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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of February, 1901, was as follows:

1	26,240	15	25,950
2	26,180	16	26,020
3	26,030	17	26,540
4	26,150	18	25,970
5	25,810	19	25,910
6	26,010	20	25,870
7	26,270	21	25,840
8	25,750	22	25,770
9	26,390	23	26,110
10	26,015	24	26,065
11	25,760	25	26,330
12	25,640	26	26,430
13	25,770	27	26,200
14	25,760	28	26,580

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GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 4th day of March, A. D., 1901.
(Seal.) M. B. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

The auditorium fair is getting the crowds it deserves.

Little encouragement for third nomination aspirations is afforded by the action of the eastern democrats in fostering Grover Cleveland's letter-writing propensities.

The report that there was a coolness between Bryan and Mayor Van Wyck of New York is denied. Bryan never mentioned the ice trust during his recent visit to the mayor.

Governor Dietrich's first veto has a most energetic ring to it. If he will watch all the appropriations as closely, that threatened overlap will not be nearly so large as promised.

The senate may decide to demand chemically pure baking powder, but the dealers will hardly be more eager to provide it than they are now. What's the matter with saleratus, anyhow?

The sifting committee is using a fairly small screen to start in with. It will require considerable agitation to get many of the pet measures through, but the state will probably be none the worse off for the sifting.

The jury was unable to decide the case of Carrie Nation, charged with being too free with her hatchet in Kansas joints. The jury may be in some doubt, but the owners of the places know they were smashed.

Electricity is, according to a Chicago authority, now being called upon to do the firebug's bidding. Insurance rate fixers are thus enabled to hang on to the good old percentage owing to this new addition to the "moral hazard" category.

Omaha base ball cranks sniff the warm spring breezes with much fond anticipation. Especially is this true since the decision to include Indianapolis and Louisville in the Western league circuit. We are promised the real article in the base ball line during the coming season.

Apparently that pass has been reached where Omaha men are essential to the proper administration of a great exposition. St. Louis is to follow in the wake of Buffalo, and both will profit by the services of men trained in the excellent school afforded by the Transmississippi and International.

Admiral Sampson explains that he is not responsible for the public getting possession of the Morgan letter. The public is certainly prepared to believe the statement. The next time the admiral writes a letter he should see to it that the watertight bulkheads are closed so tightly that a leak is impossible.

The proposition to attach Nebraska to the Iowa internal revenue collection district is refreshing. Omaha and South Omaha alone pay nearly as much of the government's annual collection of stamp tax as the whole Hawkeye state. Still there's no telling what may happen with Nebraska's interests at Washington unguarded.

Only one city in the United States showed a decrease in postal receipts during February and the others showed increases running from 5 to 30 per cent. The postoffice, the clearing houses, the great industries, everything points so unmistakably to business activity and prosperity that even the calamityite has ceased to deny it.

The authorities in the Philippines are rapidly uncovering the system by which the insurgents received supplies which enabled them to carry on the rebellion. The shutting off of these supplies, together with a vigorous prosecution of the campaign against the scattered bands and the punishment of the bandits who terrorize the people and violate all principles of war, is rapidly bringing about the collapse of the predatory warfare in the islands. The malcontents probably realize by this time that this country is not Spain and that when American soldiers start out to do anything they keep at it until it is done.

INSURRECTION COLLAPSING.

The surrender of insurgent bands in Luzon is going on at a rate which appears to fully justify the report from General MacArthur that the insurrection is collapsing. Several hundred insurgents have surrendered within the last few days, while the capture of arms by the American forces is of daily occurrence. The general situation, according to MacArthur, is very encouraging.

It is of course impossible to learn how many insurgents are still in the field, scattered as they are in small bands, but it is not probable that the number exceeds a few thousand and these are very likely in a more or less demoralized condition. This is a reasonable inference from the late surrenders and it will not be at all surprising if these shall be speedily followed by a general movement on the part of the insurgents to end hostilities. Finding that the men who have surrendered receive magnanimous treatment, instead of being harshly used, others will follow their example and accept American authority.

The Filipinos appear to have no leader. If Aguinaldo is still alive—and the late Consul Wildman believed he was dead—he seems to be nowhere in evidence. The insurgent bands carry on a guerrilla warfare, each on its own account. This can hardly continue much longer, so that the early collapse of the insurrection may be confidently expected. Meanwhile good progress is being made in the work of the civil commission, manifestly with a favorable influence upon the people.

DANGER TO EXPORT TRADE.

The manufacturers who are affected by the action of the Russian government in imposing increased duties upon certain American products are doubtless sincere in the fear they express that this may prove to be the beginning of a movement dangerous to our export trade. A writer in the Iron Age, the leading organ of the iron and steel trade, himself an exporter, takes this view. He expresses the opinion that "this Russian imbroglio is only the forerunner of more serious action by other European nations," and he urges that all who are interested in the export of American manufactures cannot too promptly nor too effectively organize to consider these matters and secure action which will at least ameliorate the situation by the adoption of a more friendly attitude by this country toward others in its tariff policy. He thinks congress should turn its most serious consideration to the revision of our tariff system and that "delay in doing this may cause all of industrial Europe to coalesce against our present invasion of its territory sooner and more effectively than our people now realize."

We referred a few days ago to an article in a current magazine in which the writer characterized as "the dream of a visionary" the idea of a European economical alliance to check our growing industrial power in the world. Such an alliance, he declared, even if it could be formed and maintained, would hurt Europe far more than it would hurt us and he supported this view with statistical facts showing the great excess of our exports to Europe over the imports. He also pointed out the fact that practically everything we sell to Europe is a necessity, whereas our purchases from Europe are largely luxuries. Anything in the nature of a European zollverein seems to us to be almost impossible, in spite of the fact that it has been urged by distinguished European statesmen and economists, for the reason that the peculiar interests of the several countries do not admit of such an alliance or combination. The apprehension on this score, therefore, must be regarded as groundless, but this does not do away with the fact that each European country may adopt measures hostile to the importation of American products, discriminating, as Russia has done, and that there is this possible danger to our exports is apparent.

Can this danger be averted, as suggested by the Iron Age writer, by a revision and modification of the tariff? That is a question which is certainly entitled to the most serious consideration. There is no question that many American manufacturers believe that the time has come when a modification of the tariff can safely be made and if this sentiment should grow among them, as it is not improbable it will, there may be expected a strong and earnest movement in the Fifty-seventh congress for the revision and modification of the tariff. This can be done with respect to numerous industries and still give them ample protection.

EXPECT FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS.

A London dispatch states that the officials of the Foreign office are annoyed at the statement cabled from this country that the British answer to the senate amendments to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty left no opening for further action. On the contrary, it is said that the British Foreign office expects further proposals and that there is no desire on the part of the British government that the matter shall be dropped. It is the view at Washington also that the reply did not close the way to further negotiations.

This puts a better aspect upon the matter than was given it by the first report of the character of the answer, which stated that so far as the British government was concerned the subject was dropped and that no way was left open for a renewal of negotiations. Had that statement been correct the effect would undoubtedly have been to arouse a good deal of resentment in this country, but as it is the feeling will be that the British government has shown a friendly disposition in the matter, doing nothing more than our own government would probably have done in like circumstances, and that there is no good reason why the United States should not invite further negotiations. What seemed at first a nearly hopeless outlook is changed to a promise that a satisfactory understanding many yet be reached and certainly our government will not show less desire than is manifested by the British government for such a consummation. Of course the British government insists upon the integrity of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, being fully justified in doing so by the action of the American government.

USE OF VOTING MACHINES.

One of the studies of practical economists of recent years has been how to provide for the carrying on of general elections safely and economically. Several elements necessarily enter into the consideration of this question, chief among them being how to secure an honest ballot and a fair and accurate count, the items of time and expense being given due weight in the calculation. Various changes have been wrought in our election laws, all of them being more or less experimental, until of recent years the ballot bill is as certain to appear in the legislature as is the general appropriation bill. No perfect system has yet been devised, nor has one which will supply the naturally deficient voter with the intelligence necessary to the accurate expression of his political preference at the polls. It is the desire to enable the intelligent voter to expeditiously cast his ballot and to provide for speedy and accurate returns from the voting places that has inspired most of the ballot reforms of recent years. Yet all efforts at reform which do not discard the venerated system of boxes and counting, which superseded the viva voce vote of the earlier days, have fallen short, and we still find ourselves hampered with a costly and cumbersome method, which with all the safeguards we can throw around it is open to manipulation and fraud. One avenue to correct methods has opened of late years, that of mechanical registration and count of votes.

Laws authorizing the use of voting machines have been passed by New York, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa and are rapidly being adopted in other states. In cities like Rochester, Buffalo, Detroit and elsewhere the voting machine has given entire satisfaction, insuring accuracy and celerity in elections, and where introduced it bids fair to solve the problem. The use of voting machines has proven the soundness of the claim that they reduce errors to a minimum. Another element in their favor is the saving in the cost of an election. It is estimated that by the use of voting machines in a city like Omaha, the number of election precincts can be cut down nearly one-half and a saving made in the expense of printing and stationery. This would mean to the city of Omaha a reduction of election expenses of from three to five thousand dollars for each election, and would do away with the election contests.

A bill authorizing the use of voting machines is pending before the legislature. If it provides the safeguards to meet the requirements of our general election laws against illegal voting and canvassing, and if it permits the elector by use of voting machines to exercise his full rights of suffrage under the laws of the state, the bill should be passed. Where the fate of an entire party ticket, the election of a governor, a judge of the courts or the mayor of a city depends on a few votes in a closely contested election, the necessity of providing a means of accurately determining the will of the majority impresses itself seriously on all citizens, irrespective of politics. If modern methods represented by mechanical devices can bring about this object, the voting machine will soon take its place beside the telephone and typewriter as a labor-saving machine. It will supplant the Australian ballot, just as that system superseded the blanket ballot and as the latter took the place of viva voce voting in popular elections.

Stockholders in the International Zinc company, which failed, leaving the investors nothing to show for their money, are asking for light on company affairs. Thousands invested in the company largely on the strength of the names of prominent men who were connected with it, who simply loaned their names for a consideration. Men of standing who lend the weight of their names to wildcat companies which dupe innocent stockholders are scarcely less criminal than the manipulators who actually get away with the money of trusting clients and it is strange that men of good standing will countenance such enterprises.

President Hadley of Yale last winter proposed that the octopus be exterminated through ostracism. He has had another revelation, and now sees the establishment of the empire and the coronation of the emperor within twenty-five years as the result of modern commercial methods. To avoid this social catastrophe he proposes the wider spread and more general application of the Christian religion. President Hadley is yet a young man and will easily live to laugh at the apprehensions that now perturb him.

The hints dropped from so many authoritative sources that English statesmen contemplate the adoption of a system of taxation which embraces the protective feature are attracting general attention. If England should abandon free trade the advocates of that doctrine would be left without a leg to stand on. The American workingman and manufacturer would welcome such a change because it would remove the last menace to the growth of American industry which exists in the constant agitation of the free traders.

Woman has been attacked in a new spot by a social reformer. He justifies his assertion of her inferiority by pointing out the fact that man has always earned the living. Some women may wonder if such services as cooking, washing, caring for babies and the like are not to be entered in the schedule of useful services.

Another War Cloud in Sight.
Chicago Post.

It is perhaps an exaggeration to say that the peace of the world is menaced by the Manchurian grab, but it is the obvious and literal truth that unless one or the other side yields the concert must collapse and the signal given for the partition of China. If Russia may take a province, why may not the other powers imitate her example and call their seizures "temporary"? The crisis, therefore, is a real one, and the issue at stake most vital.

The Donkey's Trade Mark.
Boston Transcript.

If the officers of the United States treasury find the engraver who took liberties with our national bird on the tendollar notes, it is likely that he will look like thirty cents when they are through with him and he won't have to be reversed either to get that appearance.

A Shot at the Senate.
Chicago Chronicle.

The performances of the senate during the session of congress just closed constitute an unanswerable argument for the popular election of senators. It is only the knowledge that they are secure from popular resentment at the polls which emboldens the gentlemen of the upper house to outrage political decency and common honesty.

A Rival in the Field.
Minneapolis Tribune.

Just as the big steel combine thought it had its tentacles firmly fixed on this country and was preparing to invade Europe a formidable rival has arisen in the shape of the Federal Steel company. It may dawn on these trust magnates after awhile that the resources and the capital of this country are too great to be monopolized in any one direction.

Protection of Birds.
Baltimore American.

It is gratifying to learn from the Audubon society that public interest in song birds is growing and that the practice of wearing birds as ornaments on millinery is decreasing. The pretty little creatures, so important a part of nature's orchestra, should have every protection that the law and an educated public sentiment can throw around them.

Home Rule for Cities.
New York Evening Post.

The nineteenth century test of democracy was its capacity to rule a nation composed of states whose people lived for the most part in the country or in small towns. The twentieth century test will be its capacity to rule the great cities which will dominate many of the states. The question must be decided by those cities, and the sooner the people in the rural districts understand this the better all around.

President's Official Family.
Philadelphia Ledger.

President McKinley's reappointment of his entire cabinet is not only a compliment to the members of that body, it is an earnest of his confidence in them and an assurance to the country that the policy which they have helped him carry out thus far will not be changed. His action is generally sustained by the country, as the opposition manifested toward one or two members of the cabinet is insignificant in comparison with the acquiescence of the great majority in their continuance in office.

CARTER PATTED ON THE BACK.

Compliments for Killing Talk Against the River and Harbor Bill.
Chicago Tribune.

The river and harbor bill, with its $50,000,000 of appropriations, was talked to death by Senator Carter of Montana in the closing hours of the session. If Mr. Carter had done nothing else during his whole career in the senate this one thing would suffice to make his career distinguished and illustrious. He has effected a saving of an enormous sum to the government and established a precedent which may result in preventing future profligate expenditures of this nature.

This ignominious end of the bill will cause more or less consternation among the congressmen and the many local interests concerned in its multitudinous items, but it will call forth few regrets from the people. They will be rather inclined to rejoice over the event and to say that the overgrown measure deserved its fate. Many of the items were well known to be a useless waste of money, inspired by the sight of a treasury surplus. While some of the proposed expenditure was legitimate, there was nothing of overshadowing importance in the bill. The country can afford to wait a year for these river and harbor improvements.

In the meantime the people can draw a sigh of relief to know that the treasury is much richer than it would have been if this raid upon it had been permitted. Those persons who were afraid the cut of $41,000,000 in the war taxes might leave the government short of funds can now set their minds at rest. The millions intended to be distributed so lavishly on real or imaginary waterways are better in the treasury than anywhere else. As it was impossible to use discrimination in drafting the bill, it was better that the whole measure should be killed. The next congress will have that amount of extra surplus to begin with, and possibly it may be induced to make a further reduction in taxes before yielding to the importunities of "surplus busters."

Senator Carter will not be in the next congress—more's the pity. But there may be some man there of equal courage and strength of lungs to talk to death the next overgrown and riotous river and harbor bill.

ARMY POST JOINTS.

Effect of the Abolition of the Canteen Strikingly Shown.
Chicago Times-Herald.

People who live in the towns on the north shore in the vicinity of Fort Sheridan are having a fine opportunity to see how the abolishment of the canteen "promotes temperance in the army."

The first pay day at the fort since the closing of the post canteen was marked by drunkenness and disorder among the soldiers such as has not been seen at the post in many years. Pay day was followed by a general exodus of the soldiers to the saloons of Waukegan, Highwood and Chicago. Instead of the light beer served at the post canteen a large quantity of poor whisky was devoured, resulting in many rows and disturbances. Most of the trouble of course occurred at Highwood, the nearest station, where several saloons have recently been opened in anticipation of the increased business that was certain to follow the closing of the canteen. There was a fight in every saloon and the assortment of bruised heads and discolored eyes at reveille roll call next morning was large and variegated, showing how potent is the absence of the canteen to induce "habits of sobriety" among the nation's young defenders. In one saloon there was a riot, in which the groggery was badly smashed, a recruit seriously beaten, requiring the swearing in of ten deputy marshals, who patrolled the town all night to insure the safety of the citizens.

The soldier with nothing to do, with plenty of red blood in his veins, trained as a fighting machine to take human life, is a proposition that is not reached by any "punk tea" standards of ethics. You have to take him as he is—intensely human on the physical side, sturdy, muscular, full-chested and full-blooded, with the "animal" part of his nature decidedly predominant. It is folly to attempt to make him sober and temperate by closing the post canteen and placing his bibulous tendencies entirely beyond the control or reach of the military authorities.

No amount of sentimental moralizing about what the American soldier "ought to do and be" can palliate the indefensible folly of turning him over to the disreputable resorts that cluster about the posts and camps and rob him of his pay and fill him with bad whisky.

POPULAR ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Nearly Two-Thirds of the Legislatures Declare for a Change.
Philadelphia Press (rep.)

The joint committee of the Pennsylvania legislature, of which Hon. Bayard Henry is chairman, which was apointed to confer with the legislatures of other states regarding the election of United States senators by popular vote has rendered its report. The committee has been industrious. It has conducted much correspondence and gathered information and has reached the sage conclusion that the United States senate itself as at present constituted is the only serious bar to this change. It thinks that the senate cannot be persuaded to take action in favor of the popular election of senators until resolutions are passed by the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states making an application for a national convention for proposing an amendment to the United States constitution.

The federal constitution makes it the duty of congress to call a constitutional convention whenever two-thirds of the states, through their legislatures, demand it. In pursuance of this idea the Pennsylvania legislature has already at this session passed such a resolution. As twenty-six other states have within five years past, through their legislatures, declared in favor of the election of United States senators by popular vote it ought not to be difficult to get the concurrent action of thirty states demanding a convention to propose an amendment to the national constitution which shall provide for a change in the method of electing United States senators so that they may be chosen in each state by the direct vote of the people.

The question raised by this issue is a two-sided one. We have had a pretty fair senate on the whole under the present system. It may be doubted whether in the past popular elections would have done as well for us as the legislative system has. The people do not always show the highest wisdom in their selections. The best type of men are not invariably chosen for governors of states. But an abuse has recently grown up in the election of senators by state legislatures that has brought that method into disrepute. Legislatures have been corrupted on a large scale by men whose election is due to the fact that they or their friends could command a large sum of money for this base purpose.

This is the most cogent argument that can be used against the legislative system and, with the deadlocks and vacant seats which are caused by them, has created a strong demand from all quarters for a change in the method of election. Senator Henry's committee shows how this demand may be made effective and, through the action of the Pennsylvania legislature, starts the ball a-rolling with a fresh impulse for the popular election of United States senators.

DAMAGES FOR RUFFLED NERVES.

Notable Specimen of American Nerve Exhibited in China.
Indianapolis News.

The ministers at Pekin have agreed that the claims against China shall be dealt with on the principles of Roman and English law. It is said that there was some opposition to this on the part of those who thought that "the claims of men of good reputation should be paid in full without further consideration." That would have been a dangerous theory on which to work. For we are told that already "a man of high repute claims $10,000 each for his own, his wife's and his daughter's nerves, and $20,000 for property destroyed, whereas it is known that the latter estimate is more than thrice the value of all." Unless the greatest care is observed we are likely to see robbery and extortion of the worst sort, and that, too, with the sanction of the powers. It is well, therefore, that even men of "high repute" are not to be allowed to be judges in their own cause.

General Chaffee has again endeared himself to his countrymen by the stand he has taken on this question of indemnity. He has said that his views are well known to the missionaries, that he was opposed to extortion in every form and that he favored strict justice in every case. That is the proper spirit in which to approach the great problem. It should be made perfectly clear to the Chinese that the Americans, at least, want nothing except exact justice. And every influence that our representatives in China possess should, and we have no doubt will, be exerted to prevent wholesale looting under the forms of law. The decency and moderation that have so far been shown by our government under the most trying circumstances are worthy of all praise. They have had a good effect on the Chinese and have done much to hasten the negotiations. There is no probability that there will be a departure from them.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Hon. Hoke Smith of Atlanta, Ga., is to deliver the address before the graduating law class at Washington and Lee university, Lexington, Va., at commencement next June.

It is understood that William Dean Howells is about to take up his permanent abode in New York City. He has purchased a four-story residence piece of property in East Seventy-third street.

Congressman Candler, who succeeded "Private" John Allen, is a native of Florida, 39 years old, and moved to Mississippi when 10 years of age. He is a prominent member of the Baptist church.

Senator Pettus, who is 80 years old, says his age is telling against him. "I can't keep up with the procession," he says. "I only stagger along." On the other hand, Senator Morgan, who is 77, is remarkably active and vigorous.

Seven of Massachusetts' governors were born on March 6. They were: Andrew, Boutwell, Butler, Claflin, Gardner, Rice and Talbot. All but two are dead. Ex-Governor Claflin, who lives in Newtonville, occupies a house that has been the residence of two other governors.

A. G. Pirie has just presented to the city of Aberdeen, Scotland, a peculiarly interesting collection of pictures which comprises three etchings by Prince Albert, three drawings by Queen Victoria, etched by her husband, and five others drawn and etched by the late queen.

James M. Hamlin of Washington county, Missouri, owns an old watch once the property of Lafayette. The timepiece cost $500 and went through the siege of Yorktown. Lafayette presented it to Augustus Samuel St. Mary, one of the Frenchmen driven from Canada by the English and a settler near Fort Vincennes, Ind.

The state of Georgia looked to Iowa to obtain an assistant state entomologist, inviting W. D. Hunter of Ames to accept the position, but he declined, saying that he had received a better offer elsewhere. Then Georgia turned to North Carolina and succeeded in allurring W. H. Fisk of Durham to go to Atlanta and accept the position. It pays $1,000 a year.

Consul General Rounsevelle Wildman and his wife were both lost in the wreck of the Rio Janeiro in San Francisco bay. Mrs. Wildman's mother has applied for letters of administration on the estate, but the question arises: Did the husband or the wife die first? Whichever survived the longer is heir to the other and until the point is settled the estate cannot be divided.

Lord Minto, governor general of Canada, attended the presidential inauguration in Washington and while there presented Ambassador Pauncefote with an overcoat lined with the most costly of Canadian furs. Secretary Hay has a similar garment and the two diplomats met the other day, each wrapped in his splendid coat. A profane observer remarked that they looked like advance agents of rival minstrel shows.

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Sidelights on Happenings at the National Capital.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage is a benevolent looking person and has such a genial manner that confidence men occasionally attempt to work him. They quickly discover that appearances in his case are deceptive. The other day, relates the Saturday Evening Post, the secretary was warmly greeted near the door of the treasury by a well-dressed man of middle age. Mr. Gage, assuming at a first glance that the stranger was one of the multitude he has met in Washington and whose names he cannot hope to remember, returned the salutation and shook the hand held out to him.

"I trust you will pardon me, Mr. Secretary," the man began, "but I represent a London illustrated newspaper, which has commissioned me to obtain a set of photographs of your country seat. Have you any objection to my taking a few views there?"

"None in the world," answered the secretary, amiably, "if you will tell me where my country seat is. I never knew I had one."

"Ah," exclaimed the stranger, "I must have been misinformed. Then would you consent to my taking some pictures of the interior of your mansion in Washington?"

"With all the pleasure in life, if there were any house in the city that I could call my own. I live in a rented dwelling and my landlord has notified me that I must get out of that in a few weeks."

In spite of his air of assurance, the stranger began to look embarrassed. Drawing a trifle nearer to Mr. Gage, and dropping his voice several degrees, he said:

"The fact is, Mr. Secretary, I am a little short of funds this morning. There are two leading publishers in London who are owing me money and I thought possibly that you, as a banker and business man, could advise me how to proceed."

"I should think your best plan would be to draw on your debtors."

"Quite so. But you see, it costs a good deal to send the advices by cable."

"That is true. Under the circumstances you had better send your messages 'collect.'"

"Of course, of course." By this time the insinuating stranger was beginning to mop his brow. "There again, however, I am confronted by a little difficulty. The cable company has refused to send both dispatches 'collect.'"

"Has it?" asked the secretary with a look of real concern. "Well, then, my friend, it seems to me that you are reduced to a single course of conduct. Send one dispatch 'collect' and get your money from that; out of the proceeds you can prepay the other."

And with a bow and a smile Mr. Gage disappeared through the swinging doors of the treasury building.

All sorts of people call upon Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, with all sorts of schemes, writes a Washington correspondent of the Chicago Times-Herald. One day the minister told me he had just dismissed a visitor from the far west who had endeavored to enlist his interest, and, incidentally, a little of his capital, in a land scheme or town-lot boom. A cute part of the game was that a Chinese colony was to be settled there, and the place was to be made a sort of Mongolian paradise.

After the boomer had outlined his prospectus and put all the brilliant colors of his imagination upon the canvas of his rhetoric, the simple and childlike son of the east took his innings. He began to ask questions, and wanted to know about the soil, the water supply, the original cost of the land, the railroad communications, the markets, the number and character of the people living in the vicinity of the proposed colony, the state of public opinion as to Chinese immigration in the state and neighborhood, and so on, and so on.

Questions came so fast and furious that the boomer soon showed signs of fatigue. He felt that this bland son of China was digging into the very secret of his scheme and showing up its weak points. Soon he began a retreat. He discovered to his chagrin that he had scratched a Chinese and caught a Tartar. The climax came when Mr. Wu, profiting by his study of English political economy, waved his caller away with the exclamation:

"Your scheme is no good, no good, sir. How do you expect a colony of my countrymen to live? By taking in one another's washing, eh?"

Three notable men have retired from active service within the last few days, all of whom have been promoted from the ranks because of their efficiency, and by their lives and records have contradicted the policy advocated by Admiral Sampson. Rear Admiral Hichborn, the chief constructor of the navy, under whose supervision our great fleet has been built, retires after forty years of service, says a Washington correspondent of the Chicago Record. He began as an apprentice boy, was then a draughtsman, and then a master mechanic, filling all of the grades in the construction corps until he got to the top.

General Schwan, who goes on the retired list, entered the army by enlistment as a private on June 12, 1857, and was promoted along the different grades of corporal, sergeant, first sergeant and quartermaster sergeant until November 6, 1863, when he earned a commission as second lieutenant by hard fighting.

Colonel A. S. Daggett of the Fourteenth infantry, who is now in command of his regiment in China, has just been made a brigadier general, and will be retired as soon as his nomination is confirmed. At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted under the call for three-month volunteers, and served as a private in the Fifth Maine infantry. In June he re-enlisted for the war, and was made second lieutenant of his company. He has always seen hard service, has never had what they call a "soft billet," and has spent most of his life among the Indians on the frontier. General Daggett is a very religious man, and is known as the most pious officer in the army. He has held regular prayer meeting in his regiment, has kept up a Sunday school, and often preaches to his men. He never tasted liquor of any kind, never smoked, and never played a game of cards.

Senator Hanna is still the business man in politics, says the Globe-Democrat correspondent. Four years in that cave of the winds officially known as the United States senate hasn't changed him. He is as blunt in speech as the day he came to Washington. The other day Representative Weymouth of Massachusetts, who is also a business man in politics, went to the senate chamber to find out how a certain measure was getting along. "Senator," Mr. Weymouth asked, "what do you think of the prospects of the bill?" Without a word of preliminary pro and con Senator Hanna answered in his jerky, emphatic manner: "Damn good! Damn good, sir!"

Why This Discrimination?
Philadelphia Press.

Naval officers of the line, who are opposed to promotion from the ranks, have done their best to render the experiment a failure by giving the officers thus promoted a uniform which will remind everyone that there are two kinds of American naval officers—one come from Annapolis, who wear a full dress uniform and have the social recognition which this gives, and another class of officers come from the ranks, who are debarred from social recognition and have a uniform marking their lower station. An officer is an officer and to be "obeyed and respected accordingly," or he is not. No discipline can stand two brands of officers. No such distinction is needed in the army. Why in the navy?

CUBA WILL ACCEPT.

Conditions Favorable for an Understanding with the United States.
Louisville Courier-Journal (dem.)

All the indications are that the Cubans will comply with the suggestions of congress as to the adjustment of their relations with the United States. Senors Capote and Cisneros and the other revolutionist leaders have already spoken, but there does not appear from the reports from Havana to be any general interest taken in the matter. The truth, it is pretty clear, is that the majority of the Cubans recognize the important element of safety in the paramountcy of the United States in their affairs for the present. The Spanish element, who make up some of the best of the population, would much prefer annexation, as they have great reason to dread confiscation of their property and other oppression should the radical element get into power, and no doubt conservative Cubans feel the same way.

The suggestions of congress embody nothing that is offensive to Cuba or that will inure to the prejudice of the real interests of the island. The self-respect of Cubans ought not to be wounded because the great and powerful nation which undertook a war for their sakes now asks that some concessions of mutual benefit be made. As yet there has been no demand that the Cubans reimburse us for the vast outlay we have made on the island, but the United States cannot in reason be expected to stand idly by when a set of revolutionists not only repudiate their obligations, but prepare the way to involve the island in serious financial and other troubles. Should they be permitted to go their way and contract entangling alliances with other nations, make discriminating treaties against our products, the United States would have to interfere anyhow.

The key to this whole matter is that the interests of Cuba are in direct accord with those of the United States. For seventy-five years, even when the queen of the Antilles lay helpless under the black flag of Spain, this has been generally recognized. Cuba has a position that gives her the naval command of the Gulf of Mexico, the mouth of the Mississippi, the projected Nicaragua canal. The most vital interests of the United States demand that this position of vantage be, if not under American control, at least allied with us. The Monroe doctrine would else be nullified. On the other hand, America is the best market for the Cubans and America can be trusted to deal with them more fairly and more intelligently than any other nation. In the hour of direst need to whom else is Cuba to look for assistance but to the United States? It would be a reflection on the intelligence of the Cubans to say they did not understand this and are not willing to act in accordance.

CHEERY CHAFF.

Somerville Journal: If a man is really a good fellow, he will laugh heartily when you tell him an old joke.

Chicago Record: "That Boston girl wouldn't play a game of 'Authors' with us."

"Why not?"

"Because Marie Corelli was in the pack and Emerson was left out."

Indianapolis Press: "Well, the war in South Africa is about over," remarked the Observant Boarder.

"What, again?" queried the Crossed Boarder.

Chicago Record: "That man went out as if he was mad."

"Yes; he laughed at all my jokes, and yet I didn't let him sell me a bill of goods."

Detroit Journal: It is now known, even to the writers of realistic fiction, that indigestion may cause a person not only to reel and clutch the air, but also to tremble like a startled fawn.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "A man who spent several years in the Philippines says that many of the Filipinos are well educated."

"I should think they might be. They certainly don't waste any time on dress."

Judge: Mrs. Grogan—They say she bates her husband terribly!"

Mrs. Hogan—They exaggerate, Mrs. Grogan! He's always able to be at his work a day or two afterward."

Chicago Tribune: "You are from Missouri, I think you said," remarked the passenger with the skull cap.

"Yes," replied the passenger with the slouch hat.

"Give me a chew of tobacco, will you?"

Glasgow Times: Traveler (seating himself at the breakfast table)—Well, waiter, what's for breakfast?

Waiter (cheerfully)—Calves' brains, sir; fried liver, devilled kidneys—

Traveler—Oh, hang your complaints! Give me the menu!

Philadelphia Press: "Say," began the customer, who was looking around in a bewildered way for the hosiery department, "I'm looking for some hose."

"Rubber?" replied the floorwalker.

"Don't get gay! I wouldn't have to rub if you dumb idiots would only direct a man properly."

ON THE DESERT TRAIL.

S. M. Hall in Land of Sunshine.

We rode from daybreak; white and hot,
The sun beat like a hammer-stroke
On molten iron; the blistered dust
Rose up in clouds to sear and choke;
But on we rode, gray-white as ghosts,
Bepowdered with that bitter snow,
The stinging breath of alkali
From the grim, crusted earth below.

Silent, our footsteps scarcely wrung
An echo from the sullen trail;
Silent, parched lip and stiffening tongue,
We watched the horses fall and fail;
Jack's first; he caught my stirrup strap;
God help me! but I shook him off;
Death had not diced for two that day
To meet him in that devil's trough.

I flung him back my dry canteen,
An ounce at most, weighed drop by drop
With life; he clutched it, drank and laughed;
Hard, hideous, appeal to stop
The strongest heart; then turned and ran
With outflung arms, and mad eyes set,
Straight on where 'gainst the dun sky's rim
Green trees stood up, and cool and wet

Long silver waves broke on the sand.
The cursed mirage! that lures and taunts
The thirst-scourged lip and tortured sight
Like some lost hope that mocking haunts
A dying soul. I tried to call,
The dry words rattled in my throat;
And sun and sand and crouching sky—
God! How they seemed to glare and gloat!

Reeling, I caught the saddlehorn;
On, on; but now it seemed to be
The spring house path, and at the well
My mother stood and beckoned me;
The bucket glistened; drip, drip, drip,
I heard the water fall and plash;
Then keen as hell the burning wind
Awoke me with its fiery lash.

On, on; what was that bleaching thing
Across the trail? I dared not look;
But on—blind, aimless, till the sun
Crept grudging past the hills and took
His curse from off the gasping land;
The blessed dusk! my gaunt horse raised
His head and neighed, and staggered on;
And I, with bleeding lips, half-crazed,

Laughed out; for just above us there,
Rock-caught, against a blackened ledge
A little pool; one last hard climb;
Full spent we fell upon its edge—
One still forever; weak I lay
And drank; hot hands and temples laved.
Jack gone, alas! the horses dead;
But night and water; I was saved!

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