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Queen Victoria survives Gladstone, but Gladstone was the most remarkable figure of the Victorian era.

It looks as if that popular bond issue is not even popular enough to muster the votes necessary to enact the measure into law.

Now listen for the smart turns upon the name of Dr. Swallow, who has just been nominated as the candidate of the prohibition party for governor of Pennsylvania.

The sweet girl graduate is once more abroad in the land and if the army and navy do not soon get in their work the Spaniard will be annihilated from the commencement platform.

Exposition day, June 1, is a legal holiday by proclamation, not only in Omaha, but throughout Nebraska. The only business legal for that day will be business pertaining to the exposition.

With the rates offered by the railroads for Exposition day it will be almost cheaper for every one living within a day's ride of Omaha to come to this city and participate in the opening exercises than to stay at home.

Perhaps it is better that would-be temperers lose their patience and their temper in the examining surgeon's tent than that they should lose their health or their lives in the Cuban forests because the surgeons did not enforce the tests strictly.

There has been no buying nor selling of war ships since the declaration of war. If President McKinley had asked congress to declare war first and prepare for it afterward, as some of his critics desired, the situation would be very different.

Before the Women's Press association of Missouri in annual convention last week one woman read a paper on "Sunshiny Husbands" and another on "Guardian Angels." And sometimes we hear talk of people being wedded solely to their professions.

The United States revenue cutter service is now being managed with thirty-six and a half cents. The missing half is at the bottom of a Canadian canal and a liberal reward will be paid to any one finding it and returning it to the Treasury department.

The Iowa supreme court has decided that a debt contracted on account of purchase of beer in the old prohibition days must be paid. This is sensible. Simply because the legislature once made a blunder should not be made a shield for dishonesty in a business transaction.

Massachusetts ministers of the Episcopal church have held a meeting and passed a resolution declaring that the salaries paid ministers of the gospel in that state are not sufficient. If passing resolutions would increase the compensation of persons in the professions a great many such meetings would be held.

People who are making the Transmississippi Exposition the objective point of their contemplated summer vacation tour for this year can lay their plans at once with the certainty that nothing that can be foreseen will interfere with them. People, on the other hand, who place their hopes on foreign travel or seaside resorts for their recreation have to reckon on the element of war as a constant menace and a possible deterrent. A word to the wise.

The yellow kid fakes beat nine-lived felines in the facility with which they recover from fatal mishaps. The explosion of one fake only sours them on to new experiments in the fabrication of alleged news. The bogus interviews with General Merritt are fair examples of their pernicious activity. The worst feature of the situation is, however, that there is no possible hope of putting an end to the yellows so long as the popular war excitement makes the fake business profitable.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

Facing the future, the patriotic, liberty-loving American feels less concern about the eventual outcome of the war with Spain than he does about the changes in our organic system of self-government likely to follow in the wake of the war.

In this great republic every citizen is a sovereign and no citizen or inhabitant is a subject. So long as this principle of equality is maintained the republic is safe and its free institutions enduring.

From its very foundation as a separate nation every acquisition of territory has been made with the express design of carving out new states whose people should share equally in every right or privilege enjoyed by the people of the original thirteen commonwealths.

The annexation of territory separated by sea by 2,500 miles from the American continent and peopled by semi-barbarous races would entail an entirely new departure in the policy we have heretofore pursued. It would require military rather than civil government for many years to come and force upon us the solution of problems that would test severely the fabric of self-government.

All recent legislation restricting immigration has rested upon the theory that people not fitted to become good citizens of the republic should be denied admission within its borders. Any radical departure from the basic principle underlying our system of government is fraught with great danger.

That the war fever threatens to obscure these vital truths is manifest on all sides. Men who have conscientiously opposed all schemes for annexation and conquest are already beginning to waver in their convictions and seek to find excuses for what they persuade themselves to be exigencies of war.

The proposed annexation of Hawaii is represented as a military and naval necessity and the permanent occupation of the Philippine Islands justified as our part in maintaining the balance among the great naval powers of the world. Incidentally we are told that American commerce demands a powerful fleet which can be maintained only by American possessions in all the seas of the world.

The fallacy of these arguments must be obvious to every person conversant with the teachings of history. The golden era of American supremacy in the ocean-carrying trade was prior to 1820, when nearly all our international trade was carried on in ships sailing under the American flag. The civil war and the substitution of iron and steel steamships for wooden sailing vessels caused the transfer of ocean traffic and travel into foreign vessels despite the fact that the American navy was being constantly strengthened in both power and numbers. War ships do not create commerce any more than standing armies promote production and build up industry.

If no better reason can be given for the clamor in favor of annexing the Sandwich Islands than the necessity of a Pacific ocean coaling station for our navy, the question naturally presents, why Great Britain, Russia or Germany are content with procuring coaling stations in China by lease or treaty instead of absorbing the whole Chinese empire. There certainly would be no serious obstacle to our acquisition by treaty of Pearl Harbor or any other suitable coaling station in Hawaii. More than that we do not need and should not accept even as a gift.

The talk that some other country will take Hawaii if the United States does not annex it is the sheerest nonsense. The same thing might be said of San Domingo, Hayti, Mexico and all the Central and South American republics. Once let this country enter upon a policy of territorial aggrandizement and it will never lack excuses for embroiling itself in perpetual wars that will transform it into a nation of buccaniers, having for its main object conquest and booty instead of promoting by the arts of peace the highest development of an intelligent, free and homogeneous people.

COMPOSITE CITIZENSHIP.

That was a striking sentence in the address of Dr. Sheldon Jackson before the Presbyterian general assembly in which he referred to the American Christian as "the resultant combination of English tenacity, Scotch shrewdness, German sturdiness, Celtic vivacity, Dutch sturdiness, Huguenot seriousness and Scandinavian thrift." If it has any fault it is in being insufficiently comprehensive. He might have named still other sources of the strength of character of the American Christian. The American Christian Dr. Jackson had in mind is in fact the American citizen. He may not be a product of all that is best in all peoples, but he certainly embodies within himself some of the best characteristics of all who have come to America to contribute to the cosmopolitan population of the republic. The American citizen has no counterpart and history does not record a case of a national type formed from so many and such different types.

The cosmopolitan character of the American citizen has not recently been better shown than in the preparations for the conflict of the United States with one of the nations levied upon for at least a small part of that which goes to make up American citizenship. Of all the companies offered for defense of the nation there is not one in which the members are of unalloyed blood nor one organized on religious lines. The volunteer army of the United States called into service cannot be properly called anything other than American. It has strains of excellence that have flowed from every civilized country of the world. It is typical of American citizenship. Individual members of that splendid army may have different opinions on the purpose of this war as related to the destiny of the nation, but the army as a whole moves forward as with the accumulated force of American Christianity to carry to other unfortunates the blessings that have made the American citizen of today. The qualities that have combined to make the American Christian of whom Dr. Jackson spoke so eloquently and

NEBRASKA'S FIGHTING COLONEL.

It is basely insinuated by captious critics of Mr. Bryan that his lack of military experience will stand in the way of efficient performance of duty under his colonel's commission.

Has not Mr. Bryan proved his fighting qualities by battling single-handed and alone against whole armies of voracious goldbugs? Has he not cohorts of Wall street? Has he not battered down the ramparts of the money power and put to flight the sleazy speculators who perpetrated the crime of '73? Did not Mr. Bryan bravely penetrate the very heart of the enemy's country? Though he lost the first battle, did he not with the true fighting spirit declare that he had been vanquished not by superior numbers, but by coercion and corruption, and would not recognize defeat as final? Has he not since then faced the storm of applause of the unanimous multitude and run the gauntlet of old men and hysterical women who had traveled miles across country to touch his coat-tails?

No fighting experience in Colonel Bryan? The intimation grows out of ignorance. His last great strategic flight to keep out of the ranks until the colonel's commission was forthcoming alone marks Bryan as a competent candidate for a place on the strategy board.

OCCUPATION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The question of the permanent occupation of the Philippine Islands by the United States continues to command attention above every other matter. And it is a question of such vital and commanding importance that the whole world is concerned in it. The conquest of Cuba by the armies of this country is a foregone conclusion. At whatever cost of men and money we know that the ultimate result of our operations against the West Indian possessions of Spain will be the subjugation of those provinces and the establishment there of a new order of things. Our declared policy, so far as Cuba is concerned, is to free that island from Spanish domination and to establish there a stable government. We have absolutely declared that it is no part of our purpose in making war to acquire any territory. Our fight is made in the cause of humanity and civilization.

This being so, what is the duty of the government in respect to the question of the occupation of the Philippines? Shall we pursue a policy in respect to those islands different from that which we are pledged to adopt in regard to Cuba? We propose to make Cuba independent, to establish there a government of the people; to give the island republican institutions. Can we consistently do anything less for the Philippines?

Those questions suggest the task we have undertaken. They appeal to the American people to seriously think of the enormous responsibility that is devolved upon them by the conflict in which they are engaged. There is no going back or faltering now. We must go on, whatever the cost or whatever the sacrifice. Every consideration of national honor and dignity and self-respect demands that we stay in the conflict until we triumph.

But in the meanwhile we must seriously consider what we shall do with our triumphs. This is a matter of the utmost import to us. When we have conquered, as conquer we must, there will arise the overpowering question of what shall be our course in regard to the territory we shall have won. Shall we permanently hold it and thus place ourselves in the position of European powers that have colonial possessions, or shall we adhere to the traditional policy of the republic and remain free from a policy that we have uniformly regarded as inimical to the interests and welfare of the nation?

We are beginning to understand what it will cost in men and money to occupy the first territory taken from Spain. In order to get possession of the Philippines it will be necessary to send there from 15,000 to 20,000 soldiers and the probability is that such a force will be found inadequate to maintain peace and order in the islands. We must send perhaps five times that force to Cuba and certainly as large an army to Porto Rico if it is proposed to drive Spain from that island. This means that at least 200,000 American soldiers will be needed for the war, unless our navy should destroy the fleets of Spain.

We shall occupy the Philippines. That is a necessity and a duty. But how long the occupation shall continue and what ultimate disposition shall be made of the islands is a matter of the greatest consequence. The proposal that we should permanently hold them is one which we believe a majority of the American people will never favor.

AMERICANS COMING HOME.

Americans are coming home from Europe. They are doing this because they find the conditions abroad unfavorable, especially in France, where American residents are discovering that the French feeling toward this country is not altogether kindly. There is also an exodus of Americans from Germany, where the popular sentiment toward the United States is far from friendly. This is worthy of more than passing attention and ought to convince our people that the manifestations of foreign friendship are only on the surface and are prompted entirely by selfish considerations. Europeans show attention and courtesy to Americans not from any genuine regard for them or for American institutions, but because the people of this country spend more liberally than the people of any other nation. Our wealthy people who go abroad leave millions of dollars annually with the traders of Europe. From no part of the world do so many good customers go to London and Paris and Berlin as from the United States and hence Americans have the apparent friendship of the merchants of those cities. But except in England there is no real regard for Americans. The war has already shown this so far as the continental countries are con-

cerned, but these are likely to learn that they are making a serious mistake in driving out American customers.

A correspondent of the New York Sun remarks that the consequence of the rapid withdrawal of Americans from France and Germany is the loss of much exceedingly profitable trade to shopkeepers, hotels and others. This has been especially unfortunate in Paris, where certain interests are suffering greatly from the absence of American orders and the loss is sure to become more serious, for many American patrons of Parisian merchants and customers will withdraw their patronage, at least during the war. This is really a matter of more significance than is commonly supposed, for the money annually sent to Paris by the wealthy people of the United States, together with what is expended there by American visitors, amounts to a very large sum.

This withdrawal of American patronage from Europe is a matter which will be gratifying to our people generally, not only because it is a proper retaliation for the hostility of Europeans in the present juncture, but also for the material advantages involved. The money that would be spent abroad will be expended at home and our own people will get the benefit. Besides there will be created a feeling of independence and self-reliance which will be altogether wholesome and beneficial. The insulting course of Europeans, particularly of the French, toward Americans, should be resented and perhaps there is no more effective way to do this than by the withdrawal of a lucrative patronage.

THE RAILWAY ARBITRATION BILL.

Both branches of congress having passed the railway arbitration bill it will undoubtedly become law, since there is every reason to expect that the president will give it his approval.

The measure was supported by the railway labor organizations, the federal commissioner of labor and the Interstate Commerce commission, and was not opposed by the railroads. It provides for a board of conciliation, consisting of the commissioner of labor and the chairman of the Interstate Commerce commission, whose duty it shall be, when a controversy shall be attempted by mediation to amicably settle the difficulty. If such attempt shall be unsuccessful the board shall at once endeavor to bring about an arbitration, the award to be filed with the clerk of the federal circuit court in any district where the railroad company does business and shall be conclusively on both parties, unless set aside for error of law apparent on the record. The award may be enforced in equity, but no person shall be punished for contempt of court for failure to comply.

The proposed statute will of course be largely experimental and its usefulness must depend in no slight degree upon its acceptance by all parties concerned, but its advocates believe that it will prove of great benefit in averting conflicts between the railroad companies and their employees.

Omaha's clearing house record for the week past shows an aggregate of \$6,115,853, or over \$1,000,000 each day, and an increase of nearly 30 per cent over the clearings of the corresponding week a year ago. This is a remarkable showing, equaled by but few of the large cities of the country. It is indicative of the steadily growing importance of Omaha as a business center, due at once to the impetus given by the exposition, to improved railway facilities and enlarged manufacturing capacity.

Had the war with Spain been averted congress would doubtless have adjourned in time to permit its members to attend the opening exercises of the Transmississippi Exposition, and a great many senators and representatives would have taken advantage of the opportunity. The inaugural ceremonies of course cannot wait upon congress, but the exposition continues for five months and congress will surely adjourn or take a recess during that time.

Why should the reform members of the State Board of Transportation waste their valuable time adjourning from week to week to await the pleasure of the railroad companies to supply information necessary for an investigation of the rate question? Why not save trouble by delegating to the railroad managers the privilege of indefinitely postponing the hearing fare? It would amount to the same thing in the long run.

Iowa has a new law in regard to collateral inheritance taxes under which it is made the duty of county attorneys to report to the state all cases involving collateral inheritances in settlement of estates. The state treasurer reports that the law is already working to the advantage of the state, as more than a hundred such cases have been reported and \$8,000 collected for the state.

The Methodists are opposed to war, but the church in Kansas has decided at a conference held in Newton that moral support would be given the United States by permitting the Methodist young men to enlist for hospital service. That is as far as the church rules could be strained, but it shows that the church is on the right side and loyal.

Another north pole expedition is ready to start for the fields of Arctic ice. If the promoters are waiting until the newspapers have space in which to give them an appropriate send-off, with accompanying congratulations and compliments on their enterprise, they are wasting valuable time that might be better employed.

Aspiring orators who disappoint themselves when they first essay to thrill an audience with eloquence are being again reminded that the first speech in Parliament by Gladstone was a flat failure. However, that was only an incident and did not contribute in the least to his later success.

Already a new Pacific steamship line has been planned to carry on trade between California ports and those in Japan, Hawaii and the Philip-

pinos. At present the principal articles of export are guns and powder, but the Japs want American cotton and the residents of the Philippines are doubtless willing to sell us hats and strings.

Illinois at the Exposition. Chicago News.

The proposed Illinois building at the Omaha exposition will not have a dome. Therefore, no matter what else it has, it cannot be as grandly imposingly as its predecessor at the World's fair.

Passes Could Not Save It. Globe-Democrat.

The free silver play put on the road by politicians in Washington has gone to smash after a brief experience, and the unfortunate company look vain for the ghost to walk with it-cent dollars. The public even ambled away from a liberal tender of passes.

The Mystery of Mysteries. Washington Post.

Providence moves in a mysterious way, but those who make a specialty of explaining these mysteries have never been able to account for the regularity with which twins and triplets come to the home of the man who earns a salary of \$8 per week.

Wants the Earth. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The annexation of Hawaii, which now seems likely to be accomplished by congress under the stress of the war excitement, has an appearance of extraordinary respectability and reason since the question of the Philippines was thrust upon us. But the morsel will only tickle the gullet of the jingo, who now roars through the land: "Half an earth is not enough; the half has already not enough; the jingo wants the whole earth."

Looks Out for Number One. Philadelphia Times.

With so many things going on nearer home the American public have about forgotten Paul Kruger, the plucky president of the Transvaal Republic, but Gen. Paul hasn't forgotten himself. He took the oath of office for another five-year term as president of the Boer Republic recently, and entered upon the duties of his troublesome office with the spirit and vim of a man of 40 instead of one past 70. The chances are against his living out his new term as president, but he is not allowing old age to daunt him any more than Jameson's raiders did.

Was an Educator. Chicago Chronicle.

One marked feature of the war is the extraordinary stimulus to geographical study, not merely in the schools, but in every home and office in the land. Strangely enough, the theaters of operation of both the American and Spanish fleets up to date have been in the least known portions of the world. Not being a colonizing nation, the people of the United States, speaking of the masses generally, are not special students of geography. The most of them will know, before this war is over, the salient features of the world's map in general and will not fall into a too prevalent error of crediting the United States with the ownership of all that is worth having on the globe's surface.

WRITE TO YOUR SOLDIER BOY. A Letter from Home Fills His Heart with Joy. Philadelphia Record.

"Write Me a Letter from Home" was the title of a ballad during the civil war, and it expresses a sentiment quite as lively now among the boys in blue who are at the front or on the way thither. To the popular fancy a soldier's life is made up of hardships and privations; yet whether in camp or on the picket line every soldier has his share of lonesome hours, and it is then that the feeling of homesickness is apt to steal upon him. It may be a disease, as certain doctors say, but it can be averted.

Write your soldier boy a letter from home! It need not contain a single item which he did not already know; but, no matter how homely or how trite its themes, it will fill his heart with joy, and may lighten the burden of his knapsack, along some weary stretch of Cuban highway. Write him a letter from home, and of home, and of all the loved ones that home associations can recall! It will make a better soldier and a better man of him. And in order to make sure that he shall get it promptly, be careful to include the address not only of the name of the postoffice nearest which he may be encamped, but also the designations of his regiment, his company and his rank.

GENUINELY REPRESENTATIVE.

The Exposition "Well Worth Crossing the Continent to Witness." Boston Transcript.

That this country is large enough to carry on more than one great enterprise at a time is shown by the confidence with which the managers of the Transmississippi Exposition are preparing for their opening on June 1. Were this a World's fair its success might be doubtful, but as it is intended to show and to stimulate the resources of a remote section of our country, though on a scale of an international magnitude, it is expected to justify the elaborate preparation that has been made for it. The art of adapting buildings and grounds to temporary purposes, though giving them for the time being all the effect of permanency and solid grandeur, has been well learned in this country, and though the great array of edifices have cost no more than the average of an occasional Newport "cottage," they show up like a palatial white city and gratify the eye and the taste with an expansive array of fine architectural effects.

Those who expect to find a weak copy of larger things will be pleasantly surprised. If it is not as large as some might expect, it is as large as the same lines, the proportions have been maintained, and it will be genuinely and comprehensively representative of that great and new industrial area beyond the dividing river. The conditions in some respects are more favorable than there was reason to hope for when the enterprise was projected. The crops and prices have put new life-blood, hope and courage into that great agricultural population, and sectional pride and native energy will bring together proofs of industry, skill and collective wealth that it will be worth crossing the continent to witness.

Exhibitions of this kind represent peace and make for peace. They may be overdone, but in this particular section they are not yet shown of how much they are capable in this direction. Not only will the regular features prove their attractiveness—and the tastes of the pleasure-seekers and even the frivolous have been considered, as well as those of the serious and practical—but no fewer than eighty-six associations, state and national, have arranged to hold their annual meetings on the grounds, and these conventions and congresses will cover a multitude of interests, from philately to divinity.

The war may reduce the interest in the exposition somewhat, but no more seriously. The condition of war may turn the interest of many toward Omaha for the benefit of rest and contrast. Excursions will be organized, and the railroads will cooperate to make travel thitherward attractive and advantageous, especially to the occasional tourist. In fact, it is the devout wish of those who are actively patriotic, that be it as it may, the doors to the public war may have ceased, and that as the largest immediate magnet of American travel, the enterprise may advance to its climax in a grand jubilee. That would be a glorious ending for a work so well begun.

PASSING OF GLADSTONE.

New York Herald: The pathos of his death and his long agony dispose us all to kindly regret and to a lenient estimate of his great faults. The mourning of a mighty nation follows him to his tomb. Our voice is also heard with that of our cousins beyond the sea lamenting the loss of a man who, after all, was a king among men.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The career of Mr. Gladstone has been one of the greatest of the century. His oratory, though not such as would be esteemed the highest by American standards, was signally powerful and convincing. His intellectual equipment was of the highest order. As a leader of men few of his contemporaries have equaled, none has excelled him. He has been one of the greatest figures of the Nineteenth century, which has been the greatest in the annals of time.

Boston Globe: It can be said with truth that Gladstone was not one of those men who, being bourgeois by nature, go through life learning nothing except at the school of prejudice. There was an inconsistency in his career that often, though not always, found noble expression and that stamps him as the exemplar of the ideas of modern progress in Britain. Nothing could well be finer than the cheerful patience and true Christian philosophy with which he awaited the long anticipated and hoped-for end of life on earth.

Chicago Times-Herald: Mr. Gladstone was a member of the British cabinet when our civil war commenced, and gave unmistakable signs of sympathy for the Confederate states. But we have long since forgiven him for that. He was one of the first English statesmen to recognize that the Alabama claims were a subject of arbitration, and when the award was made by the Geneva tribunal he promptly had it paid. He was a great Christian statesman, and his renown is the common heritage of English-speaking people everywhere.

New York Times: He was the one statesman of the world who almost certainly will be remembered by his absence from the diamond jubilee of 1897. It is not hazardous to say that he will be remembered in history as the statesman of the reign of Victoria almost as exclusively as Walpole is remembered as the statesman of the reign of George I and Pitt of the reign of George III.

Baltimore American: Mr. Gladstone was always persuaded of the integrity of his position before he undertook to persuade others, and thus he was able to concentrate all his magnificent resources of logic, rhetoric and burning zeal upon their conviction. He was a great body of ideas and moulded them to his will with an ease that astonished and confused his political opponents. The beautiful simplicity of his private life, and the loftiness of his ideals contributed mightily to the popular conquests he made by his new bodies of ideas to their rest in any age or nation with so little to justify criticism, or mar the radiance of a noble life.

New York Sun: There was a time—thirty-five years ago—when Gladstone regarded without much sympathy the Titanic struggle for the maintenance of the American union. In a short-sighted moment he went so far as to express his conviction that Jefferson Davis had created a nation. But he learned to comprehend more thoroughly the issues involved in our civil war, and to rejoice at its outcome, and during the last three decades of his life there was no affectation in the kindness with which he spoke of his "slaves beyond sea." Americans believed in his sincerity; they came to regard him with good will, and he is mourned by them today, no less than by his own countrymen, as one of the majestic figures in the history of the Anglo-Saxon race.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

John Magee, the president of the Fall Brook railroad, is 29 years of age.

Joseph Letter's gains in the wheat market since his last denial of the winnings credited to him are placed at \$3,550,000.

If Sampson could read the daily reports of the movements he would conclude that he must be a very numerous individual.

Francis H. Dewey has been chosen president of the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway company. The Deweys are quite the vogue just now.

Ex-Senator Bayard will make the speech of acceptance on behalf of Delaware on the occasion of the presentation to the state of the portraits of former governors on May 25.

Brigadier General Joseph K. Hudson, commander of the Kansas volunteer troops, was the founder of the Topeka Daily Capital, now one of the leading republican papers of the state.

Brigadier General John I. Rodgers, who is mentioned as the next commanding officer of the Department of the East, is said to be the best posted man in the army on the subject of heavy artillery.

In a letter from a correspondent in Samoa it is stated that "several parties have come from America to endeavor to purchase the property of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, but satisfactory terms could not be arranged and the property is still in the market."

During his stay in Hong Kong the Conqueror, a German club, tendered a reception to Prince Henry, brother of Emperor William. The prince was asked to make a speech, but in polite language, replied that he'd see them all at Jericho first. "Once only in my life," said he, "did I make a speech (the one at Jericho) and I shall never hear the end of that!"

THE BEST OF THE WAR WAVE.

The latest thing is a Dewey shirt waist. Of course it is killing.

The country bankers and hangers for the whole bill of fare of Dewey's famous breakfast.

The boasted chivalry of Spain is a thing of the past. Witness their refusal to receive "Gussie."

Advices from Cadix indicate that Spanish fleets occupy strategic positions on the canals of Mars.

A common toast in Havana is "To the patriot who blew up the Maine." Have patience. He will be toasted in due time.

There are said to be eight Madrids in the United States, but they are not making much noise about their ancestry just now.

"Nellie Grant" has a boy old enough to serve on the staff of General Lee. Great Caesar, how the years roll 'round on ball bearings.

Admiral Cervera is a thoroughgoing Spaniard. Having reached a harbor without getting a drubbing he issues a characteristic manifesto.

The mustering in of volunteers is progressing at the rate of 5,000 a day. Fully 100,000 have been mustered in. We are getting there, slowly but surely.

The governor general of Porto Rico continues the American bombardment of San Juan as a Spanish victory. Cause why—the shots never touched him.

The New York swells who joined Roosevelt's mounted regiment are accumulating experience and horny hats. They are doing stable duty just like those "to the manner born."

The commander of the Spanish armada entertains some doubts of the strength of the oncoming American fleet. This is natural. He has not met it yet, and the suspicion is widespread that he is in no particular hurry for a meeting. It is no breach of confidence to assure Cervera that Admiral Sampson or Commodore Schley will be happy to show him at any time how their guns work, either at close quarters or long range.

DOMESTIC IDYLS.

Detroit Free Press: "What makes you think the count is going to propose?" "He has been around trying to find out what I'm worth."

Detroit Free Press: She—I think that Mr. Lynde must be a divorced man.

She—Why so? He—He told me some three or four years ago that he was wedded to the truth.

Boston Traveler: She—I heard about the elopement. Has she given up on them? He—I think not. I understand she has gone to live with them.

Chicago Record: "They say all these articles on 'How to Manage a Husband' are written by spinsters." "Of course; a woman who has a husband is discouraged by her failures in trying to manage him."

Cincinnati Enquirer: The Sweet Young Thing—I do not believe in long engagements.

The Savage Bachelor—Neither do I. They are too much like the modern style of prize-fighting, with its violent excess of talk before the real fighting begins.

Yonkers Statesman: "Who is that I see you feeding nearly every night in the city?" "That's my intended, the policeman."

Who is he? If he's your intended, why don't you marry him? "I'm waitin' 'til his appetite goes down a bit, ma'am."

Puck: "Does your wife ever ask you to go shopping for her?" "Not since last week. Then she asked me to buy her a pair of shoes."

And I inquired if she had bought it of that pretty little curly-headed girl near the street corner, and she said I needn't bother, she'd go herself.

Detroit Journal: In his anger he reproached his wife with neglecting her home. "Child, forsooth, I've never exclaimed, 'And the baby hasn't been washed for a week!'"

She was manifestly touched with remorse, for she tore her hair and promised to do better.

Chronicle.

Washington Star: I cannot engage in useful work; I cannot even sing.

To benefit my fellow man I cannot do a thing. Since from other occupations I, alas! can't take my pick.

There's nothing left except for me to settle down and kick.

REST.

James Whitcomb Riley.

Let us rest ourselves a bit. Worry? Wave your hand to it. Kiss your finger tips and smile in the way they wave.

Worry of the weary way. We have come since yesterday. Let it fret us not in dread. Of the weary way ahead.

While we yet look down—not up—To seek out the buttercups. And the daisy where they wave. O'er the green home of the grave.