

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION...

Omaha: The Bee Building, South Omaha: City Hall building, Twenty-fifth and N streets...

BUSINESS LETTERS. Business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company...

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

Table with columns for dates and circulation numbers. Includes entries for 1908-1909 and 1909-1910.

Net total sales \$72,353.33. Net daily average \$23,623.33. GEORGE B. TSCHEUCK, Publisher.

The unfortunate differences in the army and navy have not operated to reduce the February crop of magazine heroes.

France is making substantial preparations for the disarmament conference by borrowing \$50,000,000 to place its army and navy on a respectable fraternal basis.

With the Hon. Jim Corbett and the Cherry sisters simultaneously on its hands Havana should begin to appreciate some of the beauties of American civilization.

Every republican member of the legislature should make it a practice to read over the republican state platform upon which he was elected at least once each week during the session.

From the amount of money required to renovate it, the state capitol building must have been in a deplorably dilapidated condition previous to the assembling of the present legislature.

The New York charitable organization that last year spent on the needy poor \$9,000 and \$54,000 for officers' salaries was evidently proceeding upon the assumption that charity begins at home.

From the fact that the United States last year produced enough wheat and corn to supply each of a population of 75,000,000 with 320 bushels, a bread famine would appear to be a long way off.

Senator Canada's bill to shut out the trusts is a shot aimed beyond the water-line. The trouble with drastic measures will always be in their enforcement, so long as the courts almost universally hold them invalid.

American electric cars are soon to be running up to the great pyramids of Egypt. What a revelation it would be to the mummified Pharaohs if they could only be awakened from their centuries of slumber by slipping a trolley.

A conspicuous part of the cargo carried by one of our vessels to the Philippines was a million bottles of beer, which was probably the advance agent of American civilization and the first installment of benevolent assimilation.

North Dakota has amended its divorce law, which now requires a year's residence to secure a severance of marital ties. People who want a divorce badly enough to stay through a North Dakota winter should by all means be accommodated.

The Illinois saloon keepers who secured the introduction of a bill in the legislature taxing themselves to maintain confined lubricates in asylums are showing a degree of generosity that is liable to get frobbited after the first visit of the tax collector.

Omaha clearings continue to show a phenomenal increase over one year ago, being more than one-third greater. As compared with two years ago the increase is still greater. The predicted collapse after the close of the exposition has not only failed to materialize, but there is every indication that business conditions will keep on improving.

A glance at the reports of the clearing houses over the country will demonstrate more thoroughly than columns of argument the full extent of the revival of manufacturing and commercial industry in this country. As compared with last year they show an increase of from 18 to 25 per cent. The increase for the entire country was 38.4 per cent for the last week.

The Zamboangans of the Philippines have notified the Spanish government that they love Spain and will remain a possession of that country irrespective of treaties or other considerations, even if they have to fight the Togs and the United States to do so. Just why this ardent attachment only the Manila correspondent of the Madrid press can explain. But if it is true, the explanation may lie in the fact that the Zamboangans are said to be the most corrupt and worst of the Filipinos.

INVESTIGATION INVITED.

The executive committee of the National Live Stock exchange has very properly taken notice of the agitation growing out of the statements of General Miles and others that beef milt for human food was supplied to the army. The committee points out that the agitation is injuring the live stock interest of the country, protests against the statements as unwarranted and urges the government to 'invite all foreign governments to make a critical examination of the methods employed at all the principal market centers in the handling of live stock, cattle and dressed meats and of the efficient and thorough system of ante and post mortem, state and municipal, inspection in vogue.'

This matter is of such vital importance to one of the great industries of the country that the government should properly comply with the request of the representatives of the National Live Stock exchange. It is impossible to say whether any foreign government would be disposed to make the proposed examination, but the extension of an invitation to do so from this government would certainly have a reassuring effect. Unless the government takes some step to counteract the effect of the allegations there is no doubt that the foreign trade in meats, already said to have been injured, will suffer severely. The opposition in Germany and elsewhere in Europe to the importation of American meat products will assuredly use these charges to the greatest possible advantage and there is reason to apprehend most effectively in support of their demand. The president proposes instituting a formal inquiry with a view to fixing responsibility for the statements regarding beef supplied to the army and ascertaining whether or not there was any ground for them. This is well. It is in the interest of the government and it is due to all concerned that there should be a thorough and searching inquiry. It is a very grave matter and there should be no concealment in regard to it. But whatever the result of such an inquiry it might have little influence abroad and besides in the meantime our live stock interest would experience steadily increasing damage. It is to check this, if possible, that the government is urged to invite foreign governments to examine for themselves the methods in our principal markets of handling live stock and inspecting meats.

The live stock industry of the United States is one of our most important and valuable interests. It is threatened with serious injury and it is the duty of the government to do whatever it can to avert the danger.

NEW JERSEY'S TRUST FACTORY.

The state of New Jersey is again working on full time granting charters to all kinds of companies, except small ones. Nothing with a capital stock of less than five millions goes to Jersey, while most of these corporate Frankensteins, that will some day bound their creators to financial death, have more stock than could be handled with the next year's total product of autotricks. How much money they have is altogether a different question. The latest one, capitalized at a figure that would have knocked Colonel Mulberry Sellers hors du combat with sheer admiration and wonder, had in available assets, just before it blossomed its trusty wings, something less than \$5,000,000. When, where and how it acquired the additional capital that would more than ten times pay off the debt that the United States don't owe to the Cuban army is not altogether apparent, but the incorporators say they have it and, of course, incorporators never lie. This wholesale creation of giganticly capitalized corporations would lead the uninitiated to believe that these financiers had become the residuary legatees of the count of Monte Cristo and that the same conditions represented by the Hon. Zephaniah Scudder as prevailing in New Eden were now upon us. But those who understand the situation as it is cannot fail to see that notwithstanding the general prosperity enjoyed by the country existing, nor, indeed, any other conditions, justify the present output of stock companies and that the consequences must be loss and suffering to thousands of minority stockholders.

OUR COMMERCIAL INVASION.

The general awakening throughout Great Britain to the disastrous possibilities of American competition, to which Consul Halstead calls the attention of this government, is not likely to be diminished by the official report of our domestic exports for the past year. For the year of 1898 these reached the incomprehensible sum of \$1,233,564,828, which tells its own story. This increase does not so much measure demands created by increased population in those countries that have been our customers as it does new markets gained in the territories of our strongest competitors.

The process has been a commercial invasion. Our manufacturers and agricultural products have entered the countries of Europe and found profitable markets in competition with their producers, turning the balance of trade in our favor and producing general contentment, which is voiced not only by the discussion to which Consul Halstead refers, but also by the frantic efforts that Germany is making to check the inflow of our goods by discriminative legislation.

Only a few years ago the idea that we could furnish England with structural steel locomotives and agricultural implements cheaper than she could produce them would have been received with the same incredulity that Germany viewed the possibility of our crowding it out of its own markets with our wooden goods, bicycles and cutlery. Yet we are doing both today, and while these countries are trying to persuade themselves that the invasion is only temporary every indication points to the fact that it is not only permanent, but is destined to increase in volume with each year. The reason is not far to seek.

The conservatism of these countries has made them slow to adopt new methods and their raw materials are not growing cheaper, while in labor-saving machinery the United States

tends the world and improved methods in mining and agriculture and new discoveries each year enable the producer to furnish them at a good profit and yet cheaper to the manufacturer. In other words, the natural resources of these countries are gradually being exhausted, while ours are inexhaustible. This gives us an advantage in trade competition that will grow harder each year for them to offset.

The logical sequence of this industrial condition will be a still greater trade invasion than that effected in Europe. If the two greatest commercial countries have been unable to hold the markets of their own territories proper intact, it would seem well nigh hopeless for them to stay our advance in other countries heretofore supplied almost exclusively by their manufactures. They have no advantages in the Orient that our enterprise cannot overcome, while in South America all of the advantages are in our favor. Statistics demonstrate the fact that during the last year our trade increased with China, Japan and South America in a ratio that indicates the beginning of the same commercial invasion of those countries that we have made an accomplished fact in Europe, and there would seem every indication of the fact that the next few years will find the United States occupying the position held so long by England as the trade center of the world.

CONTRASTING COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS.

The foreign commerce of the United States last year showed an unprecedented surplus of exports over imports. The foreign commerce of the United Kingdom presented a striking contrast to this, the exports having materially declined, while the imports were largely increased. The extraordinary progress of the foreign trade of this country is causing some anxiety in England. It is stated that some of the more prominent financiers and in fact some of the statesmen of England who concern themselves with economic subjects, are taking a very deep interest in this new condition in the United States. They confess that if it continues a serious problem will be presented to the British nation. They are not only alarmed that the United States is buying less of the products of Great Britain and especially of her colonies, but on the other hand this country is selling millions more to Great Britain and her colonies than it has ever done and so far as some of the colonies are concerned—Australia and South Africa, for instance—is taking away England's own market so long established in those countries.

In 1898 the exports of merchandise produced in the United Kingdom fell below the imports by the large sum of \$1,152,000,000. This was unprecedented in the history of British trade and it has raised the question whether the British nation is not to some extent living on its capital. Although trade in the United Kingdom is good and the country seems to be more than ordinarily prosperous, many Englishmen are apprehensive that the appearances may be deceptive. Such men as Sir Courtney Boyle, president of the British Board of Trade, and the colonial secretary, Mr. Chamberlain, take a somewhat pessimistic view of the situation. There are others, however, who do not regard the conditions so seriously, among them Sir Robert Giffen, the eminent statistician. That authority, in an address before the Royal Statistical society, while unable to strike a favorable balance, explained that there are certain unknown quantities which if they could be accurately ascertained would give a different aspect to the situation.

A great many items, it was pointed out, enter into British exports which are not included in the government statistics, one of these, the value of vessels built in Great Britain for foreigners, amounting lately to \$7,000,000 or more a year. Mr. Giffen and others present arguments to prove that Great Britain can stand a surplus of imports amounting to even a thousand million dollars a year without touching the capital of the nation or causing it to live beyond its legitimate income.

There is no doubt that the wealth of the British nation is steadily increasing. Its vast investments of capital in all parts of the world bring returns which constantly add to the national wealth and undoubtedly the addition from this source during the last few years has been very large. But it appears to be no less certain that British supremacy in the world's commerce is passing away and that the time is not very far distant when the United States will have attained primacy in the trade of the world and as a necessary consequence financial pre-eminence also.

ADVISES PUSHING THINGS IN CUBA.

Mr. Robert P. Porter, whose successful mission to Gomez has been cordially commended by the president, and who has observed pretty thoroughly the conditions in Cuba, is of the opinion that the American authorities generally are not pushing things as vigorously as they should. He is reported to have said that there is "too much disposition to discuss minor details, too much hesitancy in bringing matters to a head," and he urges more energetic action on the ground that if it is not taken the summer will find too many American soldiers there to be stricken down by disease.

Mr. Porter of course views the matter from the standpoint of a practical man of affairs. He would apply to the situation strictly business principles and methods, whereas the military men who are administering affairs are by force of education conservative, moving cautiously and perhaps observing more or less of the "red tape" methods with which they are familiar. It is a question whether this is not the better way under the circumstances in Cuba, if it be not carried to an extreme. The primary purpose of the military government is the pacification of the island and the establishment of order and it is perhaps important to the accomplishment of this that the people shall be impressed with the value of systematic progress, in which proper attention to minor details is essential. The people of Cuba were badly instructed under their Spanish rulers. Spanish administration was

neither orderly nor honest. The American military authorities are teaching them how much better things can be done and while progress in some directions may seem a little slow to a practical man who believes in push, there can be no doubt that results will be satisfactory.

There will be general concurrence, however, in the view of Mr. Porter that there should be an unnecessary delay in effecting such arrangements as will enable the government to withdraw most of the troops from Cuba before the sickly season arrives. He says that the bulk of them should be taken out of the island by April and he urges that the local policing of the island should be done by the Cubans themselves, only a couple of regiments of American soldiers being kept in each province to support the native police. This is in line with the recommendation of General Greene and it is to be hoped that Mr. Porter will be able to so impress the suggestion upon the Washington authorities that they will take prompt steps to carry it out, since there appears to be no doubt as to its practicability. The duty of saving as many as possible of our soldiers from Cuban disease is imperative.

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION.

If there were any probability of currency legislation at this session of congress it might be hoped that the bill reported from the banking and currency committee in regard to national bank circulation would receive consideration. This measure simply proposes to allow national banks to increase their circulation up to the par value of the bonds deposited with the United States treasury as security for circulation. It provides for what some of the ablest financiers in the country have advocated and if passed would make an addition to the circulation that would be quite as much benefit to the public as to the banks.

Such legislation has been proposed from time to time for years, but has always encountered senseless opposition. It is not pretended, of course, that the security would not be ample, or that there is any danger of the depreciation of the government bonds below par, but the possibility that the banks might derive some benefit in loaning the additional notes. The advantage to the borrowers in being able to secure loans in times of money stringency is ignored.

The report of the house judiciary committee will finally settle the question whether a member of congress can hold his seat in that body and at the same time a commission in the army. The committee is said to be unanimously of the opinion that he cannot and the decision is not only in accord with the law, but is also consonant to the principles of common sense and justice. One office is quite enough for any man to hold, even where the duties of one do not conflict with those of the other. But in this case they are so manifestly contradictory and conflicting that it would be quite impossible for any man to hold and discharge the duties of both. Many persons will dislike to see General Wheeler deprived of his seat in congress, and no one will regret it more than his colleagues, but the question is not one of sentiment.

People who cannot explain how we are going to get our share of commerce in China and Japan without owning the Philippines might amuse themselves with figuring out how we last year sold to England more goods than were imported into China by all nations. According to their arguments, to have accomplished this we should have owned Ireland or at least the Isle of Man. The absurdity of such an argument is only equalled by the fallacy that the trade of the Philippines has, like Colonel Sellers' republic, billions in it. The total imports of the whole archipelago have never exceeded \$10,000,000, of which we furnished less than \$200,000. If by occupying the islands we could corner the total imports the amount would not pay the pensions that will arise among the soldiers stationed there.

Abdul Hamid has discovered another plot. In fact, it is a dull day when he does not discover one. This time he has unearthed a well concocted plan set on foot by some Albanians and having for its immediate object the sending of Abdul to the bosom of the prophet. Of course, irrespective of their guilt the Albanians' final reckoning will be with the fish at the bottom of the Bosphorus. But in the meantime the sultan will keep his hunt for suspects and when business grows dull in that line it is always in his power to vary the monotony by ordering an Armenian massacre.

The effort being made to enlist the Great Northern road in the projected line across the Sioux reservation to the Black Hills will bear watching by Omaha business interests. Already a large portion of the trade of South Dakota, which of right should come to Omaha, is diverted elsewhere through lack of adequate railroad communication. If this new road is built it will give other cities access to the Black Hills market in which Omaha has heretofore held an advantage. Self-protection demands the construction of a direct line to central South Dakota.

If the recent restrictions imposed on alien miners by the Canadian government will keep several thousand away from Alaska during the coming season, as has been alleged, they will not prove an unmitigated evil. From the recent discoveries in Colorado and Arizona it is evident that we have just as rich mines in territory not beyond the pale of civilization as can be found in the Klondike, and in the long run it would prove more remunerative to our miners to devote their energies to discovering and developing these mines than it would to take chances around the Arctic circle.

The plausible excuses which are offered for every increase in public expenditure are a source of never ending wonder. Although without exception the officials who propose them prove conclusively that the added expenditure is

in the interest of economy, but at the end of the year it seldom fails that the money is all gone and the results are no more satisfactory than in the preceding period. Public officials are always overworked and yet it is a generally recognized fact that people looking for a soft berth always prefer public office to private employment.

Mayor Quincy, who has been giving Boston free lectures, baths, a newspaper and a great many other free things, now finds it necessary in order to continue the free show to cut 7 per cent off the wages of 5,000 city employes already not overcompensated for the services they render. If it has not occurred to Boston's mayor that the man who works for a salary has a slightly better right to it than the fellow who wants it spent in a free performance for his benefit a little study of the question might benefit him and incidentally the city's finances.

Great Britain is now building for its own use 119 war vessels. Of these sixteen are armored battleships and thirty-six are cruisers. They exceed by two the protected vessels of the Russian navy and just treble our armored war ships. They are to be completed by 1903. In the meantime Lord Goschen of the British admiralty is urging the necessity of further appropriations to increase the strength of the navy. From all of which it would appear that the day of disarmament is still distant.

Fact and fancy are often at variance. Young Mr. Leiter, recently announced that trusts never advanced the price of products but uniformly reduced them so low as to shut out competition. The Kentucky distillery combine, although only a few days old, has already showed the price of its product up from \$10 to \$15 per barrel.

The farewell speech of Governor Bob Taylor to the Tennessee legislature denounced political ambition as a snare and a delusion and is altogether as doleful as the last expiring notes of Gabriel's trump. One unacquainted with the facts would imagine the retirement voluntary.

Too Cheap to Sell.

Boston Transcript.

Sugar is so cheap now that it pays the grocers to take the suit out of it.

A Legal Problem.

Philadelphia Times.

Talking of lawyers, would wearing gowns teach any the more forcibly the necessity of seeing that their skirts were clean?

As Swift as They Make 'Em.

St. Louis Republic.

The way in which Mr. Agonello is availing himself of the freedom of speech facilities of this country shows that, even if not born to rule, he is swift to catch on.

A Possible Calamity.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Germany is not afraid of American competition in the sugar business. She is only afraid that America will produce so much sugar of her own that she will no longer care to buy the German article, and thus Germany will be forced to eat her own sugar—which she evidently regards as a calamity.

The South American Market.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is rather an extraordinary thing that with the exception of a few cheap prints no American cotton fabric can be found in the stores of Venezuela. The same condition which prevails in Venezuela prevails also in the greater part of South America. There is no doubt whatever that the South American market belongs to the United States by nature. There are lying south of the 12,000,000 people who by the very nature of the climate are large consumers of cotton goods, and yet nearly everything in the manufactured line comes to them from Germany, England and France.

Do Onths Make Perjurers?

Lexley's Weekly.

Do oaths make perjurers? Is the question raised before the State bar association of New York by Judge Robert Earle, of the court of appeals in an address recently delivered before that body on "Too Many Oaths and Their Consequences." Judge Earle says that perjury is rapidly increasing and that the crime is committed in at least half of all litigated cases, by reason of the weakening in the belief in future punishment and the apparent certainty of freedom from present punishment. The learned judge says unless perjury is checked, the administration of justice will be seriously imperiled. To this end he would have fewer oaths, so as to make them all more impressive. He would do away with all improper oaths for the violation of which punishment is provided, and retain the oath in only two cases, namely, for witnesses at a trial and for persons whose right to vote is challenged. This is an interesting subject and opens a fertile field for discussion.

THE AGE OF EASE.

Philadelphia Times.

How few of the many who move in the great bustling everyday world stop to consider the ease-providing facilities that are at their command on every hand. Turn where you will human effort through human ingenuity has been reduced to a minimum. The traveler can loiter at his ease in luxuriously-outfitted cars or steamship salons, with the facilities of a great hotel responsive to the touch of an electric button. There are no more days of weary plodding over the plains or the briny deep in pack trains or uncertain and slow-going vessels. With money a trip around the world can be far more delightfully accomplished than the move from New York to Chicago twenty years ago.

We do not have to climb the stairs, a lift awaits us; we have no occasion to journey either square or miles to have a business talk, the telephone eliminates distance. And as in the business world so also in the social circle. Marketing, shopping, the sending of invitations or the retelling of gossip can all be accomplished with the magic ease that was part of the phenomena of Aladdin's wonderful lamp.

The great stores cater in every way to the innate desire to shirk exertion that exists in human nature until the fair shopper considers it almost a personal grievance if she misses any one of the hundred pleasing wares that were always known to the women who did their buying in another generation.

We are so used to all this pandering that we fail to appreciate it, but a moment's thought or a single day of deprivation and we would soon come to regard ourselves as peculiarly blessed by being in an age that has had brought to bear upon it all that science and thought can do to make it one of luxury and comfort. To what greater lengths ingenuity may go in this respect still remains to be seen, but if the next century sees as great advancement over this one as this one has over its predecessor mankind will be so far accommodated that even the mastication of food will be accomplished by proxy.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

The praying heart makes the willing hand. Tallebrothers furnish the fuel for the fire of strife. It is the black life that makes death look dark. Faith in God does not mean credulity toward men. Light thoughts are often heavy enough to drag men down. The flower of hellish blooms in a swamp as long as the sun kisses it. Filling the church is a more common aim than filling the congregation. Sermons, of themselves, will no more save men than pitchers will quench thirst. God has to take some people out of the world to set their money in circulation. The money that Christians are Christians simply because they want to go to heaven. The snows of winter are welcome when they come down from the mountains in August. When you talk about the check book of faith, you must remember that God's bank is for deposit, also.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

It may be remarked at this stage of the game that there are no curves of spring on the backside of winter. If the laundry trade would only promise to create less fluting and lace on the cuffs it disinfects it would be greeted as a genuine benefactor. A Chicago lawyer recovered only 8 cents from a street railway which he sued for damages. This comes perilously near the two-cent class of lawyers. The leader of a gang of white caps undertook to chastise the husband of a Kentucky woman. Where's the leader now? Dead. The Kentucky woman did it with her little gun. Boston alderman blew in \$20,000 of the city's money in the last year. Now the generous soul threatens to economize by reducing other salaries than their own. Last year's profits of John Wanamaker's Philadelphia and New York stores are said to have been \$1,000,000. He attributes his success to the generous use of newspaper advertising.

Patti sets an example which other wives are at liberty to follow. She has given her husband a salary of \$15,000 a year. The duties and responsibilities of husbands are great enough to rank with the salaries of professions. Senator-elect Depew having remarked that Ambassador Choate is a most charming orator, the ambassador retaliates by saying the senator is one of the few prominent speakers in America who "never shrinks from the duty of talking."

The New York Tribune, in one column, notes the incident of hammer and nail. The New York Tribune, in one column, notes the incident of hammer and nail. The New York Tribune, in one column, notes the incident of hammer and nail.

The director general of the American display at the Paris exposition avers that we will have no show at all unless the Battery about one and a half millions from the national treasury. If the director would hold his breath until he gets the increase he will escape a peck of trouble. Hon. Dick Croker says that when he proposes his amendment to the Senate on the tariff to hand people from Harlem to the Battery for 3 cents apiece. If he lives up to that promise there will be much to say on the other side of the proposition, sometimes advanced that the honorable gentleman is an unmitigated evil.

It is said the new Belgian postage stamps are adorned with a picture of ex-Financier Chimay, with her coat of arms. This leaves some doubt as to what appears on the stamp besides Mrs. Rigo's likeness, but if it is the symbol of the house of Rigo it is probably a monkey rampant on a patch of peanuts, quartered with a hand organ.

A Memphis paper dispenses of a foul slander on the character of a member of the Tennessee legislature in these warm words: "The report that Senator Reeves was roped into giving a banquet at the Hotel Gayoso a few nights since and lost his socks to one of the society leaders of Nashville is a foul and malignant slander. Senator Reeves doesn't wear socks."

Muras Kahn, the brother of Abdul Homis, who was expelled by the sultan in Berlin, is sick and the sultan, who imagines there is a political bug under the chip, is showing a true brotherly interest in his afflictions by locking him up in the Yildiz Kiosk and doubling the guards over him. Whatever the faults of Abdul may be, he is not open to a charge of nepotism.

Lady Jeune, who seems to be to the ultra-fashionable set of London what Ward McAllister was to the "four hundred," has expressed her vigorous disapproval of the New York habit of feasting in opera boxes during the play. If Lady Jeune had ever lived in Gotham she would not mind a little thing like that, but would rather feel thankful that something more serious—a Seelye dinner for instance—were not pulled off on such occasions.

THE FIGHTING PAYMASTER.

Deserved Tribute to the Army Record of General G. V. H. Stanton.

Boston Transcript.

By the retirement of Paymaster General Thaddeus H. Stanton, because of age the army loses one of its most picturesque and creditable figures. Who recognized and equipped him for the post in 1856 General Crook said: "His entire army life has been a period of unselfish, untiring, intelligent and oftentimes heroic performance of duty." It is difficult to conceive in the civilian world of a soldier who was so long and so steadily in the service of his country as was General Stanton. He was during his entire service connected with the pay department, but was called "the fighting paymaster" for he undertook all kinds of hardships and dangers in getting the money to the fighters. After the civil war he continued in the service and won additional honor by remarkable acts of bravery during the campaign against Geronimo on the frontier. On one occasion, in the 70s, during an Indian uprising in Nebraska, he volunteered to carry dispatches from one section of an army to another through the very heart of the Indian country and his ride on this occasion is declared to be one of the momentous rides of history. It was as useful and timely as it was brave, for it caused a junction of the two sections of the army without which one of the most serious crises in this country's history would have been averted. It was also, who secured the services of "Buffalo Bill" and the two men have continued to be warm friends. There was nothing of the mariner in General Stanton. Homely, rugged, but as sturdy as the oak, he was a man of letters and a student of history. He was a man of letters and a student of history. He was a man of letters and a student of history.

He was during his entire service connected with the pay department, but was called "the fighting paymaster" for he undertook all kinds of hardships and dangers in getting the money to the fighters. After the civil war he continued in the service and won additional honor by remarkable acts of bravery during the campaign against Geronimo on the frontier. On one occasion, in the 70s, during an Indian uprising in Nebraska, he volunteered to carry dispatches from one section of an army to another through the very heart of the Indian country and his ride on this occasion is declared to be one of the momentous rides of history. It was as useful and timely as it was brave, for it caused a junction of the two sections of the army without which one of the most serious crises in this country's history would have been averted. It was also, who secured the services of "Buffalo Bill" and the two men have continued to be warm friends. There was nothing of the mariner in General Stanton. Homely, rugged, but as sturdy as the oak, he was a man of letters and a student of history. He was a man of letters and a student of history. He was a man of letters and a student of history.

He was during his entire service connected with the pay department, but was called "the fighting paymaster" for he undertook all kinds of hardships and dangers in getting the money to the fighters. After the civil war he continued in the service and won additional honor by remarkable acts of bravery during the campaign against Geronimo on the frontier. On one occasion, in the 70s, during an Indian uprising in Nebraska, he volunteered to carry dispatches from one section of an army to another through the very heart of the Indian country and his ride on this occasion is declared to be one of the momentous rides of history. It was as useful and timely as it was brave, for it caused a junction of the two sections of the army without which one of the most serious crises in this country's history would have been averted. It was also, who secured the services of "Buffalo Bill" and the two men have continued to be warm friends. There was nothing of the mariner in General Stanton. Homely, rugged, but as sturdy as the oak, he was a man of letters and a student of history. He was a man of letters and a student of history. He was a man of letters and a student of history.

He was during his entire service connected with the pay department, but was called "the fighting paymaster" for he undertook all kinds of hardships and dangers in getting the money to the fighters. After the civil war he continued in the service and won additional honor by remarkable acts of bravery during the campaign against Geronimo on the frontier. On one occasion, in the 70s, during an Indian uprising in Nebraska, he volunteered to carry dispatches from one section of an army to another through the very heart of the Indian country and his ride on this occasion is declared to be one of the momentous rides of history. It was as useful and timely as it was brave, for it caused a junction of the two sections of the army without which one of the most serious crises in this country's history would have been averted. It was also, who secured the services of "Buffalo Bill" and the two men have continued to be warm friends. There was nothing of the mariner in General Stanton. Homely, rugged, but as sturdy as the oak, he was a man of letters and a student of history. He was a man of letters and a student of history. He was a man of letters and a student of history.

He was during his entire service connected with the pay department, but was called "the fighting paymaster" for he undertook all kinds of hardships and dangers in getting the money to the fighters. After the civil war he continued in the service and won additional honor by remarkable acts of bravery during the campaign against Geronimo on the frontier. On one occasion, in the 70s, during an Indian uprising in Nebraska, he volunteered to carry dispatches from one section of an army to another through the very heart of the Indian country and his ride on this occasion is declared to be one of the momentous rides of history. It was as useful and timely as it was brave, for it caused a junction of the two sections of the army without which one of the most serious crises in this country's history would have been averted. It was also, who secured the services of "Buffalo Bill" and the two men have continued to be warm friends. There was nothing of the mariner in General Stanton. Homely, rugged, but as sturdy as the oak, he was a man of letters and a student of history. He was a man of letters and a student of history. He was a man of letters and a student of history.

He was during his entire service connected with the pay department, but was called "the fighting paymaster" for he undertook all kinds of hardships and dangers in getting the money to the fighters. After the civil war he continued in the service and won additional honor by remarkable acts of bravery during the campaign against Geronimo on the frontier. On one occasion, in the 70s, during an Indian uprising in Nebraska, he volunteered to carry dispatches from one section of an army to another through the very heart of the Indian country and his ride on this occasion is declared to be one of the momentous rides of history. It was as useful and timely as it was brave, for it caused a junction of the two sections of the army without which one of the most serious crises in this country's history would have been averted. It was also, who secured the services of "Buffalo Bill" and the two men have continued to be warm friends. There was nothing of the mariner in General Stanton. Homely, rugged, but as sturdy as the oak, he was a man of letters and a student of history. He was a man of letters and a student of history. He was a man of letters and a student of history.

He was during his entire service connected with the pay department, but was called "the fighting paymaster" for he undertook all kinds of hardships and dangers in getting the money to the fighters. After the civil war he continued in the service and won additional honor by remarkable acts of bravery during the campaign against Geronimo on the frontier. On one occasion, in the 70s, during an Indian uprising in Nebraska, he volunteered to carry dispatches from one section of an army to another through the very heart of the Indian country and his ride on this occasion is declared to be one of the momentous rides of history. It was as useful and timely as it was brave, for it caused a junction of the two sections of the army without which one of the most serious crises in this country's history would have been averted. It was also, who secured the services of "Buffalo Bill" and the two men have continued to be warm friends. There was nothing of the mariner in General Stanton. Homely, rugged, but as sturdy as the oak, he was a man of letters and a student of history. He was a man of letters and a student of history. He was a man of letters and a student of history.

He was during his entire service connected with the pay department, but was called "the fighting paymaster" for he undertook all kinds of hardships and dangers in getting the money to the fighters. After the civil war he continued in the service and won additional honor by remarkable acts of bravery during the campaign against Geronimo on the frontier. On one occasion, in the 70s, during an Indian uprising in Nebraska, he volunteered to carry dispatches from one section of an army to another through the very heart of the Indian country and his ride on this occasion is declared to be one of the momentous rides of history. It was as useful and timely as it was brave, for it caused a junction of the two sections of the army without which one of the most serious crises in this country's history would have been averted. It was also, who secured the services of "Buffalo Bill" and the two men have continued to be warm friends. There was nothing of the mariner in General Stanton. Homely, rugged, but as sturdy as the oak, he was a man of letters and a student of history. He was a man of letters and a student of history. He was a man of letters and a student of history.

He was during his entire service connected with the pay department, but was called "the fighting paymaster" for he undertook all kinds of hardships and dangers in getting the money to the fighters. After the civil war he continued in the