in the ordinary course of things would be guillotined. But, though Parliament has not voted the abolition of capital punishment, the death sentence pronounced on the prisoner must apparently remain a dead letter, since the public executioner has been pensioned off by the budget committee of the Chamber of Deputies and the guillotine has been stowed away in some disused out-house.

By the novotting of the law abolishing capital punishment, while at the same time suppressing the post of public executioner and relegating "la veuve," as the guillotine is called in criminal slang, to an out-house, a distinctly abnormal condition of things has been established. For in Paris and the provinces, the death sentence has been passed on numbers of convicted murderers, the said sentence being of necessity commuted by the president of the republic, since virtually capital punishment can no longer be said to exist.

Press Clamors for Blood.

In presence of the exceptionally atrocious crime which brought Soledad to the assize court, many leading organs of the press are now clamoring for a "sacred sheet," in which the original's name is to be printed, and on the first page of the paper, with the guillotine beside it, to constitute a gruesome pictorial attraction for the morbidly inclined. It should be said that the latest Parisian crime has been so repeatedly reported, that it has been entered upon the agenda of the boulevard sheet, in which delicate and intimate subjects connected with her married life and the convict are crudely revealed, and all manner of objectionable details are given. In a word, the appetite of the multitude for the horrible and the macabre has been pampered, and when a simply revolting, ignoble crime, the less said of respect for, is given all the prestige of a "sacred sheet," the result is that during the two days the trial lasted the assize court, despite the heat, was overcrowded by society women, actresses and demimousoes of whom came back from the theatre to see the assize court. And, as a male spectacle, with no little disgust remarks, the attitude and manners of these women was deplorably out of keeping with the solemnity of the surroundings, or the solemnity of the proceedings.

Public and Capital Punishment.

With regard, however, to the important question as to the abolition or maintenance of capital punishment in France, thoughtful commentators on the subject rightly remark that opinions concerning that question ought not to be shaped merely because a sensational crime has been committed, and street hawkers are selling pictorial illustrations thereof, in which "La Veuve" is figured awaiting her lawful prey. Some months ago when "M. de Paris" (the public headman) was pensioned off and it was tacitly understood he would have no successor the campaign in favor of the abolition of capital punishment met with distinct public approval. It was argued that countries such as Switzerland or Belgium, where capital punishment does not exist, murders were not so frequent as in countries where it does exist. Certain magistrates, high police officials and jail chaplains, however, guided by their long experience and contact with the criminal classes, maintained that the "La Veuve" was needed as a restraint upon murdering instincts, or in default of this some kind of punishment more severe and lasting than the sentence of transportation to "La Nouvelle" must be provided. It is a fact that convicts are by no means much intimidated by the prospect of servitude for life, and that the same privileges are too easily obtained, chances of escape by no means problematical and life altogether far more endurable than that passed by the convict undergoing imprisonment in a French jail.

Wireless Stations in Army

After October 1 German Military Authorities Will Extend This Branch of Service.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—From October 1 each of the German telegraph battalions at Berlin, Frankfurt-on-the-Oder and Coblenz will have a section for wireless telegraphy. At the same time a fourth telegraph battalion, also with a wireless section, will be established at Carlsruhe. The wireless telegraph station at Naunau claims to have increased its range to 2,500 miles.

PILGRIMS SHOWING DEVOTION

St. Patrick's Oratory Goal of Many Pious Catholics—Wind-Swept Altar.

DUBLIN, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—The third of the modern pilgrimages to St. Patrick's Oratory on the top of Croagh Patrick this year eclipsed its predecessors in the size of the attendances, and in the devotion shown by the pilgrims and in the splendid weather which was associated with the celebration. Three years ago Most Rev. Dr. Healy, archbishop of Tuam, revived this pilgrimage, which, as records discovered on the mountain show, was of importance in 1822, when Pope Eugene IV granted an indulgence to the visitors to the holy mountain, and fixed the date for the visit on the last Sunday of July. Very Rev. M. McDonald, the administrator of Westport, has from Great Britain, from America and from the Antipodes, and the calculation was that their number may have been anything between 17,000 and 20,000. The figure seems amazing, almost incredible, considering that the Holy Mountain is something like 2,500 feet high. This is a very considerable ascent, even for a trained climber, but the young, the middle aged and the old made it. With the archbishop of Tuam and the devoted administrator of Westport to lead them, the faithful did not spare themselves on their pious pilgrimages. And they were well rewarded when they got to Croagh Patrick's crest. Eleven masses were celebrated by priests from nearly all the lands in which Irish Catholics have found a home, and 30,000 people took the temperance pledge from Father Angelus of the Capuchin Order.

Blame for France

Moorish Statesmen Say Action of France Was Too Hasty.

TRIBESMEN ARE PANIC STRICKEN

Uprising Due to Fact They Thought Country Was Being Subjugated.

CAMBON CALLS ON VON BUELOW

Declaration Made that France and Germany Are Still in Accord.

GRAVE CONDITIONS EXIST AT FEZ

Europeans in Danger and All Have Decided to Leave—Sultan's Brother Forms Court at Morocco City.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—German officials deplore the idea that the visit of the French ambassador, Jules Cambon, to Chancellor von Buelow at Norderny today was occasioned by developments in Morocco and that von Buelow's invitation to him means that Germany is disquieted over the Casablanca incidents. The officials here say the visit is due to the wish expressed in July by M. Cambon to see Prince von Buelow, whose other engagements prevented an earlier invitation.

While the fighting at Casablanca has not caused the meeting of the two statesmen at Norderny, they will talk over the Moroccan situation. This does not mean, however, that Germany is seeking any special arrangement with France.

This is impossible in view of the terms of the Algeiras convention, which remain intact. Germany thus far sees no occasion to depart from her previous policy of yielding to France and Spain the right to establish order in Morocco.

Moors Hating France.

The Frankfurter Zeitung published a despatch from Tangier giving the substance of an interview which its correspondent there had with Mohammed Sidi El Mokhli, chief of the Moroccan delegation to the Algeiras convention, and who, it has been reported, may succeed Mohammed El Tores as representative of the sultan at Tangier. He is quoted as saying that the present ferment in the interior of Morocco is due to France's impatient, hasty course at Casablanca. This caused fear among the Moors that their country would be subjugated. Mohammed added that if France now acts with greater deliberation the existing excitement may be allayed. Otherwise he feared a general uprising.

Cost of Policing Dublin

Amount Practically Double that Paid in Various Other Places in England.

DUBLIN, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—A return has been issued to the members of the Dublin corporation by Mr. Edmund W. Fry, city treasurer, regarding the comparative cost of the policing of Dublin and the various other cities in England and Wales. The return is a most instructive one, and very startling. It would appear that Dublin practically pays double the average cost of policing any of the English cities. In Dublin the police are a special department, controlled by a commissioner, constituted under a special act of Parliament, by which the present force, made for taxing the citizens for their maintenance at the rate of 8d in the pound on the valuation of the city. The result has proved that, though crime is diminishing in Dublin, notwithstanding its growing population, the cost of policing has grown with the increase in the valuation of the city, until the financial imposition on the city has become monstrous. For instance, the valuation of the metropolitan area of Dublin in 1850 was £265,000; the valuation for the year 1906-7 was £1,346,000. The result of this increase is that the cost of the police in Dublin has grown up from £71,500 in 1850 to £169,500 in 1906-7. The strength of the force practically remains the same. The Dublin force in 1850 was 1,137, and in 1906-7 it is 1,194. The cost of maintaining the police in London, for instance, increased, in fifty-five years, from £71,900 to £169,500. Dublin is generally known as one of the most peaceable cities in the three kingdoms. In 1870 the number of indictable offenses was 5,185; in 1906-7 the number was 4,300. The number of convictions in 1870 was 47,300, and this showed a great falling off in 1906-7, the number being 25,900.

Real Life at Johannesburg

Sample of Week's Happenings on the Rand Show that Much is Going On.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—There is more real life and genuine unrestrained animal spirits in Johannesburg than in half a dozen mining camps in the far west. There are more revellers in the square mile of the habitable globe. Take a sample week on the Rand: Sunday—Beer-drink fight in a mine compound. A dozen native heads split open; one native policeman spitted on an improvised assegai.

Libel Costs Editor Money

Parisian Newspaper Man Pays for His Remarks About Sarah Bernhardt.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—The owner of a paper called Wasps was fined 500 francs a few days ago, sentenced to a week's imprisonment and ordered to pay 100 francs damages for libeling Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. Some time ago, when the papers were discussing the question whether Mme. Bernhardt should be decorated with the Legion of Honor, the Wasps decided in the negative, giving reasons that were very offensive to the great actress. She did not appear in court, much to everybody's disappointment.

Catholic Prelate Coming

Fourth Eucharistic Congress of the Church Will Be Held Next October.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Plans are already well under way for the fourth eucharistic congress of the Roman Catholic church in America, to be held in Pittsburgh on October 15, 16 and 17, under the temporary presidency of Cardinal Gibbons, bishop of Baltimore, who will come to America early in October as a special representative of the pope to the congress.

Competence of Tribunal

Special Committee at The Hague Discusses Full Details of Procedure.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 24.—The special committee of the peace conference, charged with the examination of the American proposition for the establishment of an international high court of justice at The Hague, met today and took up the discussion of article 7, dealing with the competence of the special tribunal which the high court yearly shall appoint and if necessary may try cases elsewhere than at The Hague. A disagreement developed and the debate on the article was adjourned until August 27.

TAFT IN OKLAHOMA

Secretary of War Addresses Large Audience in Convention Hall.

Speaks Only for Himself

Defects in New Constitution Are Pointed Out.

Many Unnecessary Offices

Limitations on Taxation Would Limit Schools to Two Months.

Vote Against Ratification

Mr. Taft Says It is Easier to Reject Unsatisfactory Instrument and Draft New One Than to Amend It.

Complaint of Cream Rates

Merchants' Traffic Association of Denver Alleges Charges Are Exorbitant.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—(Special Telegram.)—The Interstate Commerce commission is in receipt of a complaint from the Merchants' Traffic association, with headquarters at Denver, against the Pacific Express company, "a company engaged in the transportation of property by continuous carriage between various points in Colorado and Nebraska, and more particularly between St. Paul, Neb., and Denver." The complaint charges that the Pacific Express company, in its transportation of property by continuous carriage between various points in Colorado and Nebraska, and more particularly between St. Paul, Neb., and Denver, has been charging excessive rates, and that the rates are unjust and unreasonable.

Moors Hating France

The Frankfurter Zeitung published a despatch from Tangier giving the substance of an interview which its correspondent there had with Mohammed Sidi El Mokhli, chief of the Moroccan delegation to the Algeiras convention, and who, it has been reported, may succeed Mohammed El Tores as representative of the sultan at Tangier. He is quoted as saying that the present ferment in the interior of Morocco is due to France's impatient, hasty course at Casablanca. This caused fear among the Moors that their country would be subjugated. Mohammed added that if France now acts with greater deliberation the existing excitement may be allayed. Otherwise he feared a general uprising.

Cost of Policing Dublin

Amount Practically Double that Paid in Various Other Places in England.

DUBLIN, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—A return has been issued to the members of the Dublin corporation by Mr. Edmund W. Fry, city treasurer, regarding the comparative cost of the policing of Dublin and the various other cities in England and Wales. The return is a most instructive one, and very startling. It would appear that Dublin practically pays double the average cost of policing any of the English cities. In Dublin the police are a special department, controlled by a commissioner, constituted under a special act of Parliament, by which the present force, made for taxing the citizens for their maintenance at the rate of 8d in the pound on the valuation of the city. The result has proved that, though crime is diminishing in Dublin, notwithstanding its growing population, the cost of policing has grown with the increase in the valuation of the city, until the financial imposition on the city has become monstrous. For instance, the valuation of the metropolitan area of Dublin in 1850 was £265,000; the valuation for the year 1906-7 was £1,346,000. The result of this increase is that the cost of the police in Dublin has grown up from £71,500 in 1850 to £169,500 in 1906-7. The strength of the force practically remains the same. The Dublin force in 1850 was 1,137, and in 1906-7 it is 1,194. The cost of maintaining the police in London, for instance, increased, in fifty-five years, from £71,900 to £169,500. Dublin is generally known as one of the most peaceable cities in the three kingdoms. In 1870 the number of indictable offenses was 5,185; in 1906-7 the number was 4,300. The number of convictions in 1870 was 47,300, and this showed a great falling off in 1906-7, the number being 25,900.

Real Life at Johannesburg

Sample of Week's Happenings on the Rand Show that Much is Going On.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—There is more real life and genuine unrestrained animal spirits in Johannesburg than in half a dozen mining camps in the far west. There are more revellers in the square mile of the habitable globe. Take a sample week on the Rand: Sunday—Beer-drink fight in a mine compound. A dozen native heads split open; one native policeman spitted on an improvised assegai.

Libel Costs Editor Money

Parisian Newspaper Man Pays for His Remarks About Sarah Bernhardt.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—The owner of a paper called Wasps was fined 500 francs a few days ago, sentenced to a week's imprisonment and ordered to pay 100 francs damages for libeling Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. Some time ago, when the papers were discussing the question whether Mme. Bernhardt should be decorated with the Legion of Honor, the Wasps decided in the negative, giving reasons that were very offensive to the great actress. She did not appear in court, much to everybody's disappointment.

Catholic Prelate Coming

Fourth Eucharistic Congress of the Church Will Be Held Next October.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Plans are already well under way for the fourth eucharistic congress of the Roman Catholic church in America, to be held in Pittsburgh on October 15, 16 and 17, under the temporary presidency of Cardinal Gibbons, bishop of Baltimore, who will come to America early in October as a special representative of the pope to the congress.

Competence of Tribunal

Special Committee at The Hague Discusses Full Details of Procedure.

THE HAGUE, Aug. 24.—The special committee of the peace conference, charged with the examination of the American proposition for the establishment of an international high court of justice at The Hague, met today and took up the discussion of article 7, dealing with the competence of the special tribunal which the high court yearly shall appoint and if necessary may try cases elsewhere than at The Hague. A disagreement developed and the debate on the article was adjourned until August 27.

TAFT IN OKLAHOMA

Secretary of War Addresses Large Audience in Convention Hall.

Speaks Only for Himself

Defects in New Constitution Are Pointed Out.

Many Unnecessary Offices

Limitations on Taxation Would Limit Schools to Two Months.

Vote Against Ratification

Mr. Taft Says It is Easier to Reject Unsatisfactory Instrument and Draft New One Than to Amend It.

Complaint of Cream Rates

Merchants' Traffic Association of Denver Alleges Charges Are Exorbitant.

(From a Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—(Special Telegram.)—The Interstate Commerce commission is in receipt of a complaint from the Merchants' Traffic association, with headquarters at Denver, against the Pacific Express company, "a company engaged in the transportation of property by continuous carriage between various points in Colorado and Nebraska, and more particularly between St. Paul, Neb., and Denver." The complaint charges that the Pacific Express company, in its transportation of property by continuous carriage between various points in Colorado and Nebraska, and more particularly between St. Paul, Neb., and Denver, has been charging excessive rates, and that the rates are unjust and unreasonable.

Moors Hating France

The Frankfurter Zeitung published a despatch from Tangier giving the substance of an interview which its correspondent there had with Mohammed Sidi El Mokhli, chief of the Moroccan delegation to the Algeiras convention, and who, it has been reported, may succeed Mohammed El Tores as representative of the sultan at Tangier. He is quoted as saying that the present ferment in the interior of Morocco is due to France's impatient, hasty course at Casablanca. This caused fear among the Moors that their country would be subjugated. Mohammed added that if France now acts with greater deliberation the existing excitement may be allayed. Otherwise he feared a general uprising.

Cost of Policing Dublin

Amount Practically Double that Paid in Various Other Places in England.

DUBLIN, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—A return has been issued to the members of the Dublin corporation by Mr. Edmund W. Fry, city treasurer, regarding the comparative cost of the policing of Dublin and the various other cities in England and Wales. The return is a most instructive one, and very startling. It would appear that Dublin practically pays double the average cost of policing any of the English cities. In Dublin the police are a special department, controlled by a commissioner, constituted under a special act of Parliament, by which the present force, made for taxing the citizens for their maintenance at the rate of 8d in the pound on the valuation of the city. The result has proved that, though crime is diminishing in Dublin, notwithstanding its growing population, the cost of policing has grown with the increase in the valuation of the city, until the financial imposition on the city has become monstrous. For instance, the valuation of the metropolitan area of Dublin in 1850 was £265,000; the valuation for the year 1906-7 was £1,346,000. The result of this increase is that the cost of the police in Dublin has grown up from £71,500 in 1850 to £169,500 in 1906-7. The strength of the force practically remains the same. The Dublin force in 1850 was 1,137, and in 1906-7 it is 1,194. The cost of maintaining the police in London, for instance, increased, in fifty-five years, from £71,900 to £169,500. Dublin is generally known as one of the most peaceable cities in the three kingdoms. In 1870 the number of indictable offenses was 5,185; in 1906-7 the number was 4,300. The number of convictions in 1870 was 47,300, and this showed a great falling off in 1906-7, the number being 25,900.

Real Life at Johannesburg

Sample of Week's Happenings on the Rand Show that Much is Going On.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—There is more real life and genuine unrestrained animal spirits in Johannesburg than in half a dozen mining camps in the far west. There are more revellers in the square mile of the habitable globe. Take a sample week on the Rand: Sunday—Beer-drink fight in a mine compound. A dozen native heads split open; one native policeman spitted on an improvised assegai.

Libel Costs Editor Money

Parisian Newspaper Man Pays for His Remarks About Sarah Bernhardt.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—(Special.)—The owner of a paper called Wasps was fined 500 francs a few days ago, sentenced to a week's imprisonment and ordered to pay 100 francs damages for libeling Mme. Sarah Bernhardt. Some time ago, when the papers were discussing the question whether Mme. Bernhardt should be decorated with the Legion of Honor, the Wasps decided in the negative, giving reasons that were very offensive to the great actress. She did not appear in court, much to everybody's disappointment.

Catholic Prelate Coming

Fourth Eucharistic Congress of the Church Will Be Held Next October.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Plans are already well under way for the fourth eucharistic congress of the Roman Catholic church in America, to be held in Pittsburgh on October 15, 16 and 17, under the temporary presidency of Cardinal Gibbons, bishop of Baltimore, who will come to America early in October as a special representative of the pope to the congress.

Competence of Tribunal

Special Committee at