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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$5.00; Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$6.00.

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

STATE OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of this Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of April, was as follows:

Table with columns for circulation numbers (1-15) and total circulation figures (746,802).

Net total sales, \$37,249. Net daily average, \$123.23.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of May, 1899. H. J. PLUMB, Notary Public.

In these days of tornadoes the path between the house and the storm cellar is kept pretty warm.

There is more gold to be mined in the corn and wheat fields of Nebraska than in the gold fields of the Klondike.

When the World-Herald is rasped in its most tender part it exhibits its natural instinct by Jew-baiting cartoons.

Nebraska crops will from now on grow under the very eyes of people who are anxiously waiting for an abundant harvest.

Jew-baiting cartoons may gratify the malice of mediocrity, but cannot destroy public confidence in men of approved integrity.

The Board of Health is to be commended for its effort to protect the community, and especially the children, from the traffic in impure milk.

Admiral Schley must realize that Omaha has interested in his behalf with the weather clerk to make his second visit more agreeable than the first.

Railroad construction work in this section is said to have taken every able-bodied laborer away from Omaha, so great is the demand.

In enumerating American exhibitions of the near future the Chicago Times-Herald has doubtless unwittingly omitted the Philadelphia exposition of 1899, which opens only a few weeks after the Greater America Exposition.

Governor Poynter is suffering from indigestion and has gone home to recuperate. There are many of his followers whose digestive organs are capable of assimilating a vastly larger quantity of pie than has yet been served out to them.

While the fusionists are debating the availability of certain statements for the nomination to a seat on the supreme bench, an all-wise Providence is sending unexampled prosperity which is breeding republican votes in a fashion most prolific.

The United States authorities do not fall in with the Canadian suggestion that possession be given them pending a settlement of the disputed territory in Alaska. Possession is generally conceded to be nine points in the law and in this instance there are no more points.

The attorney general of Missouri has brought suit under the anti-trust law against druggists who are members of the Apothecaries' association. No matter what else happens the attorney general is determined the people of Missouri shall not be bound up by any combination on pills.

A good many people cannot understand why men scramble for places on the Board of Education which are purely honorary and without emolument. But the periodic controversies inside of the board throw a side light upon the inspiring motive and the possible opportunities for business expansion.

News from the United States is evidently slow in reaching the Orient. Admiral Dewey, in an interview, expressed the opinion that Hobson was an overly modest young man. Evidently the story of the kissing performance of the hero of the Merrimack has not reached that far-off land.

A higher degree of solemnity characterized the celebrations of Memorial day throughout the west than was ever manifested before. Too often the day hitherto was devoted to athletic sports and anything but the spirit of commemoration of deeds of fallen heroes was exemplified. There is a time for all things, and it is pleasing to note this revision of the popular conception of the sentiments attending the day.

THE PHILIPPINE ARMY.

Soon after going to the Philippines General Lawton expressed the opinion that an army of 100,000 would be needed to put down the insurrection and properly garrison the country. He said that with 15,000 soldiers he could march from one end to the other of Luzon, but that it would be necessary to leave troops all along the route to hold the territory from which the insurgents were driven and protect the inhabitants. General Otis, on the other hand, has uniformly stated that he has a sufficient force to subdue the insurgents and he still adheres to this view.

According to Washington advices the latest opinion of Otis is that an army of 30,000 will be adequate and he asks only that his force be maintained at that figure.

His present force is stated to be somewhat larger than that and yet it is not sufficient to garrison all of the country our troops have taken, a portion of which is being reconquered by the insurgents, who are reported to be murdering and plundering the natives who showed friendliness to the Americans. This is a situation which appears to vindicate the judgment of General Lawton. Perhaps there is not required so large a force as he named, but it seems plain that the army now in the Philippines is not adequate, notwithstanding the fact that the Washington authorities are said to have information which disposes them to concur in the judgment of Otis. The importance of holding all the territory taken from the enemy—all, at least, that has strategic value—all, manifest and this we are not doing. Until we can do so efforts to establish peace and order in the Philippines will not be wholly effective.

It is understood to be the policy to push the campaign with all possible vigor. The rainy season is on, increasing the difficulties and enabling the insurgents to recuperate. The American troops have had a severe experience in pursuing the enemy and there is reason to apprehend that the effective fighting force will be materially reduced under the unfavorable climatic conditions now prevailing. The promise of peace negotiations seems to have vanished. Every military consideration appears to warrant the conclusion that the army in the Philippines should be considerably increased.

CONSIDERING ARBITRATION.

The branch of the peace conference to which was referred the subject of arbitration and mediation is giving it earnest consideration and there appears to be promise of a practical result. The Russian proposals are elaborate and comprehensive and probably go further than most of the other powers will be disposed to go, a fact strongly indicative of the desire of the Russian government to bind the nations to a policy in the interest of peace. It is said that even the American delegates are not prepared to accept in full the Russian proposals, so that it is safe to say some modified plan, if any, will be agreed upon. It is reported that the Americans will present a distinct proposition regarding mediation, which according to the correspondent of a London paper is original, ingenious and practical.

The prominence given to this subject is something of a concession to the United States, since it was well understood that the American delegates were more interested in this than in any other question that would be considered by the conference, and it is highly probable that the views of our representatives at The Hague will have more influence in connection with this subject than those of any other country. The attitude of Russia is certainly most encouraging to the advocates of international arbitration and justifies hope of a practical result, though hardly on lines so broad as the Russian proposals.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

It is stated that President McKinley regards with no little concern the situation in Cuba. It was expected that some of the Cuban soldiers would decline the money offered by this government on the condition that they give up their arms, but the very general refusal shows that the obstructive element exerts an influence which is felt to be a serious menace to the work of pacification and to counteract which may require of the American authorities a firmer and more decisive policy than has thus far been pursued. No outbreak against the authority of the United States is apprehended, though there have been threats of it, but it is realized at Washington that the situation calls for the most careful consideration and sagacious treatment in order to prevent its becoming more complicated and dangerous.

What to do is the perplexing question. The policy of the United States has been wholly conciliatory. The American authorities have kept constantly in view the pledge of this government to establish peace and order in Cuba, assist in forming an independent government and then leave the island to its people. Every declaration and every action has been in accord with this promise. A portion of the people have shown an appreciation of our attitude. In Santiago and one or two other provinces there appears to be general popular satisfaction with the new conditions. There is, indeed, no serious trouble anywhere, according to the latest authentic advices, outside of Havana province. But it is in that province it is most essential to secure acquiescence in the American policy and the question is whether a different course should be adopted there from that so far observed. This has been advised by conservative newspaper correspondents and by Americans having business interests in Cuba. They have declared that a firmer and less flexible exercise of American authority is necessary, that the malcontents and mischief-makers should be more sternly dealt with.

This may be sound advice. It is possible that sooner or later it will have to be adopted. But our government should exhaust every means of conciliation, every proper expedient

for winning the confidence and respect of the Cuban people, before having recourse to repressive measures. It is rather discouraging that Cuban soldiers decline to receive the money magnanimously tendered them and which they sorely need. It is somewhat irritating to have the work of pacification obstructed and retarded by politicians and "generals" whose aims, there is reason to think, are wholly selfish. We had a right to expect that a people for whom we have done so much would be grateful and have confidence in us. But this nation can afford to be as magnanimous in the exercise of patience as it has been generous in other respects toward the Cuban people, remembering their defects of temperament and the hard conditions of the past which fostered in them the spirit of discontent and distrust. Having assumed the task of educating these people in the principles of self-government we must meet the difficulties presented with all possible patience, yet with a firm insistence upon whatever policies shall be deemed necessary to the attainment of the end in view. This appears to be the position of the administration and we have no doubt it is approved by a large majority of the American people.

THE DEADLY PARALLEL.

"You may fatally parallel the people of the time, and part of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all the people all the time." This applies to men engaged in the newspaper publishing business as it does to men engaged in any other business. For a long time the World-Herald has been trying to fool all the people by impudent brag and bluster concerning its phenomenal growth. Part of the people have doubtless been fooled, but the confidence game cannot be played much longer. The cold facts embodied in a few figures of comparative circulation have knocked the pluming from under the impostor. This desperate effort at dinsthrowing to confuse the minds of advertisers by meaningless figures can have no effect upon intelligent business men. In order to understand the deadly parallel, there may be no confusion or misunderstanding concerning the deadly parallel. The Bee will take its patrons into full confidence by publishing the names of subscribers, with their respective addresses, Friday morning, and afford full opportunity for all concerned to verify the lists. In the meantime we present the revised exhibit of relative circulations showing morning and evening carrier delivery for eight routes, the eighth covering the territory between Farnam and Dodge streets, Seventeenth to Twenty-fifth, in which the chief proprietor of the World-Herald has his residence:

Table with columns for Bee, Bee, W-H, W-H circulation figures.

Total Bee, 1,341 Total W-H, 626

PREDICMENT OF THE PARIS.

The Paris was driven on the rocks of the Manacles with the full force of her engines and within an hour of high tide. Divers report that her bottom is pierced and several compartments are full of water. The state of things is not surprising, considering the effort of half a dozen tugs, assisted by her own steam, failed to get her off. She is probably hung up on one or more points of rock in such a manner that trying to haul her off by means of a cable, or by towing a small wall, will mean more to the Pacific coast than to any other section of the country.

DEMOCRACY ON A ROCKY ROAD.

With respect to the political outlook for 1900, and the relation of the democratic party thereto, it is to be observed in a general way that Jordan is a hard road to travel and that the gearing and apparatus of the democratic party are not in the best get-up for the journey. Better than the relation of the democratic party heads to get at St. Louis might lead to the scene aghast. It does, indeed, recall the description given by the Irish sailor who, caught stranded on land, hired himself for a plowman and was put in charge of a spike and bar on the line of the cable. With a little mule the cable named "Jinny" the lead, Pat had never plowed before, and to crown his ill-fortune, he stirred up a nest of yaller jackets; then he broke for the house. "Arrah, master," said he, "come right out into the field. Sure, the divil's in the bar, and the bar's on the cable, and it's a damned sight easier to plow than to be a plowman!"

OLD PRINCIPLES RIDICULED.

Ex-Senator Gray Gives the Immortal Declaration a Parting Kick. We extend our respectful sympathies to the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution, and of the American Revolution, and to the Colonial Dames and to the various other societies which have of late years labored to inculcate in the youth of this country a reverence and respect for the founders of the republic and their prowess in the forum and on the battlefield. It is to them that we owe, among other things, the preservation and marking of some of our Revolutionary battle grounds. The fact that a few of these societies have already adopted our present minister to Germany, Andrew D. White, declare that the revolution itself was a grave mistake, in that it cut off English immigration to these states, and forbade a probably peaceful separation from the motherland. We have already read, from various quarters that the constitution of the United States can be construed so as to cover any of the unforeseen governmental contingencies into which our foreign policy has plunged us, and that its many shortcomings can be fixed in time. And now, on top of all this, comes the speech of George Gray, who declares the Declaration of Independence and the words of Thomas Jefferson. "A just government can be a phrase and a glittering generality," to be an ancestral societies referred to are wise, they will take time by the forelock and recognize that they have worshiped false gods and brazen idols.

THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA.

The island of Jamaica is truly in a serious plight. Reciprocal trade relations with the United States are the only thing which offers any relief to the industrial depression which is pauperizing the people. The needs of government are such that any sacrifice of revenue appears to be an impossibility, though the people have determined to make the effort. The United States is willing to trade if the islanders have anything to offer worth striving for.

THE OFFICIAL STATE WEATHER REPORT.

The official state weather report conveys the information that the soil of Nebraska generally is in fine condition for growing crops. Frequent, all-pervading, heavy rain storms, not to say cloudbursts, only emphasize the exemption of Nebraska from the arid zone and give promise of another abundant yield.

THE MISTERS OF THE CUBAN ARMY.

The outrageous padding of the muster rolls of the Cuban army is becoming more apparent as the work of distributing the money progresses. Had the Cuban officers been allowed

to distribute the money, as they had hoped to do, what a snap it would have been.

ONE OF THEM.

Philippine Times. Buying bonds is an airship in one way in which an investor may see his money go up.

PROTEST TWO MONTHS.

Gloucester-Democrat. If the democrats were not in doubt about reaffirming their they would not be so violent in protesting that they will never omit it under any conceivable circumstances.

WELL-FOUNDED SURMISE.

Baltimore American. The fulsome, which the foreign nations are fleeing, could lead one to believe that there are several princes anxious to court her favor.

PEPER'S MILE FOR HOME.

St. Louis Republic. Mr. Peper did not employ a parachute in his descent into the republican party. He got there by using that part of his anatomy usually utilized by the humble worm for purposes of locomotion.

FORGOTTEN GALETY.

Boston Transcript. Admiral Schley's ascent of Pike's Peak brings to mind a picture in the President campaign book of 1854 representing the general at the top of Pike's Peak. One of the democratic papers remarked at the time that that was as high as Fremont would ever get.

TWO CAN PLAY AT THE GAME.

San Francisco Chronicle. If Canada invites a tariff war with the United States she will have to take with it an era of hard times and a consequent loss of population. This country has a chief and best market. Without it she cannot do much more than make a living. It would not be long after the effects of a tariff war had been felt that Canada would concede almost any point for the sake of re-establishing her former commercial status.

AN IMPERIALISTIC POWER.

Springfield Republican. Here are more Filipinos who want to land at San Francisco—fifty of them, consigned to the United States, it was reported. The federal immigration commissioners have already refused to admit ten Filipinos on the ground that they are aliens and were coming to this country under contract to labor, and this will have to be the ruling apparently in case of the fifty. But if they are aliens, how can the natives in Luzon be rebels?

"NO GUN, NO MON."

Cuban Democrat. The Cuban insurgents are giving up their guns and accepting their money. There will be no difficulty on this score. A few malcontents are in Cuba, and their influence will be used against the Americans. Their influence, however, will not prevail against the spirit of the business element and the intelligent people in general, who want stable and progressive government. The only way in which such government can be had is in making the American connection permanent.

PREDICMENT OF THE PARIS.

Philadelphia Ledger. The Paris was driven on the rocks of the Manacles with the full force of her engines and within an hour of high tide. Divers report that her bottom is pierced and several compartments are full of water. The state of things is not surprising, considering the effort of half a dozen tugs, assisted by her own steam, failed to get her off. She is probably hung up on one or more points of rock in such a manner that trying to haul her off by means of a cable, or by towing a small wall, will mean more to the Pacific coast than to any other section of the country.

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ECHOES OF THE WAR.

The Laramie Boomerang publishes a letter from Charles Cahill, a member of the Wyoming battalion, dated San Felipe, P. I., April 26. The letter echoes the general feeling of the volunteers with respect to the Philippines—that is, a determination to get away from the country as quickly as the government provides the means. All the alleged charms of climate, fertility of soil, chances for making a fortune and other boomerangs of home imperialists have made no impression on the volunteers. They have been there nearly a year and like it so little that they cannot get back to "God's country" any too soon. If conditions were settled, the critics of private enterprise would stay here, but with the few dollars at their command they do not care to stay and run the risk of going broke, although the government will pass a man home any time within a year from the date of his discharge. But from the various commands there will be quite a number who will stay and "take up the white man's burden."

"WE ARE NOW IN THE RAINY SEASON."

The thunder and lightning are very severe and are said to fall to the water. It comes down so hard. To the man doing outdoor duty this weather is very disagreeable, for he is compelled to lie out in the fields with no shelter whatever. Everyone hopes for a speedy termination of the trouble, for if they are compelled to be out in these rains long it is bound to cause sickness. We are better able to stand it than the new arrivals, but even so we do not relish the idea of being out here during the entire rainy season.

WRITING ABOUT THE BATTLE OF THE BLOCK-HOUSES.

Writing about the battle of the block-houses near Manila a correspondent of Scribner's says: "A picket standing upon a stone wall, so that he might see both ways, was sent down in a heap, crying out, 'Boys, I've got it; but he was up again in a minute, hopping about on one leg, and shouted, 'I'll be d—d if I care; I'm not a rookie any more.' He had been shot through the ankle. The 'Hook' came to Manila after the fighting and they have always been joked and shut out of discussion among soldiers with some such slighting remark as, 'What can a rookie know?' There are no more rookies in Manila today.

FREEDOM OF MANILA DISCREDITS.

Freedom of Manila discredition reports circulated in this country alleging that the Filipino mutilated the bodies of American soldiers. Says Freedom: "Let us not try to distance the Spaniards as liars; let us tell the truth. If one native was killed and a shack burned, let us say so and stop. These yarns about our men being mutilated and their bodies used for firewood are generally false. It was reported that some soldiers who fell in the fight on the demand for the holding of the Philippines the story about hundreds of natives being killed at Santa Cruz is also a fairy tale."

THERE IS A LITTLE-KNOWN RECORD IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

There is a little-known record in the War Department, which reads: "Medal of Honor to Arthur MacArthur for coolness and conspicuous bravery in action in seizing the colors of his regiment at a critical moment and planting them on the captured works on the crest of Missionary Ridge, Tenn., November 25, 1862, while serving as first lieutenant and adjutant, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry."

A CITIZENS' COMMITTEE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

A citizens' committee of San Francisco is issuing calls for a subscription to a fund of \$100,000 for the erection of a Dewey monument by the people of California in Golden Gate park. The subscription for the first day amounted to \$25,000. California has certainly as much reason as any state in the union to feel satisfied with Dewey's achievements, for the holding of the Philippines will mean more to the Pacific coast than to any other section of the country.

CAPTAIN SIGHEE, WHEN FORCED TO MAKE A SPEECH AT A RECEPTION IN NEW YORK.

At a reception in New York last week, said the three things a sailor thinks he can do thoroughly well are, to stand on a horse, to remain on the ground and holding a horse, remaining on the ground and holding a horse. Speechmaking has not heretofore been among his fancied accomplishments, but if there is no flagging in the invitations of the public, the United States navy will soon, he said, have a fine collection of trained orators.

AT THE SURRENDER OF SANTIAGO.

At the surrender of Santiago an officer of the Rough Riders who had been sent forward on dangerous scouting was at once recalled. He indignantly sought an interview with General Wood. "Why am I recalled with mud from head to foot? Why am I deprived of this chance?" he cried. "What am I to do?" "Well," said Roosevelt, smiling, "the thing I'd advise you to do first is to wash your face."

TAXES ARE TO BE ASSESSED UPON CHICAGO BILLBOARDS.

General Wheeler's voice is still for war, and if he cannot fight in the Philippines he will go to congress. The question of the honor of Irving Hale, who has lately won his laurels in the Philippines, though brought up in Colorado, is of New England stock, and the great-grandson of Colonel John Hale, who at the age of 16 fought at Bunker Hill.

BRIGADIER GENERAL ASA B. CAREY, PAYMASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

Brigadier General Asa B. Carey, paymaster general of the army, has been granted leave of absence to July 12 next, when he goes upon the retired list. He has lately been military attache to the United States embassy in London, but has been connected with the pay department since 1878. He is a native of Michigan and a man of considerable wealth.

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE W. RAY OF NEW YORK REFUSES, DESPITE ALL THAT HAS BEEN SAID, TO BELIEVE THAT THOMAS B. REED IS GOING TO LEAVE POLITICS AND SETTLE IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Ray, who is intimate with the Maine statesman, says he has yet to find a man to whom Mr. Reed has confided his intention to get out of congress before his term expires. "You will note," says Mr. Ray, "that he has not yet resigned."

REV. JOHN JUTZ AND REV. ALEXANDER ASHBURGH, BOTH OF THE ST. MARKS CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Rev. John Jutz and Rev. Alexander Ashburgh, both of the St. Marks Catholic church, Boston, have been decorated by Emperor William of Germany for meritorious conduct during the Franco-Prussian war. The former nursed smallpox cases at Metz and nearby died, and the latter, born Baron de Ashburgh, did duty for typhus patients. Father Jutz did as much for American soldiers at the battle of Wounded Knee.

THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH, IN DISCONTINUING THE ISSUE OF A SUNDAY EDITION.

gives no reason for thus following so speedily the example of its rival, the Daily Mail. It must be inferred from the fact that the two notable failures that the citizens of London refuse to read anything else but their Bibles on Sunday. Perhaps something of the real reason is to be found in the declaration made by the Archbishop of Canterbury that the Monday afternoon editions of the London papers are printed on Saturday night.

IT IS UNFORTUNATE THAT THE FRENCH SHOULD START A DISCUSSION OF THE QUESTION "WAS HAMLET FAT OR LEAN?"

Just as the peace conference assembled. But great problems cannot be solved by suit the caprice of emperors and princes. The question of peace and humanized war is of little moment compared with the physique of Shakespeare's gloriously creation. The high dignitaries of nations could not do a greater service to mankind than to announce the immortal shade and take its measure. Mankind loves a ghost walk. Peace? There can be no peace until the Hamlet question is settled, and the equally important question of whether the Twentieth century begins in 1900 or 1901.

SURE SIGNS OF PROSPERITY.

Business Activity Demonstrated by Increased Treasury Receipts.

Chicago Times-Herald. If the treasury receipts may be regarded as a barometer of industrial conditions there can be no escape from the conclusion that we are entering a period of almost unprecedented business activity. For the first time in many years the monthly report of the condition of the government finances shows that the revenues from all sources exceed the ordinary expenditures limited to congress. The receipts from import duties are considerably in excess of the predictions made by the author of the present tariff law, while the proceeds of the war tax furnish incontrovertible evidence of an increasing volume of production and exchange in the country.

THE RECEIPTS FOR THE MONTH OF MAY WILL EXCEED \$1,000,000.

The disbursements for twenty-five days—which were unusually heavy—amount to \$38,238,000, it is said to say that the month's receipts will show an excess over expenditures of at least \$2,000,000.

THE EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY, HOWEVER, ARE NOT CONFINED TO THE RECEIPTS FROM IMPORT DUTIES AND INTERNAL REVENUE TAXES.

The revenues of the postoffice department, which furnish the most reliable barometer of trading activity, have gone beyond the highest record, while the receipts from the patent office indicate that the good times have stimulated the mechanical ingenuity of the country to an unprecedented extent.

THE REVENUE OF THE GOVERNMENT WERE NEVER SO LARGE BEFORE, AND IT MUST ALSO BE NOTED THAT THEY WERE NEVER SO EASILY AND WILLINGLY PAID.

TYPICAL TRUST CASE.

Margin of Profit Necessary to Pay Interest on Indebted Capital.

New York World. Thirteen manufacturers with a total capitalization of \$21,580,000 have organized themselves into a trust with a capital of \$5,000,000. Of this \$5,000,000 is to be in preferred stock at 7 per cent per year, and \$4,000,000 is to be in common stock paying whatever may be left after the preferred stock has paid its \$2,800,000 in annual dividends.

WHAT DO THESE PROMOTERS PROPOSE? THEY GO INTO THE MATTER FIRST, WHERE THE RATE OF INTEREST ON GOOD SECURITY IS LESS THAN 4 PER CENT, AND ASK THE PUBLIC—

First—To lend them \$4,000,000 at 7 per cent interest, or more than 3 per cent above the market rate when the security is colored, and when they offer as security property which even at their own valuation is worth only \$21,580,000.

SECOND—TO LEND THEM \$4,000,000 MORE ON SECURITY WHATSOEVER AND WITH NO INTEREST ON THE LOAN UNTIL AFTER THE FIRST \$4,000,000 SHALL HAVE EARNED 7 PER CENT.

The demand for the articles which these gentlemen make is limited and is not greater than the present facilities for making them can readily meet. True, prices can be put up, but surely not enough to give the huge margin of profit necessary to the success of this "trust."

THIS CASE IS NOT ISOLATED. IT IS TYPICAL OF WHAT IS GOING ON IN PRACTICALLY EVERY BRANCH OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES TODAY.

IS DEWEY AN OLD MAN?

How His Age Compares with that of Other Notables of the World.

Brooklyn Eagle. Admiral Dewey has lately been calling himself an old man, and so some of the papers which have been commenting on the proposition to give him a home in Washington have said that a man of his age should prefer to live away from the excitements of the national capital. The fact is that the admiral is not old. He has reached what the naval regulations call the retiring age and his chief objection to service as old in years is not his own but the general impression which he received in his youth that a man did not go on the retired list if he had passed the days of his usefulness and was incapacitated for active service.

ADmiral DEWEY WILL RECALL THE AGE OF MANY WELL-KNOWN AND ACTIVE MEN HE WILL CEASE CALLING HIMSELF OLD.

He is only a year older than John Hay, the secretary of state, who is commonly regarded as a young man. In the following list are given the names of James Bryce and John Morley, who are 60 years old, the same as Secretary Hay; Grover Cleveland, William Reid, Horace Porter, William Dean Howells, President Angell and Justice Brewer and Peckham are a year older, the same age as the admiral. Generals Merritt and Joseph Wheeler are 62, and so are Rear Admiral Sampson and Joseph Chamberlain. Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Bishop Potter, Andrew Carnegie, John G. Carlisle and General Sharpe are 64 years old, the same as President Eliot of Harvard is 64, and Chauncy M. Depew is 65. Ex-President Harrison, Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Harlan are a few months older than Senator Dewey.

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