

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21st day of July, 1898. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR THE SUMMER: Parties leaving the city for the summer can have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office in person or by mail. The address will be changed as often as desired.

The observation balloon that did war duty at Santiago has been ordered to do peace duty at the Omaha exposition.

As a thriving, husky town Sioux City is right near the top. Sioux City day at the exposition is also a top notcher.

The aggregate exposition attendance should pass the 1,000,000 mark before the close of this week. Help push it over the line.

A few resignations from exposition directors who persistently refuse to attend the meetings of the board would make an interesting addition to the exhibits in the Administration Arch.

The best way for the government to get its money out of the yachts it bought for naval adjuncts is to stir up a war between two European powers and unload upon the belligerents.

The Second Nebraska boys will be mustered out shortly, but not until they have had a chance to celebrate a day at the exposition. The soldiers will have the warm welcome they deserve.

Mustering out will not be as slow a process as was mustering in, but an army of 200,000 can no more be disbanded in a day than could ancient Rome be built in that allotment of time.

If the daily increasing crowds registered at the exposition gates are going in spite of high railroad rates, just think what would the attendance be if the railroads did the right thing by Omaha.

The Bankers' association has finished its annual meeting at Denver and the populist signal men who direct the so-called reform press may be expected soon to raise the cry of another dark financial conspiracy.

It looks as if that new city jail were being reserved for the next exposition. And when the jail deal was made last spring the people were told the city could not get along with the present jail quarters another week.

The peace jubilee promises to bring to the exposition in one week more distinguished guests than have attended since the opening. Every one interested in the exposition should lend a helping hand in the preparations for the jubilee.

The troops last sent to Manila have arrived there after the necessity for military operations has ceased, doubtless to their disappointment, but they can look forward to the ovation that awaits them on the end of their return trip across the broad Pacific.

Omaha is to entertain the triennial convention of weather bureau meteorologists under Prof. Moore, chief of the bureau, in October. If the weather men do not arrange good weather for themselves they will shake public confidence in their control of the elements.

Admiral Sampson expresses a desire to accept the invitation to participate in the peace jubilee at Omaha and it is certainly to be hoped he will be able to do so. The peace jubilee at the exposition should be a mighty reunion of all the military and naval heroes of the war just closed.

Local popocrats are having almost as hard a time to find men willing to accept places on their county and legislative ticket in the assurance of foredoomed defeat as they are in persuading one of their number to consent to be buried under an avalanche of votes in a contest against Dave Mercer for congress. In the meanwhile the fire on the popocratic altar is burning low.

REDUCING THE ARMY.

The decision of the president to muster out nearly half of the army is indicative of the confidence of the administration that there is no danger of a resumption of hostilities. Doubtless there are some who question the expediency of reducing the army and navy pending the peace negotiations, but on a belief that to do so may have the effect to encourage the Spanish government to resort to dilatory tactics in the discussion of terms of peace, but there need be no apprehension on this score.

Before the peace commission meets in Paris the United States will probably be in full control in Cuba and Porto Rico, as it already of the city, bay and harbor of Manila. There is no issue in regard to the West India Islands, Spain having by the peace protocol ceded these to the United States. So far as the Philippines are concerned we are occupying so much of them as the protocol authorizes and the disposition of these islands is to be determined by the peace commission. There is not the slightest danger that Spain will resume hostilities anywhere and hence it is perfectly safe to muster out half or more of the army and disband the auxiliary force of the navy. It is a proper re-employment and is entirely safe and expedient.

OUR TRADE IN THE FAR EAST.

The progress which the United States has made in acquiring trade in China, without possessing any territory in that portion of the world, is worthy of consideration at a time when it is urged that in order to develop our commerce in the far east it is necessary that we shall acquire territory there. According to figures of the Bureau of Statistics our exports to China have of late increased more rapidly than those to other parts of the world. The statement of our exports to China during the last fiscal year shows a marked increase in large numbers of articles. There was a reduction in the exports of cotton goods, the most important of our products to that country, but in other products our exports were increased in greater ratio than the decline of cotton exports. That decline was partly due to an increase of cotton manufactures in China as well as to heavy stocks carried over from the preceding year, besides which we had the competition of Japan, which it may be remarked is steadily growing.

The statistics show that American goods exported into China have suffered less by the general reduction than those of our chief rivals for that trade and yet they are supposed to enjoy advantages not enjoyed by this country, particularly Great Britain. It will consequently surprise most people to know that the United States has suffered less from the competition for the Chinese trade than our greatest commercial rival has. The statistics show that this country has made a steady gain in the total value of the Chinese trade during the last eighteen years, while the commerce of England with that empire has declined. Thus in 1880 the exports from the United States to China and Hong Kong amounted to about \$4,000,000, while in 1897 they reached nearly \$18,000,000. The exports from the United Kingdom in 1880 amounted to about \$10,000,000 less than in 1880.

Thus it appears that we have been making a steady gain in the Chinese trade while our greatest commercial rival has been losing ground, and this without possessing a single foot of territory in that portion of the world. Is there not in this a substantial ground for challenging the contention that the United States needs to acquire territory in the far east in order to extend its trade in that quarter of the world?

THE FUTURE OF THE CURRENCY.

What effect the new conditions growing out of the war will have upon the existing currency system of the United States is a question which is beginning to command the attention of financiers. Shall we be able to reap the benefits of a broadened foreign policy under our present system of currency, or will it be necessary to modify it? It is pointed out that currency legislation will be required which will establish a fixed rate of exchange for Spanish silver in Porto Rico, if not in the other Spanish colonies, but this will be only a step toward placing American financiers in a position to secure the advantages hoped for from the new conditions. It is urged that the present national banking law, with its peculiar rules regarding circulation and its prohibition regarding branch banking, is ill adapted to the extension of American financing into new dependencies or into foreign countries. It will be almost inevitable, in the judgment of those who have given the matter consideration, if American capital is to obtain any foothold in Cuba, Porto Rico and the east, that a banking system shall be established which will permit branch connections at home and abroad and permit note issues under commercial conditions in sections where they are advantageous in promoting the transfer of credit. The supremacy of Great Britain in the markets of the world has been maintained by the policy of a fixed and single monetary standard and a liberal colonial banking system. It is shown that British capital invested in banking outside of Great Britain, but with the head offices of the banks mainly in London, amounts to about \$300,000,000, exclusive of more than half that amount in private banks. Germany is pursuing the same policy and indeed the great commercial nations of Europe have all adopted this course.

One thing is absolutely established and that is that the monetary standard of the United States must be maintained. The new conditions imperatively demand that the United States shall adhere to the gold standard. In the broadening out of our commercial relations, in the extension of our trade in competition with the great commercial nations of the world, we must adhere to a financial policy in accord with that of the competing nations. It would be impossible for us to achieve any success without this. Hence intelligent opinion in this country is more strongly committed at this time to the gold

standard than ever before. Closer contact in the markets of the world with the nations who have that standard will not permit us to carry on a successful rivalry upon any other financial basis. Perhaps this question of the future of the currency in relation to the new financial and commercial conditions that are opening to the country will not present any very serious difficulties, but it is apparent that there will be a necessity for some changes and modifications in the system that will permit of its extension beyond the present limits.

WANTED-LOW RATES FROM THE EAST.

The financial, artistic and educational success of the Transmississippi Exposition is already achieved. As an enterprise reflecting the energy, progress and possibilities of the great west it elicits only words of unstated praise from all who see it and excels even the most sanguine expectations of its most enthusiastic promoters. Yet one of the principal objects for which the great exposition was projected and carried into execution was to present to the people of the east a graphic illustration of what had been accomplished in agriculture, mining, commerce and manufacturing by the states west of the Mississippi and to demonstrate to them that the transmississippi region offers the most attractive field for new settlers and new enterprises and the most profitable place for safe investments. That the exposition is well calculated to serve this purpose is generally conceded. That it has already done much in this direction is apparent. To enable it to exert its full influence for this work of enlightenment the people of the east must, however, in the remaining months of the wonderful show be brought out to see the exposition in greater numbers.

There is only one way by which eastern people can be induced to visit Omaha in large bodies. Attractive reduced railroad rates must be made—rates low enough to enable people of ordinary means, who may have only small sums to invest, to make the long journey at reasonable expense. The representative of the Rock Island at Philadelphia is authority for the statement that, with a one-fare rate and corresponding concessions on time limits, he could within a week organize an exposition party of 500 people in that city as the first of a series of special exposition excursions. There is no question that the same thing could be done in every large city east of the Alleghenies and proportionate additions secured from all the smaller towns and cities enroute.

But it must be remembered that the time is short. It is not only the members of the Western Passenger association that must be forced to action, though that is all-important, but the great trunk lines east of Chicago must be induced at the earliest possible moment to make a special rate for the Omaha exposition. Just now the question of reduced railroad rates overshadows all other problems confronting the exposition management and measures should be adopted without delay to have it satisfactorily adjusted.

The Hero of the War.

With universal accord the newspapers of this country, north, south, east and west, unite in honoring the hero of the war, the present war upon the brow of Admiral Dewey, who opened it with one of the most signal victories of modern times and who closed it with the triumphant occupation of Manila. This recognition of the pre-eminence of our hero is a fitting and a just one, and it is a fitting and a just one to obscure the achievements of Admiral Schley, General Joseph Wheeler, General William R. Shafter, Admiral Sampson and other heroes of the present war; but some one must head the list, and the consensus of public opinion awards that distinction to Admiral Dewey.

Terrible Strain on Naval Officers.

With Captain Gridley of the Olympia dead, Captain Pillsbury and at least in need of vacation from sea duty or recuperation, and with Captain "Bob" Evans and Admiral Schley now on the sick list, the public is beginning to learn at what cost to health the greatest naval victories of modern times have been won. In every instance, however, these men have been able to continue their duty as heroes, Captain Gridley especially showing a herculean in this respect that will always be remembered to his untimely death. The strain upon both officers and men in great naval engagements under modern conditions is terrible, and the fact that the navy came through the war with the greater part of the honors and with scarcely any loss in battle does not by any means tell the whole story.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

Democratic Tribute to His Ability, Fairness and Prudence. Atlanta Journal (dem.). The most faithful critic of President McKinley cannot deny that the president has the eyes of the people of this country and of the world a much bigger man now than he was six months ago. The manner in which he conducted himself during the trying and most trying part of his career and the fact that the war has been ended by his hand, and that he has been able to maintain the peace and the honor of the country, are all things that he has done in a manner that has won the gratitude and praise of the whole country. His office has long since been his home. He has met the great responsibilities that came upon him in a manner that has won the gratitude and praise of the whole country. He has refused to be bulldozed into a course that he had exhausted every honorable means to avoid one, and at the same time to preserve the honor and dignity of the government. He so managed affairs as to put our country in the most favorable position possible when the whole country was in a state of confusion and the war had been ended by his hand. He has met the great responsibilities that came upon him in a manner that has won the gratitude and praise of the whole country.

An Effective Tax Scheme.

The war revenue measure up to date is bringing in more than was expected and the treasury balance is increasing daily, the government's receipts being \$1,500,000 per day, while the war expenditures are much less. The gold reserve is now in the

neighborhood of \$200,000,000 and there is plenty of cash outside the treasury to meet the country's requirements for business.

Nominated for Admiral.

New York Herald. If you ask what state he hails from, With one accord we'll say, He comes from Manila.

Pressman Eased Off.

Loyal westerners are writing in hot water to a reasonable degree for the sake of the corn crop, but the burden may become too heavy. Hasn't the corn had all the heat it really needs this season?

Proper Rank for Dewey.

The suggestion that the grade of admiral be revived and Rear Admiral Dewey appointed to the place will probably strike a responsive chord among all officers of the United States navy since 1873, when Porter held the rank, and it could only be revived by act of congress. As the foremost naval hero of the war the people would approve of reviving the rank for Dewey.

Merritt and Aguinaldo.

General Merritt's concession to Aguinaldo really an arrangement reached between the married couple of the twentieth part of the month: "I will take one side of the house," said the angry husband, "and you may take the other, so that we needn't interfere with each other. Which side will you take?" "I think," replied the woman, "after considering the matter, that I will take the inside. You may have the outside." Merritt has kindly allowed Aguinaldo to stay outside of Manila so long as he behaves himself.

The World's Great Workshop.

Figures compiled by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics show that this country's manufacture of iron and steel have advanced by measured strides, and not by spasms, from a total valuation of \$1,716,524 in 1880 to \$70,367,527 in 1898. The increase in output has kept pace with that in manufactures and the total amount of imports of this character has correspondingly decreased. The figures tell their own story and it is interesting to note that the United States is steadily and rapidly taking the place once held by England as the world's great workshop.

Imperialism and Home Industry.

Opinion seems to be practically unanimous in Nebraska that Hawaii and imperialism will kill the budding beet sugar industry in the United States. The annexation of Hawaii has brought to the United States the annexation of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines would finish it beyond a doubt. This industry has been especially promising in the states west of the Mississippi, and we learn from The Omaha Bee that it has already been brought to a standstill by the threatening demands for territorial expansion. So goes another much-advertised scheme of national enrichment before the clamor for mere territorial gains.

Diverse Views of the Cubans.

There is a wide difference of opinion as to the Cubans between General O. O. Howard and most of the army officers who have come in contact with the United States. General Howard describes the Cubans as brave, good and pure, some of the officers at Santiago say these natives are not better than the Indians, and will be quite as hard to tame. There is doubtless a mean between the two extremes, but the fact that the Cubans shall have obtained the opportunity which orderly, peaceable and free government can confer on them they may not left to the saints described by General Howard in his benevolence, but they may become good citizens.

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ECHOES OF THE LATE WAR.

The promoters of the naval parade in New York City last Saturday committed an unpardonable blunder in omitting from the parade and reception Captain Charles Sigbee and the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul. No one appears to know why the ship and its commander were slighted. The St. Paul was anchored at the night rendezvous, and when the fleet arrived from Santiago its officers looked in vain for a signal to join in the parade. Admiral Sampson says the St. Paul was not subject to his orders, besides the affair was managed by the municipal authorities. The excuses given by the civilians accentuate the blunder. "The St. Paul did not participate in the Santiago fight," the Massachusettsites say. It is a well established fact that the St. Paul with Captain Sigbee first touched land at Cervera's fleet entering the harbor of Santiago, and that fact alone entitled its officers and crew to consideration and courtesy and a part of the honors showered on the victorious fleet.

The first installment of naval prize money, \$12,000, has been placed in the treasury for distribution. More will follow as soon as the necessary data is secured. The distribution, however, is not likely to begin for two months yet. The commanding officer of a fleet or squadron gets one-twentieth part of all prize money awarded to any vessel under his command. The commanding officer of a division of a fleet or squadron on land under the orders of the commander-in-chief of each fleet or squadron receives a similar proportion of any prize money awarded to any vessel of his division for a capture made while under his command. The fleet captain is given a hundredth part of all prize money due any vessel of the fleet or squadron in which he is serving. After these deductions are made the balance is distributed among all other men carried on the books of the ship and doing duty, including the fleet captain, in proportion to their respective rates of pay.

The eleven Spanish ships destroyed at Manila carried about 2,000 men. The bounty received by each man was \$100.00, and the amount to be paid to Admiral Dewey gets one-twentieth, or \$10,000, and the balance goes to the other officers and men of the fleet, according to the rules of division. The seven Spanish ships that Sampson's fleet destroyed at Cervera carried 2,400 men, for which a bounty of \$240,000 will be paid. Admiral Sampson's share will be \$12,000, leaving \$228,000 for distribution among all the others of the fleet. Besides this prize money, the Cuban blockading fleet will realize a large sum from the sale of captured merchant ships.

Records of the Treasury department show that from the year 1800 up to the beginning of hostilities last April the government had set apart \$15,050,494 as prize money to be distributed among 196,000 men, or an average of about \$75 each. The largest amount of the total prize was that paid to Admiral Farragut, whose share was \$140,885. Admiral Porter came next with something like \$138,000. The smallest amounts were very small indeed, amounting to only a few cents. The insignificance of the latter may be seen by the fact that for which a large number of failures to apply for the money awarded. Twenty-two per cent of the whole number of beneficiaries have never filed claims for the amount due them. The unclaimed shares, however, are not all small ones, for their aggregate is \$2,000,000, and will go into a deposit in the treasury waiting for owners.

The citizens of Brooklyn are perfecting plans to give the officers and crew of the cruiser Brooklyn a reception worthy of an splendid record in the war. The date of the reception is fixed, that being left to the convenience of the officers. Meanwhile the men in charge have ordered medals, appropriately designed and inscribed, for the officers, and bronze medals cast from Santiago cannon for the members of the crew.

Commodore Philip of the Texas is debating the advisability of calling a court of inquiry to determine the vintage of a joke fired at him while his ship was at anchor in New York harbor. A committee of signal and solemn people from Asbury Park waited on the commodore, bearing a huge cake bristling with pious and warlike emblems. The presentation was made with dramatic solemnity, and as the confection was passed to the commodore the orator remarked that "Philip took the cake." The sentiment caused a fervent rush to gather on the commodore's brow, but heroically pulling himself together he muttered thanks and hurriedly retreated. Since this incident, every visitor to the Texas is subjected to search to prevent archaic jokes coming aboard.

A correspondent at Honolulu sends an account of how Captain James G. Blaine ran up against a hot time in the Kanaka town and carried away a badly bruised nose and face. Jimmy had a few days' stay in the town on his way to Manila and took in the sights. He attended a hula-hula dance and made himself quite promiscuous with the native belles. He masticated dog meat and washed it down with poi. When this commotion began business the captain grew bilious and gay. One of the party was the pretty Mrs. Aona, whose charms fascinated the captain. He drew her close to his polished buttons and attempted to do the hobnob act, when a native fist shot out and caught him on the nose. More blows followed in rapid succession until Jimmy's face took on the hue of a lobster. A hasty retreat saved the rest of his hide.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

According to General Wheeler, Colonel Roosevelt was shot at more times than any other man in the army. Sampson's squadron will have an imposing reception in New York, but the nation will reserve its principal stock of enthusiasm until Dewey comes home. A lumber syndicate has been organized to slaughter the mahogany and other forests of Porto Rico. The bark is caught and the next process is to skin him. Dr. Ernst M. Lieber, the leader of the centrist party in the German Reichstag, is expected to be present at the German Catholic convention to be held in Milwaukee on August 29. A famous Italian surgeon, Prof. Enrico Bottini, has given up his practice, for the reason, as he explained in a public card, that he was "oppressed by the weight of the income tax imposed, and no longer able to meet it." Since the beginning of the war postoffices have been named after Hobson, Schley, Sampson, Sigbee and Dewey. The hero of Manila heads the list, and it is expected that the name Dewey will be given to at least ten offices before long. The fact that inventors do not always enjoy the fruits of their ingenuity is recalled by the recent death of George B. Richmond, of Lansing, Mich. Mr. Richmond was the original inventor of the electric telephone, which was in use before the Bell patent was granted. He never realized anything from his invention. The resignation of Colonel Como, chief officer of the military staff of Captain General Macias, in Porto Rico, becomes significant when coupled with the fact that his action is due to his desire to remain in Porto Rico, instead of returning to Spain when the Spanish troops are withdrawn from the island, in accordance with the conditions of peace. That means he desires to remain under the protection of the American flag.

ASIATIC COMMERCE A DELUSION.

Far Greater Commercial Opportunities Much Nearer Home. Worthington C. Ford in the Atlantic. It is not in Asia that new opportunities for American commerce should be sought. A monopoly, even partial in its nature, of the Cuban and Porto Rican markets would offer far larger returns in a year than a long period of Asian trade. Not finding a market in Spain for their chief products, these islands sought others, and the United States was the only market, and under the stimulus of free sugar the cultivation of the cane was greatly extended in Cuba, often with American capital. In tobacco, in fruit, in coffee and in all tropical products the two possessions now slipping from Spain could rise to any demand upon them. A Nor would the advantage be only on the side of imports from these islands. The West Indies have always looked to the United States for certain supplies—flour and fish, and such meats as are used, machinery, and wooden staves or box-shooks for packing the sugar and sugar products. The good quality of these articles was quite an active in determining the direction of the trade as any question of actual cheapness. Early in the century England sought to restrict the transactions of her West Indies with the United States and inflicted lasting damage upon the interests. Spain has maintained the same policy in all its strict up to the present war, and has sucked out the life-blood from her colonies in that tribute and a host of similar taxes. Apart from certain articles of luxury, the United States could hold its own in the two islands, and here will be found the true openings for our commerce.

An open port in the Philippines would, it is urged, give our exporters a fulcrum for obtaining immense benefits from the Asiatic trade. In support of this view the experience of the English in Hong Kong is accepted as conclusive. The plea is a strong one, and promising one. \* \* \* The value of imports into China from Hong Kong has nearly trebled since 1881, and the same rate of increase has held for exports from China to the free port. The transactions of Japan with Hong Kong have nearly doubled, and are increasing each year at a rapid rate. So far the record is clear and points to the advantages of a free or open port. No light is thrown on the principal point to be determined—how far has England, or the United States or Germany benefited by this increase?

The exports of British goods to this Asiatic port have fallen off in value by one-half since 1881, and the imports by one-third. The entire trade forms but a very small item in the total movement of England's foreign commerce. The United States might be looked upon as somewhat more favored than the United Kingdom in its trade relations with the east, but it has not derived material benefit from this development of Hong Kong. \* \* \* Hong Kong figures in the total trade of the United States for less than four-fourths of 1 per cent of the population hardly worth considering. Even Germany, with its restless and pushing commercial policy, passes over Hong Kong, and seeks to build up its interests in China itself, without any partial success. In the face of such a showing, covering a series of years marked by an almost phenomenal increase in the world's commerce, it is difficult to accept the theory of a free port in the Philippines as an agency to increase the importance of the United States in the east. Asia is feeding Asiatic trade, and will continue to do so without respect to any outside agency. Asia must cease to be Asia before the west can participate in its development.

GOLD SCARCITY.

A Political Assertion Placed Side by Side with the Facts. J. Sterling Morton. In 1897 the world added \$240,000,000 to its gold currency. The year 1898 will, unless all signs fail, increase the amount of gold coin \$275,000,000. Since 1883 the production of gold and silver for each year has been: Year Gold Silver 1883 \$95,700,000 \$115,200,000 1884 106,000,000 129,000,000 1885 118,845,700 149,750,000 1886 130,550,000 177,352,200 1887 158,014,000 199,000,000 1888 167,494,800 213,944,000 1889 181,175,000 232,329,000 1890 195,000,000 252,000,000 1891 202,556,000 233,667,000 1892 210,000,000 225,000,000 1893 225,000,000 250,000,000

Constantly growing is the world's annual output of gold. Why is it insufficient to furnish a steady standard of value? Africa and Australia, and Canada and California, and Alaska, are throwing more and more gold into the channels of commerce every day. The refrigerated stomach of Africa are heaving up gold. And California, with Australia, contributes constantly to the auriferous flood. Why is there not gold enough? Why is there not gold enough? Keep the above tabulation of gold and silver. It is true.

INDICATING FREE INSTITUTIONS.

Transition from War to Peace Proof of National Stability. Philadelphia Press. The ease and quickness with which the nation is turning from war to peace is one of the most significant proofs of the adaptability of free institutions. The friction which such a change would cause in any country with a monarchical government is not apparent here. The soldier drops his gun and the officer his sword and both go back to the workbench and the desk as if nothing unusual had happened. This is the second time such a scene has been witnessed in this country during the latter half of the nineteenth century. When the war for the union was closing Europe predicted that great difficulty would be experienced in disbanding the armies and turning the soldiers to peaceful occupations. But 1,000,000 men were discharged from service within a few months and all of them were quietly and quickly absorbed back into the population. It went on without a break while all Europe looked on in wonder and amazement at this adaptability of a free people to change from a war to a peace situation.

A second illustration of this adaptability is being given now, and the monarchs of the old world are a second time surprised. The great republic is giving another proof of its strength and ability to cope with foreign enemies. A free people's self-protection and restraint are being vindicated again. This is a greater victory than any achieved by the army or navy. It is a triumph of the whole people, and as such must impress the world with the effectiveness of free institutions. One of the greatest obstacles to the given of the ability of a nation to govern itself has been furnished by the war with Spain.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Almost all the furniture was imported from England. There was not a public library in the United States. An old copper mine in Connecticut was used as a prison. There was only one hat factory and that made cocked hats. A man who jerked at the preacher or criticized the sermon was fined. A gentleman bowing to a woman always scraped his foot on the ground. The church collection was taken in a bag at the end of a pole with a bell attached to arouse sleepy contributors.

SAID IN FUN.

Chicago News: He—There's nothing half so sweet in life as love's young dream. She—I don't know; peach ice cream's pretty good. Brooklyn Life: First Doctor—I've got to make a trip out of town tomorrow. Second Doctor—First or pressure? Both. I'm going to operate on a wealthy patient. Detroit Journal: "Come!" quoth Death, at last. The miser laughed scornfully. "Since I can't take my money I'll take my time; he cried, and blew himself up. Doctors to keep him alive. Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Well, I'm glad of one thing. Our Jim seems to have good religious company." "How is that, mother?" "The last letter says he is comin' home in a converted yacht." Washington Star: "I don't see how that Spaniard came to lose so much money at poker," remarked a soldier. "He was away ahead of the game at one time." "Yes. But when he observed a lot of red, white and blue chips in front of him he lost his nerve." Indianapolis Journal: "Mr. Hooley," said the traitor boss, "has been reading the British peerage a merry dance." "So what of Hooley's idiot dance, in fact," said the cheerful idiot. Chicago Tribune: "What salary would you expect?" asked the theatrical manager. "When you have a dinner or supper before the stage," demanded the gifted but gaudy tragedian who had applied for a job. "Is it a real matter?" "Then we will waive all discussion as to salary," replied the tragedian. Cleveland Leader: "Do you think," asked the young surgeon, when the injured man had been placed upon the operating table, "that the case warrants the amputation of the leg?" "No," replied the old surgeon, as he scratched his head. "I know him. Poor fellow, he has a family to support." Washington Star: "I suppose," said Mr. Meekton's wife, "that you attach a great deal of importance to yourself." "No," answered the amputating gentleman. "I don't go on attaching a great deal of importance to myself now. There's no need to. I did that when I married you, Henrietta." Cleveland Plain Dealer: "There isn't such a difference after all between the old-fashioned item of summer dress of the Hawaiian girls and that of their civilized sisters." "No," the Hawaiian girls wear grass skirts; their civilized sisters wear lawn." Strictly Material View. Washington Star. September approaches. The song birds will leave. But the soul philosophic finds little to grieve; For no man deny that life still may be dear. Though the song birds all vanish, if rec'd. birds are here. September approaches. No more by the sea. Will we wander and watch the white clouds come? No; we'll stay where the shellfish that naively roam. But the oyster will presently call at our homes. TO A MAIDEN OF SIXTEEN. London Punch. I do not fondly ask you. The qualities of a noble heart, A mind whose thoughts are pure and true, A tongue that speaks no venom'd dart, A temper sweet or gentle mood, Unselfishness or high endeavor— I do not ask you to be good, Sweet maid, or even to be "clever!" I do not ask for poet's song. For dreamer's tale, high gifts of mind, For orator's eloquence, fighting wrong— Gifts all, no doubt, to you assigned; I do not ask for theories new, Or metaphysics or comprehension tasking. For wisdom or for wit from you (There would not be much use in asking) I do not ask you for the gift. All other gifts I notice not. I will be brave and make a shift To live my life without your love— Not mine to play a love's game, So, though the omission is distressing, I do not ask you for your heart. I only ask a minor blessing. I do not ask you when we meet To pondered to notice me. But when kind fate affords that treat Pray pray be in my mind's modest plea; I do not ask you to sit still, Though in your chair you always wriggle, I have you to do what e'er you will. I only ask you—not to giggle! OUR DAILY BULLETIN. FRIDAY AUG 26

