

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
Daily (without Sunday), One Year, \$6.00
Daily (with Sunday), One Year, \$7.00
Saturday, One Year, \$5.00
Saturday, One Year, \$5.00
Twenty-fourth Century Farmer, One Year, \$1.00

Office: The Bee Building,
South Omaha, City Hall Building, Twenty-fifth and M Streets.
Council Office: 16 Pearl Street.
Chicago: 1661 Unity Building.
New York: Temple Court.
Washington: 904 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE
Communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed: Omaha Bee, Editorial Department.
BUSINESS LETTERS
Business letters and remittances should be addressed: The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha.

REMITTANCES
Remit by draft, express or postal order, payable to The Bee Publishing Company. Only postal stamps accepted in payment of Omaha or Eastern exchanges, not accepted.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION
Date of Nebraska, Douglas County, of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn to, that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of March, 1901, was as follows:

1. Total number of copies printed and distributed.....	20,910	17.	30,350
2. Total number of copies left on hand.....	20,820	18.	29,350
3. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,800	19.	29,520
4. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	20,800	20.	29,310
5. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	20,910	21.	29,310
6. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	20,840	22.	29,280
7. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,300	23.	30,180
8. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,440	24.	29,530
9. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	25.	29,320
10. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	26.	32,440
11. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	27.	30,720
12. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	28.	29,140
13. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	29.	30,020
14. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	30.	30,020
15. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	31.	30,020
16. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	32.	30,020
17. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	33.	30,020
18. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	34.	30,020
19. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	35.	30,020
20. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	36.	30,020
21. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	37.	30,020
22. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	38.	30,020
23. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	39.	30,020
24. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	40.	30,020
25. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	41.	30,020
26. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	42.	30,020
27. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	43.	30,020
28. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	44.	30,020
29. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	45.	30,020
30. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	46.	30,020
31. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	47.	30,020
32. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	48.	30,020
33. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	49.	30,020
34. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	50.	30,020
35. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	51.	30,020
36. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	52.	30,020
37. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	53.	30,020
38. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	54.	30,020
39. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	55.	30,020
40. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	56.	30,020
41. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	57.	30,020
42. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	58.	30,020
43. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	59.	30,020
44. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	60.	30,020
45. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	61.	30,020
46. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	62.	30,020
47. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	63.	30,020
48. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	64.	30,020
49. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	65.	30,020
50. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	66.	30,020
51. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	67.	30,020
52. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	68.	30,020
53. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	69.	30,020
54. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	70.	30,020
55. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	71.	30,020
56. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	72.	30,020
57. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	73.	30,020
58. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	74.	30,020
59. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	75.	30,020
60. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	76.	30,020
61. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	77.	30,020
62. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	78.	30,020
63. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	79.	30,020
64. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	80.	30,020
65. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	81.	30,020
66. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	82.	30,020
67. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	83.	30,020
68. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	84.	30,020
69. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	85.	30,020
70. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	86.	30,020
71. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	87.	30,020
72. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	88.	30,020
73. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	89.	30,020
74. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	90.	30,020
75. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	91.	30,020
76. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	92.	30,020
77. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	93.	30,020
78. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	94.	30,020
79. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	95.	30,020
80. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	96.	30,020
81. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	97.	30,020
82. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	98.	30,020
83. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	99.	30,020
84. Total number of copies of the Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee.....	27,000	100.	30,020

Net total sales.....\$84,678
Net daily average.....\$2,534
M. L. HUNGATE,
Notary Public.

House-cleaning and street-cleaning are the order of the day.

Who wants to be a truant officer? Don't speak at once.

Municipal ownership was the trump card played by Mayor Harrison of Chicago.

The annual report that the fruit trees have been damaged or entirely killed is about due.

St. Louis will have a gold standard as its World's fair mayor without the aid or consent of W. J. Bryan.

Easter comes early this year, giving several weeks in which to admire and enjoy the new hat before the bill comes in.

The police court fines for the month of March aggregate \$455.50. This is more than was collected during Judge Gordon's incumbency in a whole year.

Nebraska's legislature was not the only one to work overtime. The Colorado lawmakers required several extra hours to complete the business.

Nebraska has set the pace for all the other states. No other state can boast of three governors in the first four months of the twentieth century.

In the municipal elections Tuesday Colorado showed additional signs of abandoning the popocratic fold. The democratic tail is evidently going with the hide.

An Iowa presbytery has decided a man may marry the sister of his deceased wife. The sister-in-law has the last say, however, whether she desires to change her relation.

St. Louis is certainly unkind to the late democratic candidate for president. In spite of the "peerless leader's" hostility, Wells, the democratic candidate for mayor, ran ahead of his ticket.

J. Pierpont Morgan denies that he has purchased or intends to purchase the Panama canal. The water in the steel and railroad stocks controlled by him should be enough to satisfy his every desire.

Sixto Lopez says there must be some conditions attached to the oath of allegiance taken by Aguinaldo. If the oath is violated Aguinaldo will also probably be convinced there are conditions attached.

The new free high school law is to be tested at once. This will be the third time the legislature and the supreme court have had over the law, and the court has won the previous two falls on a strangle hold.

Governor Dietrich has doubtless disappointed many claimants and some lobbyists by his vetoes. But he has saved the taxpayers more than \$100,000 by his courageous refusal to concur in excessive appropriations.

The Texas legislature proposes to capture Funston for capturing Aguinaldo. Funston, with his commission of brigadier and the general approval of the people of the country, can easily stand the rebuff from Texas.

The captured Chinese cannon which Minister Conger sent to Des Moines will be used to fire salutes welcoming him home. Like the cry of "Low bridge" to a canal man, the first crack of the artillery may be expected to make him duck.

Reports from the conference between the premiers of Germany and Italy indicate that a satisfactory understanding was reached. There probably was not such a prolonged drought as existed in the famous conference between the governors.

The Minnesota Indians have filed a protest with the government alleging that they are being defrauded of the timber on their lands by the lumbermen. There must be something wrong about it. No lumberman would ever take a stick of timber that did not belong to him.

WHERE THE BLAME BELONGS.

The great outcry from the lawyers against the threatened veto of the appropriation for the supreme court commission has apparently induced Governor Dietrich to modify his intention and the commission will be allowed to set up in business under the law as passed.

In this connection, however, it is not out of place to recall some forgotten facts and to point out where the blame really belongs for the critical condition of supreme court litigation that demands entangling such an extraordinary burden on the taxpayers.

The original supreme court commission created to relieve the overburdened docket was proceeding with its work in a satisfactory manner when Governor Poynter interposed a veto upon the bill to continue it in existence. The veto message was transmitted to the last legislature under date of March 14, 1899, and read as follows:

LINCOLN, March 14, 1899.—To the Members of the House of Representatives—Gentlemen: I herewith return to you house roll 114 without my approval, for the following reasons:
First—The law creating the supreme court commission was enacted because it was thought the interests of the people demanded it. It was only intended as a makeshift to help out the supreme court until the people themselves could amend the state constitution so that the number of supreme court judges could be increased. The proposition for such an amendment has been submitted to the people twice for their ratification and they have both times failed to ratify such an amendment, thereby clearly demonstrating that the increase in the number of supreme judges was not a popular demand. We should recognize the will of the people as supreme law. If they do not desire an increase in the number of the members of the supreme court it seems that any duty is clear to prevent such increase being forced upon them.
Second—The law, as in operation the last six years, has a tendency to lessen the weight and lower the dignity of our supreme court decisions. Two members of the court constitute a majority and thereby clearly demonstrating that the opinion of the court. It has happened that an opinion so written has been met by a dissent by the other member of the court and all three of the commissioners. What weight can such an opinion possess when quoted in the courts of the other states? They only bring our supreme court decisions into disrepute, if not into open contempt.
Third—The public service does not demand the services of this commission. The appropriation of sufficient funds to enable the supreme court to employ expert clerical help, or when the question demands, referees of unquestioned legal ability and fitness, would meet all requirements of the public service.
Fourth—The length of time for which the commission is appointed under this bill is excessive. Moreover the appointment is made definite, and not at the will of the court. In this way the creature is made greater than the creator. The people may change the court, but neither the popular will nor the court itself may change the commission.
In consideration of the foregoing, I deem it against the public policy and the best interests of the citizens of Nebraska for this bill to become law.
W. A. POYNTER, Governor.

The present congested condition of the supreme court is therefore to be ascribed to Governor Poynter's interference which abolished the original commission at the very time when it was most needed.
It must be conceded, however, that one of the points urged by Governor Poynter in support of his veto has considerable basis in fact. There is no question but that the lawyers, including those occupying positions as supreme court commissioners, are to be charged with the defeat of the constitutional amendment, enlarging the supreme court, that was submitted to the people at the election of 1896. Not content with this, the lawyers in and out of the legislature are chargeable also with the defeat in the recent session of the proposal to resubmit such an amendment. Having secured their supreme court commission affording lucrative employment for nine lawyers, they turned upon the amendment, which would have put an end, after two years, to the usefulness of the commission and reduced the supreme bench from twelve to seven all together and killed it without ceremony.
So far as The Bee is concerned it adheres to its original position. It recognizes the demand for supreme court relief, but it still believes that the proper method should have been to have called in the assistance of district judges whose time is not entirely occupied and who would certainly be equally competent with any attorneys who may be appointed to the commission. A commission consisting of district judges who are already on the salary list would have saved the taxpayers at least \$40,000 without imposing undue work upon anyone.
The new commission has been acquiesced in on the representation that it is a temporary arrangement to be superseded as soon as possible by an enlarged supreme bench. The lawyers will make a mistake if they attempt to make this makeshift permanent or to head off the proposed constitutional amendment for the purpose of keeping the commissioners in their places. Instead of hurrying their anathemas at Governor Dietrich they can aim their shafts at Governor Poynter.

THE DECLINE IN EXPORTS.

For several months there has been noted a decline in the exports of certain classes of manufactured goods from the United States, as compared with the corresponding months of last year. The February statement, for instance, shows a quite marked falling off and doubtless that for March will show a decline as compared with the same month of 1900. As now indicated, therefore, the exports of manufactures for the current year will fall considerably below those of the preceding year. It should be remarked that the losses of the last few months are to a considerable extent found under the head of two comparatively crude products—copper ingots and mineral oil. In most other articles there has been an increase of exports, though small in the aggregate.
There is nothing surprising in this trade situation, the fact being that it is quite as satisfactory as could reasonably be expected when all the conditions are taken into account. For instance, the exports of cotton goods have been affected by the disorder in China, which

ALONE ACCOUNTS FOR A LOSS OF ABOUT \$1,800,000 FOR EIGHT MONTHS.

Some items of iron and steel manufacture continue to show a healthy progress, but others show a stationary tendency where there is not actual decline. When it is considered that our exports of iron and steel products during the last two years have been very large it is rather surprising that they keep up so well. A year or more ago some conservative manufacturers predicted a reaction within a couple of years, by which time, it was assumed, the extraordinary demand for the products of iron and steel would be supplied. It appears that the demand has not yet fully met, and an examination of the export figures for the eight months ending with February of the present and last year showing an increase for the later period in the exports of agricultural implements, steel rails, structural iron and steel, electrical machinery and miscellaneous electrical machinery. It is also shown that in most other lines the demand is well maintained, as in the case of sewing machines and typewriting machines.

Viewed as a whole, therefore, the export statistics of the past eight months are by no means unsatisfactory and while it would be gratifying to note a general increase instead of a decline, there is no reason why American manufacturers should find any discouragement in the figures. They are considerably beyond the figures of two years ago. It is to be expected that in some lines of manufactures a further falling off in exports will take place, but this may be made up for by increases in other lines. A settlement of affairs in China will be followed by an enlarged demand for cotton goods, bringing the exports of these up to or beyond the amount of two years ago, while the ending of hostilities in South Africa, whenever that shall come, will open a market for a number of our manufactured products. The establishment of peace and order in the Philippines should also be followed by a considerable demand for American manufactures. At all events, there is nothing in existing conditions, so far as revealed by the export statistics, that should disturb the confidence of American manufacturers or cause the least abatement of the enterprise which has been so greatly successful in winning foreign trade.

SELLING MUNITIONS OF WAR.

The United States government has always recognized the right of its citizens to sell munitions of war to foreign belligerents. The question has been repeatedly passed upon by American secretaries of state, whose uniform conclusion has been that a friendly government violates no duty in allowing the free sale of arms and munitions of war to all persons and such arms or munitions, by which every party to a war purchased, may be carried in vessels on the high seas without liability to question from any other party. This is the position that was taken by our government in response to a protest from Spain during the Cuban war of 1895 and it embodies the rules which have been accepted by the United States courts as applicable to the cases brought before them under the neutrality laws.
There has been more or less criticism of the administration for permitting the sale of horses and mules to the British government and their exportation from a port of the United States, it being known, of course, that their destination was South Africa. Now the matter has been presented for judicial determination. On a petition filed in the United States court at New Orleans a temporary injunction has been granted preventing the sailing of a steamship loaded with horses and mules consigned to the British in South Africa and on Saturday arguments will be heard by the court on the question of granting a permanent injunction. The petition sets forth that horses and mules are "munitions of war," though, so far as we are aware, they have never been legally so defined. Assuming, however, that the court will hold that to be a proper definition, we do not see how, in view of the uniform attitude of the Department of State, it can decide otherwise than that the purchase is legitimate and therefore the purchaser cannot properly be enjoined from selling them to any party.
We do not think the petitioners will be able to permanently prevent the shipment of this cargo of horses and mules. There is no discrimination in the matter in favor of the British. The Boers can purchase munitions of war in this country as freely as their enemy if they wish to do so and have the money to pay for them. They have precisely the same right and privilege in this respect as the British have and the fact that they do not or cannot take advantage of it has no bearing whatever upon the question. So far as the government of the United States is concerned it is absolutely neutral and impartial, regarding the matter as purely a business affair between American citizens and the foreign buyer, with which it should not interfere.

HIGH WATER MARK FOR STOCKS.

The stock market reached last week the highest average price for twenty years. For the third time the crest of a great wave of speculation has been reached.

The first peak was reached in 1873, when the New York stock market in the period immediately after the panic of 1857, with the war adding another low record. An advance followed up to 1869, when there was a break, a reaction and a new high record was made for stocks and business in 1872 and 1873.

A decline succeeded which went on until 1877, when the lowest price was struck in April. Just before the railroad strikes in July. The average of sixty stocks in April that year was 66.23. An advance began which carried the average price of sixty stocks up to 99.81 in May, 1881. The average of sixty active stocks last week was in the middle of the week 90.05 and slightly more at the end. It never was as high before between 1881 and 1901.

That is as yet somewhat short of the high mark of twenty years ago; but on the other hand, the present tide is not yet done rising. It may pass the average of twenty years ago. Then, again, it may not.
The lowest point since 1881 was in 1896 and the advance in 1897 was slight. Thrice, therefore, in 1857, in 1877 and in 1896-7, low prices have been reached. Twice, in 1881 and 1901, high prices have been touched, twenty years apart. Twice has the smash come twenty years apart in 1873 and 1893, and once in 1896 and 1901, and the same in the summer of 1881, but there was a recovery in 1882, and while the average of stocks was never so high again as in 1881, the volume of general trade, as measured by bank clearings, was bigger in 1882 than in 1881.

Everybody was perfectly sure that the prosperity of the country was good for several years. When Jay Cooke & Co. put up their shutters in September, 1873, it was a bolt out of the blue. When the crash of the great bubble in 1873 came, it was just as Noah's ark, at the crash of Gulliver's pistol, no one had predicted disaster; but it was twenty years before prices were back again. In fact, prices today are a little lower than in May, 1881, for any group of stocks. Those were the days when Mr. William H. Vanderbilt bought Reading over 50. Mr. Sidney Dillon was advising people to buy Union Pacific at 127 and, what was more, buying it himself, and the astute financiers who were investing General Grant Trust fund were putting part of it into Washab preferred at 96. That is a little low to put.

The large, round, lightning bolt moral these facts and figures inculcate must be clear to every man. Still, when the next financial smash comes it will find men eating and drinking. They will find themselves at the table, and they will add that in all these flood-tide years, 1871-73, 1878-81 and 1890-01, the financial pundits were all proving very conclusively that this particular flood, like a well-known rootbeer, was "unlike any other." It had an ebb.
But it had.

WHEN BELIEVED OF WAR.

Peace in the Philippines and the Problems to Face.
With Aguinaldo a prisoner and the war supposed to be at an end, the position of the United States in the Philippines becomes somewhat less logical than it was before. While a state of war is in existence people are apt to think of much beyond winning the fight. It is made a patriotic virtue to sustain the government, because it is a war and because the honor of the country demands that it triumph. This demand on patriotism has been exacted to the point of the Philippines. And it must be acknowledged that the public has responded generously. The theory that we must not think of such a thing as withdrawing because it would look cowardly to withdraw while there was an enemy in arms, and that we must compel the Philippines to acknowledge our flag because their country had been legally ceded to us, has been most effective in quieting opposition to expansion.

But that theory cannot do duty much longer. War has ceased. When we no longer have a war to justify us in remaining in the Philippines, what is to justify us? We may plead the usefulness of the Philippines for self-rule, but that at best must be as temporary an argument as the war. For if we give them local self-rule, we shall have begun to do, it can be but a short time before they will develop fitness for national self-rule. On what principle can we deny it to them when we are not going to deny it to them when we eventually adopt the principle of self-rule to our own people?
The Philippines have been only a constant expense in blood and money since the day when they were first acquired. It is safe to say that there never was a more astounded official than the secretary when the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was condemned by the senate. This astonishment, however, did not extend to the public.

It is not apparent that the secretary has changed his mind, unless he has done so by any treaty made with England, and based upon the Clayton-Bulwer convention, must fail. There is opposition not only in the senate, but all over the United States, to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. For this lacking of public information, the Clayton-Bulwer convention will be acceptable to the senate. That body destroyed the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in a most courteous and diplomatic fashion. It may not be so pleasant with another agreement embodying substantially the same features, for such features must be preserved if the State department wishes to propitiate England.

The situation is really a simple one. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as has been frequently pointed out by the American, contains provisions for the restoration of the other party upon six months' notice. This provision applies to the canal, but with the canal eliminated the United States need not trouble itself further about the matter. Neither England nor any other European country would care to question the rights of this country in either of the American continents. To abrogate that portion of the treaty applicable to the canal would require but six months, and that is the most direct, the simplest and the speediest way of settling the matter. There would have been no necessity for even this. The government could have assumed the abrogation of the treaty and carried out its plans on the isthmus.

RISE OF A PRETENDER.

Infinite Output and High Price of Maine's Bogs Sardines.
New York Commercial.
Those enterprising sons of Maine whose habit is to promote an idea, long ago, from the mouth of the St. Croix river and whose privilege and delight it is to capture the young and unwary menhaden by the millions and to imprison them in oil, still prevail in their adherence to that pleasing custom of the past. It is the bogs sardines, tyranus and the clupea harengus are made to masquerade as the clupea pilchardus. The commercial agents at Bangor of these misnomering canners have caused it to be announced in the newspaper press of the country that "the large shipment of sardines ever made from the Maine factories" is now on its way to New York and other points of distribution—thirty-eight carloads, or 38,000 cases of the fishes, and all from Eastport.

The success of that body in conquering the sympathies and segregating the dollars of an impulsive people, and will forever remain, the object of our respectful amazement. Acting under the general direction of Senator Don Tomas Estrada-Palma, but really working in couples with Senator Don Gonzalo Quesada, Rubens achieved real wonders in the line of practical collection. For proficiency in the real quick touch that Junta has never been excelled and Rubens and Quesada were its peers. Every cent they gathered went to the cause. We have been told that they even paid their own hotel bills—which were notoriously large—so single-minded were they in their struggles for liberty. If any of the insurgents, or all of them put together, died for Cuban freedom as bravely as our people did, under the Caserian manipulation of the Junta and if it can be proved the Post is willing to endow a hospital for detected and thrown-out Cuban patriots who are in real need.

PERSONAL NOTES.

The name of one of the oldest school buildings in Indianapolis has been changed to the Benjamin Harrison school.
The Hon. Thornton F. Marshall, who died at Augusta, Ky., last week, cast the deciding vote against secession in the state senate in 1861.
Three sons of former President John Tyler are still alive. One is a member of the Virginia state senate and another is president of William and Mary college.
Park Mathewson, the well known Detroit business man, who died the other day in New York, was one of the founders of the republican party. He began life in New York.

A Morgan Memorial association has been formed to erect a monument over the now neglected grave at Winchester, Va., of General Daniel Morgan, "the hero of Cowpens."
The private letter books of Robert Morris, the financier of the revolution, which were lost for several generations, were brought to light in Washington recently and have been deposited in the Congressional library.
Ezra A. Cotton, who for six years has been state deputy superintendent of public instruction in Indiana, has resigned, with the notable purpose of attending college, securing a degree and then becoming a candidate for the position of superintendent.
The first name of Tom L. Johnson, mayor of Cleveland, was just a contractor of Thomas, but a family name widely known in the south—especially in Kentucky, his native state. Mr. Johnson always feels aggrieved when he sees himself referred to in print as Thomas Johnson or "Tom" Johnson, with the question mark.

</