

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include various circulation figures for different days and totals.

Net returns and unsold copies, 2,432

Net daily average, 30,727

GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31st day of May, 1906.

(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Omaha will listen to all compliments without blushing.

It was a good start—that is conceded by everybody who witnessed the opening day ceremonies.

There is no use waiting for Barium this year. The Transmississippi Exposition is the greatest show on earth.

Omaha should begin preparations forthwith for the biggest Fourth of July celebration next month in its whole history.

Both as a commander in chief of a great army and as an exposition button presser President McKinley is a great success.

Those who were unaccountably detained and could not see the exposition the first day are reminded that there are other days.

At last accounts Weyer had gone as far as Santander on his boasted triumphant cross-country march from New Orleans to New York.

It's a cold day in the tropics when the Spanish reporters cannot turn every exchange of shots into a rout of the Americans, at least on paper.

The invasion of Cuba was commenced with an army of 900, but the Spaniards will find out it was not the 400 the society reporters tell about.

Illustrative of the sort of patriotism that prevails in this country the case of an Illinois company formally applying for admission to a Kansas regiment might be cited.

The Nebraska volunteers are ready to go to Manila with or without light duck uniforms. They would be in as good apparel as some of the natives over there if they wore nothing but knapsacks.

If it is proper for United States marshals to dispose of captured Spanish ships at auction perhaps they will try to sell to the highest bidder the captured Spanish islands and other trinkets.

The illuminations at the Transmississippi Exposition excel anything of the kind ever before produced. No visitor should go away without spending a few evenings at the exposition grounds.

Mailing the souvenir exposition number of The Bee to out-of-town friends is the best way to give them an adequate conception of the beauties of the exposition and the impressive character of the opening exercises.

The result of leaving the police work of the exposition to the local police force until after the thieves and grafters had gotten in their opening day work is seen in the long list of reported losses by people who were touched.

The Oregon political campaign is drawing to a close, with candidates and speakers of both contending parties demanding vigorous prosecution of the war and upholding the president in his preparations for crushing the Spaniards.

Some of those speeches made in the Nebraska legislature when the exposition appropriation bill was up, asserting that the gates would never open upon the projected show, would be interesting reading now in proof of the fact that hindsight is always longer visioned than foresight.

No sooner did Senor Castelar express his honest views on public matters in Spain than he was beset on every hand and denounced as a traitor. But Castelar was a great man in Spain and had been president of a Spanish republic before Queen Christina set foot on the peninsula.

Bland of Missouri predicts an increased demand for silver on account of the war and a great victory "for silver" in politics next fall in consequence. The residents of the Philippines are said to be partial to silver as a money metal, but they will not get to vote in the congressional elections this year.

THE DEMAND FOR TERRITORIAL ACQUISITION.

Unless the sentiment in favor of territorial acquisition is vigorously and persistently combated there is danger that it will become so potent and overwhelming as to sweep the nation away from its traditional policy and into a new course where it may be involved in endless difficulties. The fact must be admitted that there is a powerful argument to most people in the idea of an imperial domain, of the possession of immense territory, and of a war. We are essentially a commercial people and the promise of an extension of trade through the acquisition of outside territory is exceedingly seductive to many. So, also, is the thought of enlarging national power and influence. A considerable number of our people believe that the time has come to break away from the isolation maintained for more than a century and take part in the affairs of the world—that is, to become a "world power." Those who take this view are ready to set aside the precepts of the founders of the republic and the teachings of all the great American statesmen of the past. They complacently declare that however admirable the wisdom of "the fathers" and their great successors, for their times, it is not applicable to the present, with its changed conditions and its new demands.

This element is aggressive. In congress, in the press, in the markets of commerce, it is laboring industriously and persistently in cultivating the sentiment for territorial acquisition. The duty of conservative men to combat this must not be got off. Their work is at once and earnestly, if their work is to be effective. It is gratifying to note that the veteran statesman, ex-Secretary Sherman, has taken a decided stand in opposition to territorial acquisition. He has declared that we do not want the Philippines as a permanent possession, nor any foreign outposts which will require the maintenance of a large navy to defend. He also said that the United States wants no entanglement with foreign nations, such as would inevitably result from our permanent occupation of the Philippines. Mr. Sherman expressed the opinion that our trade treaties with every civilized nation on the globe are sufficient. Thoughtful men will give respectful consideration to the views of the distinguished statesman, who speaks with the authority of experience and with known foresight and ability. The eminent authority on international law, Prof. Woolsey of Yale, is a pronounced opponent of territorial acquisition and gives most cogent reasons for his position. Among these he says: "Some effort is necessary to picture to ourselves the change of military and naval establishments which would be necessary if the United States became a colonial power. This sort of ambition grows by what it feeds upon. Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, would only what, not satisfy the taste. We should require a foothold in China to compete in trade facilities with other powers. We should insist upon the exclusive control of a Central American interoceanic canal. We should need Cuba as the key to the eastern approach to this canal. We should need coaling stations and dry docks—in other words, fortified and garrisoned ports—at convenient points in the Pacific and south Atlantic. All this means more territory to defend, more soldiers to defend with, more ships to keep up the connection. Not only more, but very many more." Prof. Woolsey points out numerous and strong objections to a policy of territorial extension.

The demand that this government shall embark upon such a policy must be vigorously combated, otherwise it may attain formidable proportions. The people must be made to see clearly what territorial acquisition means in added burdens and increased dangers.

IMPROPER TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

It would seem that a change of officials at Key West is desirable if the statements are true in regard to the treatment of prisoners taken there on captured vessels. Evidently the United States district attorney at Key West is not the man for the place and should not be permitted to remain in it any longer than is necessary to appoint a successor, while there appears to be other officials whom it would be well to replace.

The captives on prizes seem to be regarded by the officials at Key West as criminals, but even if they were criminals they should receive humane treatment and decent consideration. This is an enlightened nation, with a due regard for the requirements of civilization. We are not a vindictive people, taking pleasure in maltreating our enemies.

It is doubtless true that Americans generally have a very hearty dislike of Spaniards, but this is not to be manifested by improperly treating Spanish prisoners, whether captured on the battlefield or taken from a vessel that has fallen into our hands as a prize. There are few things meaner than the ill-treatment of persons in captivity and it is a despicable nature that will do it. There must be a thorough investigation of the complaints at Key West and if found true the responsible officials should be made an example of.

GOVERNING CUBA.

The question of a government for Cuba, after Spain has been driven out of the island, may prove a little perplexing, though it should not present any difficulties that will be hard to overcome. The matter is already being considered by the State department and the attorney general and there can be no doubt that a solution, satisfactory at least to the American people, will be reached. The difficulty to be apprehended is in satisfying the insurgents, who probably will desire that their so-called government shall be recognized and placed in power. They still claim to have an organized government and it is to be expected that they will ask that the officials whose authority they acknowledge shall be permitted to administer affairs in Cuba when the Spaniards are expelled.

It will be the duty of the United States, however, to see that a government is established in the formation of which all the people of Cuba shall have

an opportunity to participate. Admitting that the insurgents have a government, it was formed by a minority of the people and it would not be just nor consistent on the part of the United States to force this government upon the whole people. Fidelity to republican principles requires that the independent government which will be set up in Cuba shall be thoroughly representative—not a government ordained by a faction, but one resting upon the will of the majority. Whatever consideration the Cubans in arms may be entitled to for their fortitude and their sacrifices in the effort to give Cuba freedom, when it comes to the question of the United States providing for a stable government there all the people of the island must stand on an equal footing. Our government cannot do otherwise without disregarding the vital principle upon which it is founded.

INTERFERING WITH THE FENCE.

It is the business of a fence to shield and harbor thieves. A fence is not necessarily the resort where the thieves congregate or where stolen property is bought and exchanged. A newspaper which tries to help the thieves and seeks to protect them from the penalties of the law is as much a fence as any pawnshop or den that trades with thieves and keeps them out of the clutches of the law. Every professional pickpocket, burglar and skivvypoke worker in the country knows long before he enters Omaha that Omaha is a soft town because its police force is not only harmless to thieves, but on the most friendly terms with the thieves, including a newspaper fence that holds itself ready to protect them at all times and suppress news that would interfere with the pursuit of their business. When it was announced that an efficient force of experienced detectives would be brought to Omaha to protect the exposition grounds and the guests visiting the city, the newspaper fence immediately raised a howl against importing detectives in violation of the law. As a matter of fact, violation of the law do not shock the case-hardened conscience of the fence, but the employment by the exposition of competent detectives threatens to interfere seriously with the pre-agreed program laid out by the police reform gang to import detectives from various cities who could be depended on to join with them in protecting the thieves for a share of the booty. Having discovered that expert detectives had actually been engaged, the newspaper fence at once sounds the alarm to tip off their arrival and identity to the profession. The most ludicrous part of this scandalous performance is that on one page the fence denounces all reflections upon the efficiency of the Gallagher police regime, which everybody knows to be a farce, and on another page of the same issue tells how quick a bunch of crooks and sneak thieves were flushed by the imported detectives within a few hours of their advent into Omaha. If half a dozen experienced detectives can within three hours after their arrival disperse the scores of thieves congregated here because they had nothing to fear from the regular police, the wisdom of the exposition management in refusing to rely upon the police reformers for protection is apparent. It is to be hoped, however, the fence and the men behind the fence will abstain from interfering with the only real police protection the people have at the present time and confine their operations to protecting gambling dens and resorts of that character.

ESAU ONCE SOLD HIS BIRTHRIGHT FOR A MESS OF Pottage.

The republican state committee barbers away the party's chances of success for a few street car passes and free lunches. That seems to be the only rational explanation of the foolishness exhibited in calling the next state convention to meet at a place where it cannot gain a vote for the party and at a time when the new on the farm, whose votes are most wanted, are not likely to participate. The strangest part of it all is that this foolish action is taken at the instance of a man who in season and out of season openly asserts the impossibility of republican success.

Former Master Workman Sovereign.

labor commissioner of Iowa under his last democratic administration, will have to move again if he is to remain in politics. The populists of Arkansas in state convention deposed him as member of the national populist committee with even less ceremony than he was dropped by the Knights of Labor after having made a failure of his scheme to take that order as a populist adjunct.

Scores of strangers had their pockets

picked opening day by the light-fingered gentry who are operating in Omaha without police molestation and many of the losses were reported to the station, but the police board organ does not chronicle any of these. This is simply a part of the program of news editing adopted by the police to hide their incompetency to give the city adequate police protection.

The usual number of visitors will

doubtless go away from Omaha kicking because they have not been accorded all the free privileges they think themselves entitled to. But most of the kickers came to the exposition determined to find something on which to base complaints and would not have been satisfied no matter what measure of hospitality they received.

The Bollin bondsmen went surety to

the taxpayers of Omaha for any amount the city might lose by reason of the incompetency or dishonesty of Mr. Bollin. Nobody wants to put unjust burdens on men whose confidence was misplaced, but there is no good reason why they should be allowed to repudiate their obligations by settling at 30 cents on the dollar.

Saluting the Canucks.

Nothing has yet occurred to mar the good feeling between us and our Canadian neighbors. They didn't invite Polo to stop with them and an enterprising fellow could not order him away until they were convinced that he was not a gentleman. As soon as they discovered that he was doing the work

of a sneak and spy they gave him and his

good friends, and there's no telling but that they will get into the family soon fine day. **Entry of the Enemy.** **London Record.** The Spaniards are, jubilating over the destruction of our fleet and the bombardment of their ships of Boston, Galveston, Mobile and Pensacola. Every day it becomes more evident that the sphere of these delightful people is open sea and not war.

Beyond Range of Gun or Vision.

"After all," says Mr. Castelar, republican leader in the Spanish Cortes, "the Yankees may blockade our islands, but they can't blockade our honor." No, indeed, senator. It requires something a lot less visible to the naked eye to form the basis of a blockading expedition.

Population to Pull From.

Philadelphia Record. Despite the war, and the well's interest in the matter, the census is so necessary why the exposition should not be a success. Within a radius of 500 miles of Omaha there is said to be a population of about 5,000,000. Omaha itself is 500 miles from Chicago, and 476 miles from St. Louis, the population of which latter city is not included in the figures of Omaha's entourage, as estimated above.

A Significant Agreement.

The conclusion of a commercial agreement between France and the United States at this particular juncture when French sentiment is supposed to be strongly anti-American, coupled with the friendly tone of M. Delcasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, in announcing the agreement at a cabinet meeting, seems to indicate a change in French feeling. France no doubt sympathized strongly with Spain at the beginning of the present war, but late events in France that she began to realize that the friendship of the United States is worth cultivating.

Visiting a Policy.

Now that it has been brought home definitely to every American that the United States government in invading Cuba must act as if it had no allies at all, the regard for the president cannot but be intensified. Had it not been for the great and the good of a phantom government would have created a situation so intolerable that even the thought of it makes an American wince. It is, however, unfair to blame the Cubans. That they are not in a position to give the United States adequate support for regular military operations is the result of their guerrilla methods and the demoralization of a three years' contest. In time they will doubtless meet the new conditions and they as well as the United States policy rules today.

German Cries "Ehnoech."

Senator Gorman is a democrat who at least has discretion enough to know when he has got war enough to the gates of parliament to take his bearings and find "where he is at." He has turned tail on "Chicago platform" democracy, and is opposed to the further "glittering" of the currency by issuing more greenbacks or coinage in the result of the great and the good of a phantom government would have created a situation so intolerable that even the thought of it makes an American wince. It is, however, unfair to blame the Cubans. That they are not in a position to give the United States adequate support for regular military operations is the result of their guerrilla methods and the demoralization of a three years' contest. In time they will doubtless meet the new conditions and they as well as the United States policy rules today.

The Currency Convention.

Ex-Secretary J. Sterling Merton of Nebraska is getting up a monetary congress or convention to be held at Omaha late in the summer in connection with the Transmississippi Exposition. He is the most compromising of gold men, but would make this an affair for the presentation and discussion of all theories, giving to the silver men a day, the gold men a day, the paper money men a day, and so on, with Bryan, Hearst, Westcott, trading with each other, and White, Edward, Tinkinson and other prominent gold men. President McKinley, ex-President Cleveland, ex-Secretary Carlisle, Henry Watterson and others of all schools of currency thought are said to have endorsed the scheme in letters to Mr. Merton. The convention is to be held at the question right where it was taken up will, however, admit of little doubt.

A YEAR OF PROSPERITY.

Business Advancing Despite the Disturbance of War. St. Louis Globe-Democrat. A record of activity in the commercial activity and progress in the United States is assured for the fiscal year which ends with next month. Prosperity is here. In spite of the temporary disturbance of war general business is advancing. Foreign trade shows enormous increase in our favor. Our exports for the year will reach the unexampled total of \$1,200,000,000, with imports of \$600,000,000, leaving a balance in our favor of \$600,000,000. Each working day of the year we have sold to foreign countries nearly \$2,000,000 more than we bought from them. We export three times as much breadstuffs as in 1895. The total for the last ten months is \$100,000,000 greater than for the corresponding period a year ago. Exports of manufactured articles are steadily growing. The increase in our exports for the year will be at least \$120,000,000 over the total for the year ending June 30, 1895, though the aggregate there was remarkably large. It is no figure of speech to call the United States the provider of the world, and in many respects it is becoming the world's leading mechanic as well.

Prior to the year 1876 the balance of trade

was almost invariably against the United States. Since then the scales have usually inclined in our favor. The excess of exports over imports since 1876 has been in round figures, 1890, \$200,000,000; 1891, \$200,000,000; 1892, \$208,000,000; 1893, \$279,000,000; 1894, \$310,000,000; 1895, \$310,000,000; 1896, \$330,000,000; 1897, \$329,000,000; ten months of 1898, \$314,000,000. In only one year of this decade, 1893, have imports exceeded exports, and the difference was less than \$3,000,000. The percentage of exports to imports last year was 4.92; for ten months of this year the percentage has gone up to 100.59. We have been sending abroad this year an average of \$4,000,000 in merchandise every day, and every dollar received is the equivalent of a gold dollar for the nation. The net exporting gold, but in April of this year the tide of gold has run strongly in our direction.

In the presence of such figures the

stagnation of our business must necessarily be a matter of surprise. The fact that it is so rapidly improving so rapidly in mental condition that it is hoped he will soon be able to return to Hungary.

Prince Bismarck, it is said, has a strain

of Jewish blood from his mother, whose father, Anstadius Von Menken, one of the favorite bureaucrats of Frederick the Great, was of Hebrew parentage. One of the most famous living Scotchmen are triplets—Lord Kelvin, who is the greatest living Scottish scientist, and Dr. James Macgregor of Edinburgh, who is said to be the greatest living Scottish preacher. When Rear Admiral Dewey has received all the presentation words which admiring Americans are talking about giving him he will likely have enough to furnish gold shares for half the farmers in Vermont needing them.

Matthew J. Herron, who has written

a new constitution for Maryland, was dishonorably discharged and then drummed out of Camp Wimer, near Baltimore, last Tuesday for insubordination. He changed his mind about going to war and tried to change the minds of his company.

DELATED WAR TALK.

Some incidents that run the blockade of the censor. Photographs disposed to extract liberally from the censor with marked reluctance subscribe to the proposition that Commodore Schley is "a corker." No other name being given that distinction does not mean that he alone occupies that pinnacle. Not at all. There are others—several of them, and they are crackbrains in their line. There are thousands of them, and the censor is the sword who, for the time being, are giving the pen acute paralysis painful to behold. The latest of these corkers is securing for a record at Tampa and his name is Brady, a captain at that. The way he fattens the waste basket suggests training as a city writer, but the suspicion is punished by the statement that the captain sports red whiskers—a luminous sunset bush designed to lighten his labors. Captain Brady has powers to burn. On taking charge of his shop the other day he called in the war correspondents, talked to them in a fatherly way, and then proceeded to punish them and reminded them that their future trouble was not in running down news, but in getting it out of town. Tampa is check full of news, but it grows stale and stays there. Not only are the commercial and railroad telegraph lines under the ban, but the mails also, and the local newspapers have been given a hint to talk less on penalty of being edited with a gun. A correspondent writes of the censorial condition of things: "Henever, gentle reader, the censoring of news in this well-sanded and carefully heated fat known to geography as Florida, will be conducted in a thoroughly modern and scientific way. The result will be that you will have a hard time finding out what the army is doing down here until days after the orders have been issued and carried into effect."

Another correspondent pictures the

melancholy aspect of reportorial work at Tampa in these hard lines: "Nothing but minor camp gossip can be sent by wire or mail. It is hard lines just now, for there's big news here, and lots of it. It seems ridiculous to state that the most important piece of news that can pass the censor is the fact that Governor Finney has wired the thirty-second Michigan volunteers that he had determined to shoe every man in the command. All day the men have been cutting twigs to show the size of their feet. An officer who strolled on the outside of each bed to prevent interfering. One man wants a 5 and an 8, as his feet are not mates. The shoes are to be russets, made in Governor Finney's russet shoe factory. This is war news."

A symposium of short letters in a

New York paper shows that several families have exceeded their quota of recruits. Mrs. Thomas Stewart, a widow, of Erie, Pa., has three sons in Company A, Fifteenth New York volunteers. New York's Fort-seventh took five male members of the Kelley family of Brooklyn—father, three sons and a son-in-law. Three brothers named Key belong to the Second regiment of New Jersey. In the fighting Sixty-ninth, New York, Company D, are four brothers named Phillips, and three brothers named Walsh, the youngest 19 years of age.

At the dinner given in honor of General

Stewart L. Woodford by the Montauk club of Brooklyn, St. Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, made a patriotic speech declaring that if legislators did not stop their bickering, which interfered with the executive conduct of the war, the indignation public would begin holding meetings and create a fire which would reduce those legislators to ashes with the most men. Some of us are old enough to remember the delusion that once had a certain vogue among the unthinking, that one southerner could whip six Yankees. We got bravely over that and now that we are all Yankees let it not be imagined that one Yankee can whip six Spaniards. It is always better to overrate than to underrate the enemy."

A soldier in camp at Chickamauga

gives some timely advice on letter writing to soldiers. "Allow me," he writes, "to advise the people at home who have friends here to write often, but do not write; do not tell them how bad you want them to come home, they cannot come; do not tell them your troubles, they have troubles of their own; do not tell them of the good things you have to eat, it does not assist them in digesting the army rations, so do not enlarge on the parties, dinners or picnics you may attend, they cannot attend. Write them cheerful letters. Tell them how proud you are of them; tell them how you love them for brave warriors—do not pity them for being away from you and do everything in your power to dispel homesickness and your boys will make such soldiers as you may be proud of."

St. James, alias St. Jago, alias Santiago,

being the patron saint and champion of Spain, is interesting to recall the legend concerning him which Ouida tells in "Pascarel"; "St. Jago got a bladder filled with wind, and put in it the heart of a fox and the fang of a wolf, and whilst it puffed and swelled like the frog that called itself a bull, it was dispatched to the world as the Spaniard."

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

It is said that Piper Finglator of Dargal fame is now piping in a London music hall at \$125 a night.

In order to observe the war Shu Ting, the secretary of the Chinese legation at Madrid, has come to America.

One of the oddest bequests on record is that of the late George Russell, the well known sculptor of Aberdeen. He left \$75,000 for the benefit of scavengers and policemen.

Until a few days ago two men named Heaven and Helle were members of the St. Louis police force. The former has resigned and the jokers are taking full advantage of the fact.

Mackacary, the painter, is still confined in an asylum at Krichin, but he is reported to be improving so rapidly in mental condition that it is hoped he will soon be able to return to Hungary.

Prince Bismarck, it is said, has a strain of Jewish blood from his mother, whose father, Anstadius Von Menken, one of the favorite bureaucrats of Frederick the Great, was of Hebrew parentage.

One of the most famous living Scotchmen are triplets—Lord Kelvin, who is the greatest living Scottish scientist, and Dr. James Macgregor of Edinburgh, who is said to be the greatest living Scottish preacher.

When Rear Admiral Dewey has received all the presentation words which admiring Americans are talking about giving him he will likely have enough to furnish gold shares for half the farmers in Vermont needing them.

Matthew J. Herron, who has written a new constitution for Maryland, was dishonorably discharged and then drummed out of Camp Wimer, near Baltimore, last Tuesday for insubordination. He changed his mind about going to war and tried to change the minds of his company.

OPENING OF THE EXPOSITION.

An Auspicious Occasion. Minneapolis Journal. It must be uphill work to stir up any interest in such a tame affair as an exposition in these war times. But Omaha has already demonstrated her capacity for uphill work, having undertaken this enterprise during a time of severe business depression, when its success seemed almost impossible, and having carried it through to the splendid proportions which have surprised the country. Here's hoping that the opening may be auspicious and the venture a full success.

Prosperity's Hub.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. It was projected at a commercial congress of representatives from twenty-four states and territories west of the Mississippi, held at Omaha in 1895, and has since then been in the hands of a special corporation with a capital of \$1,500,000. The United States government has contributed \$200,000 for a federal building and exhibit, the state of Nebraska \$100,000, the city of Omaha \$50,000, and other western states have generously participated. It will be the most extensive affair of the kind held since the Columbian exposition, and there is no reason why the war should prevent it from being a great success in point of attendance. The most prosperous part of the country today is that of which Omaha is the center.

A Splendid Creation.

Chicago Record. One of the best effects of the World's Fair in Chicago was the improvement of taste in the matter of architecture, and it is a fact that since the people of the nation had an opportunity of studying the structures in Jackson park there has been a decided tendency to higher ideals in the designing of both public and private buildings. This tendency is exemplified in the buildings at the Omaha exposition, and a review of the plans and designs of the managers will show that good taste has prevailed in the construction of the various places of exhibit. The exposition will show again the immense advance which the American people have made, not only in the line of science and invention, but in the field of art.

The people of Omaha are to be congratulated on their splendid creation, and certainly no effort will be spared here to give them encouragement and support.

Hopes for Success.

Des Moines Register. If the exposition succeeds, during these times of war, it will be a tribute to the pluck and energy of Omaha, for which the exposition is in a great part an advertising scheme. Omaha has had the pluck to carry the big idea to completion and for that reason is entitled to the success which will probably come. Omaha, like Des Moines, has a number of jealous towns in its state which are continually throwing slurs and doing everything in their power to hold it down, and if for no other reason Des Moines today sends word to Omaha that we hope to see it down the jealous opponents and win success.

Chance to Display Patriotism.

St. Joseph Herald. The people of this country who have resolved not to attend the Paris exposition in 1889 because of the hostility of France could do nothing better than to attend the Omaha exposition this summer. They will have just as good a time and will show their patriotism to better advantage than if they remained away from the Omaha exposition and went to Paris in 1890.

Deserves Success.

Detroit Free Press. This exhibition of enterprise on the part of the states beyond the Mississippi is a thing to be crowned with great success, as there is good reason to believe that it will be. Our country is so large and prosperous that the existence of a state of war with a foreign country ought not to prove particularly detrimental to an industrial enterprise centered in the heart of the great west. Omaha is the nucleus of a population of five or six millions of people situated within a radius of 500 miles from that city.

It is by such magnificent enterprises as the Transmississippi of last summer and the Omaha exposition of 1893 that one comes to realize the magnitude of this country.

Comprehensive and Representative.

Chicago Times-Herald. Beyond any question this enterprise deserves a hearty and liberal support merely upon the basis of genuine merit, and when it is remembered that the exposition project has been carried through to a successful termination in spite of the war excitement and other obstacles which seemingly were almost insurmountable public indorsement of it becomes an agreeable duty. All accounts agree that the Omaha exposition, within the limits which it has plainly defined, is the most comprehensive and representative enterprises of that character ever undertaken in this country. Every part of the nation is well represented and the displays are first class. Of course no attempt has been made to rival either the world's fair in Chicago or the centennial at Philadelphia, but the present exposition deserves to rank with the best of the lesser enterprises of its kind.

The people of Nebraska who have perfected these exposition plans and put them into practical effect deserve great credit for their courage and pluck under adverse circumstances. Only one thing is now lacking to crown their efforts with success—public patronage. There should be no room for doubt on that score, either, for the exposition deserves to win.

PUSH THE FIGHTING.

Chicago Times-Herald. A short, sharp and decisive campaign and the story of the war will be written. Peace must come, unless the Spanish government is bent on utter ruin and destruction. Chicago Chronicle. Battered out the Spanish brain of Cuba, the extremists will die of themselves. There is no further chance for a forward movement upon Havana, for until Havana is taken the war will not end. With the fall of Havana comes the dawn of peace, and not America alone, but all the world, will welcome peace. Wherefore, on to Havana! New York Tribune. The blow impending. The nation has waited for it long, but let it wait no longer. The president, who was too long to be suspended into war before the country was ready for it, has been too long in order an advance before its effectiveness was well assured. The first thing was to get troops. Then they had to be drilled and equipped. Then the land had to be spoiled out. Then