

Table with subscription rates: Daily Bee (Without Sunday), One Year, \$6.00; Daily Bee and Sunday, One Year, \$8.00; Six Months, \$4.00; Three Months, \$2.50; Sunday Bee, One Year, \$3.00; Saturday Bee, One Year, \$2.00; Weekly Bee, One Year, \$1.00.

OFFICES: Omaha: The Bee Building, South Omaha: Singer Block, Corner N and 24th Streets. Council Bluffs: 16 Pearl Street. Chicago Office: 52 Chamber of Commerce. New York: Temple Court, Washington: 501 Fourteenth Street.

CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to The Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks, express and postage money orders, to be made payable to the order of the company. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: Table showing circulation statistics for the month of May, 1905, including total copies, paid and unpaid circulation, and net returns.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31st day of May, 1905. N. P. FEEL, Notary Public.

As a reformer for revenue only Ransom is a shining success.

The first week of the great exposition is behind us. Only twenty-one weeks remaining.

The exposition must be seen to be appreciated. No description or picture can do it full justice.

The exposition is an education in itself. Time spent there by the school children will be time well spent.

The "finishing touches" of the exposition ought not to be given by the light-fingered gang of professional "touchers."

The indications are that Aguinaldo is going to be in a position to carry the "seventh ward of Manila at the fall elections without ballot box stuffing.

A great amount of money is being made out west this year. The San Francisco mint alone made \$47,000,000 in ten months, and all in gold coin.

What is the reform police board going to do about the action of Chief Gallagher in turning another man's money over to Ransom without legal authority?

When the special days at the exposition start a-coming they will arrive so thick and fast that there will not be enough days of twenty-four hours to go around.

Uncle Sam still owns 600,000,000 acres of land not occupied by home makers and it will be many years before the last acre is used. Most of it is in Alaska.

Local postal officials can furnish conclusive evidence that the exposition is attracting thousands of strangers to Omaha. The letters bearing new names are indisputable proof.

It seems that the Philippine insurgents have also enlisted the Storm King in their cause, and between typhoons and swords the Spanish defenders are having a hard time holding Manila.

Those exposition postage stamps may be more appreciated the more the people are compelled to wait for them, but that is no reason they should not make their appearance before the present month is up.

Some time ago the United States appeared to be the one isolated nation of the world. Now it is Spain that is apparently friendless and alone. The change is largely due to Dewey, Hobson and others.

The Spaniards announced some time ago that they had a great surprise in store for the Americans. Thus far the most surprising thing is that they have done nothing more than get their fleet into a bottle.

Nebraska has now furnished the volunteer army with a full-fledged brigadier general. What is equally creditable, it has also furnished more than its quota of privates, not to mention higher officers, the supply of which is practically unlimited.

What would the district court judges do for amusement if they did not have the Midway concessionaires to entertain them with narratives of their troubles? It is really too bad that the court term is about to close, while the Midway runs on all summer.

The new teachers' contract approved by the Omaha Board of Education omits the usual condition against marriage during the term of employment. We suppose this is to be the school board's contribution toward a good showing for the city in the census of 1900.

The police board organ is trying now to palliate a bold and successful house-breaking by intimating that because the lock was unfastened the proprietor of the burglarized store had left his door open. How this ridiculous story excuses the utter inefficiency of the Omaha police to protect the city from thieves passes comprehension.

SITUATION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The latest reports from the Philippines show there is urgent necessity for American troops there. In order to prevent excesses on the part of the insurgents, who have been making steady headway against the Spaniards. While Admiral Dewey will do all he can do to have the insurgents observe the rules of civilized warfare he may not be able to entirely repress their disposition to wreak vengeance upon the Spaniards by summarily putting to death the prisoners taken. There is a long record of Spanish brutality and cruelty which the Philippine insurgents, like those in Cuba, cannot forget. Undoubtedly many of the followers of Aguinaldo have had fathers and brothers who have fallen into the hands of the Spaniards mercilessly tortured and put to death and they are eager for revenge. They know nothing about the rules of civilized warfare. Their idea of war has been learned from their oppressor and what they have been taught they desire to practice. Pitiless vengeance being the Spaniard's rule in dealing with those in insurrection, it is most natural that the insurgents should want to apply the same rule when the soldiers of Spain fall into their hands. The leaders may fold themselves to observe the rules of civilized warfare, but there is no assurance that they can hold their followers to such observance, for they are not organized and disciplined and imbued with a sense of responsibility as are the armies of civilized nations. They are held together by a common impulse, but the control or restraint to which their leaders are able to subject them must necessarily be loose. In a word, they are little if any better than a mob and therefore liable at any time to break over all rules or regulations.

Undoubtedly Admiral Dewey has a considerable influence with the insurgents. They know what he has accomplished and they appreciate its object. They have shown their willingness to co-operate in driving out the Spaniards and Dewey appears to have confidence in them. Their stability, however, will be better assured when there is landed in the Philippines an American army strong enough to expel the Spaniards without requiring any assistance from the insurgents and to maintain order there when it shall have fully effected an occupation. Nobody can foresee, however, how much of a task this will be. Our fleet is in control of Manila bay and there appears to be no reason to apprehend that it cannot hold those waters indefinitely. Perhaps with a land force of 10,000 the city of Manila could easily be captured. But this would not end the work to be done. We should have possession of one end of the Philippines, with a still larger population, probably much of it hostile, to be brought under submission to our authority. It is proposed to send perhaps 25,000 men to the islands. It is possible that double this number will be required.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN OREGON.

For the first time the Oregon republicans this year made a firm stand for the principles of the party as promulgated at St. Louis two years ago and this platform, which was adopted against the protest of many old leaders of the party in the state, together with a ticket of clean and able men, carried them to victory against a fusion combination composed of all elements opposed to the republican party. The victory was complete and of the greatest significance. The large majority for the republican candidate for governor is satisfactory to republicans everywhere, but the election of two republican congressmen was more important, and this not so important as the election of a republican legislature that will fill the vacancy in the United States senate from Oregon with a man who will stand squarely with his party on all questions. This vacancy from Oregon was caused by the disagreement among republicans on the financial question. Senator Mitchell had decided leanings toward free silver, and, although after the legislature failed to elect his successor Governor Lord appointed him to the seat, he was not permitted to take his seat in this irregular manner. His successor will be a sound money man and his appearance in the United States senate will assure the republicans working strength which they now lack.

Many Oregon republicans honestly doubted the possibility of success on a platform in harmony with the national platform, largely because for years the party leaders had been making concessions to the free coinage advocates, and also because the strength of the sound money cause had never been fairly tested in the state. The election this week dispels all doubt. Oregon stands for the gold standard. The republicans of that state will not again hesitate as to what course to pursue.

CARING FOR THE SOLDIERS.

There is complaint that the troops at some of the camps of concentration are not being properly cared for. Newspaper correspondents at these camps state that the commissary service is not well managed, that the food is not properly cooked and that there are other defects in the arrangements causing more or less hardship to the soldiers. The matter was referred to in congress a few days ago in the course of the debate on the deficiency bill.

There is perhaps some ground for the statements that have been made, though it is quite likely that they have been exaggerated. This may be assumed from the fact that no complaint, so far as we have observed, has come from the soldiers and if matters were so bad as represented some of the sufferers would undoubtedly have found a way to make the fact publicly known. The volunteer force is composed largely of intelligent and spirited men, who at home lived comfortably and well. Such men will not quietly tolerate ill treatment or submit to unnecessary privations and hardships.

It is to be presumed that every man who enlisted in the military service knew that he would have to experience more or less discomfort and hardship. That is inseparable from the life of a soldier. Whether in the camp or in the field campaigning the soldier cannot have the comforts enjoyed at home. All that can reasonably be expected is that the government will do the very best it can to properly provide for its soldiers and this there is every reason to believe it is doing. In the debate on this subject in the house it was stated by several members, from personal knowledge, that the officials charged with providing for the army have been working with extraordinary diligence and energy since the day that war was declared and they are still doing so. There is not the slightest reason to doubt that the officials of the War department are as deeply concerned about the proper care of the soldiers as members of congress who have constituents in the army or anybody else. A tremendous task was undertaken which could not be accomplished in a day, but it is pretty nearly completed and in a little while all cause of complaint will be removed.

PROMOTING THE USE OF CORN.

The New York Chamber of Commerce has recently taken action favorable to a further effort by the government to promote the use of corn by Europeans, having passed resolutions urging congress to make an appropriation for this purpose. The plan proposed is to send to Europe persons qualified to give instructions in the various preparations of cornmeal. Referring to this, the New York Journal of Commerce remarks that the cultivation of the European appetite for corn is worth all the assistance that the Chamber of Commerce recommends, but the extent of the export at the present time indicates that much of the work of instruction has already been accomplished. Last year the export of corn almost touched 177,000,000 bushels and a larger amount will be exported this year, as indicated by the figures thus far. If the price of wheat should continue high for another year a considerable increase in the export of corn may safely be expected. At all events the time seems to be peculiarly auspicious for again urging this cereal as a table food upon the attention of Europe and a liberal appropriation for the purpose by congress would be generally approved. The fact that past efforts in this direction were somewhat disappointing in results argues nothing against another effort, under the more favorable conditions.

NOW STAND FIRM UNDER.

The high-handed attempt of Chief of Police Gallagher to drive out of the city the detectives employed by the exposition for the protection of its patrons must be resented and resisted. Omaha is in honor bound to provide for the safety of its visitors and guests during the exposition. The notorious inefficiency of Chief Gallagher and the force under him to cope with the professional thieves and thus attracted by the multitudes that offer a profitable field for their rapacity has compelled the exposition managers to employ a special force of expert thief-catchers and crook-sporters, not only for the benefit of visiting strangers and citizens, but also the protection of its own treasury against dishonest employees.

In this the management is only discharging a sacred trust. Every man, woman and child that enters the precincts of the exposition is entitled to be safeguarded from pickpockets and protected against criminal practices of every description. It would be far more creditable for Omaha to close the gates of the exposition than to stand idly by while its guests are lured into police-protected robbers' roosts and plundered by highwaymen in collusion with police authorities.

When a chief of police sworn and paid to maintain order and suppress crime deliberately conspires with the force under him to play into the hands of criminals banded together for plunder it is time for law-abiding citizens of the community to rise in their might, not only to protest but to see that their protest is heeded. No officer is higher than the law and no criminal is more dangerous than the perjured officer who convives in crime by interfering with men who are trying to put an end to outlawry.

There can be no palliation or excuse for the condition existing in this city at this time, and the men who imagine that the Bee will remain silent because exposure of the scandal may keep exposition visitors away underrate its moral stamina. A community which would allow itself to become partner in a reign of shameless swindles and wholesale robbery by thieves and thugs and gamblers no better than robbers who stand in with the police will suffer more by tolerating its continuance than by its exposure and denunciation by the fearless chief that knows its duty and dares discharge it.

It is time, too, that the respectable and decent people of Omaha shall come to the front with their support for the efforts of the men on the exposition board who refuse to jeopardize the success of the exposition and snuff the reputation of Omaha by surrendering to the outlaws who control the Omaha police. It is time to face the issue and let public sentiment assert itself in a public meeting if necessary.

Country papers which are printing special telegraphic war news purporting to be in substance The Bee's special war news service are cautioned that no person connected with The Bee has authority to use its dispatches for this purpose. Neither The Bee nor any member of its staff is furnishing any paper with the so-called Bee war specials and dispatches wired from Omaha as The Bee's telegrams are made up from local papers after they have been put on sale in the streets.

Whatever may be done with Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, it is certain that the American business men are to become more familiar with the business possibilities of these islands during the first half of the century now almost here, and it therefore behooves young men who are going into business to become familiar with the Spanish language. The constant effort of American trade boomers is to secure freer

communication between the United States and the South and Central American countries, and this can best be done by making the Spanish language familiar to the English-speaking people.

The California wine dealers are not rejoicing over the new reciprocity treaty with France. They say it yields to France all the protection that had been afforded their business and that it will be impossible for them to compete with the French wine makers for the American trade. A reciprocity treaty is pretty certain to be objectionable to some persons, but the "American people will eventually see" it that the California wine dealers find a market for their wares.

Every school superintendent and every teacher in the transmississippi states should try to attend the Transmississippi Educational convention at Omaha the end of this month. Educators of prominence say that the attractions of the Omaha meeting will far exceed those offered by the National Educational association at Washington and teachers who have a choice between the two should by all means take in Omaha and the exposition.

The way to draw people to the exposition is to assure them that while in attendance they will be protected from thieves, thugs and swindlers. The greatest obstacle the exposition must overcome is that presented by the inadequate police protection afforded visitors by lack of a police force of efficient and honest men under competent direction.

A British flag was removed from among the decorations at the commencement exercises of the Missouri university on demand of Curator Jones, a populist politician, who complained that the flag was a catering to "the gold bugs." On the same principle its place should have been taken by a Mexican or Chinese flag.

A game warden in Chicago has made a confiscation of a large number of small birds found in cages in a store which supplies milliners with feathers and plumes and the local court sustained his contention that these birds were being held illegally. The song birds are gaining friends every year.

One cause of the republican victory in Oregon on Monday was the excellent state and congressional ticket. The candidate for governor, Mr. Geer, is a farmer by occupation and a student and orator. All of the candidates were men whose records are unassailable.

The rainmakers who once profited by the gullibility of persons who thought that the earth had experienced a permanent change of weather might now make a hit by bringing out a sure thing clear weather lotion.

No Such Word as Fall. Chicago Times-Herald.

The Omaha exposition evidently doesn't intend to take any chances of failure; it has two Midways.

The Real "Enemy's Country." New York Sun.

When the Bryan Boy Orator goes to Cuba, or to Manila, he will learn that the "enemy's country" is not within the borders of the United States.

No Small Job. Washington Post.

The people out at Omaha are quite enterprising, but they will be sure to ascertain that this thing of running an exposition in opposition to a war is no fool job.

Sectional Feeling Banished. Globe-Democrat.

One of the great results of President McKinley's administration is the disappearance of all sectional feeling. The president has cultivated harmony throughout the country by every means in his power, and given fresh proof of his broad-minded patriotism.

Speed at a Discount. Brooklyn Eagle.

The official name of it is the Strategy Board. The word strategy, as it is used in all letters by board. If anything, however, can beat lethargy, it is that branch of congress called the senate. Lethargy has been known to lie down and die of grief and shame long side of the record of the senate's glacial pace.

Straws Showing the Current. Philadelphia Ledger.

Evidently the administration expects to hold Manila for a considerable time, since it is not only going to station the powerful monitors Monterey and Monadnock there, but is preparing to plant a large number of mines in the harbor. These precautions indicate both a long stay and the anticipation of attack by a strong fleet, such as Spain can hardly send against our squadron there unless we wait until she builds more vessels, or at least finishes those now under way. But then it is the wise policy of our government to take no chances, but use a force sure to be strong enough for the work assigned to it.

CORN MEAL PROPAGANDA.

Opportunity Time to Sing Its Praises in Foreign Lands. Kansas City Star. The present is a most opportune time for the United States government to resume its efforts to extend the use of Indian corn in Europe as food for human consumption. The Chamber of Commerce of New York has adopted a resolution calling on congress to make the necessary appropriation for this purpose. Previous efforts in this direction have not been highly effective, chiefly because they were carried on at a time when wheat was cheap and plentiful and there was no need for seeking an addition to bread supplies. But wheat bread in Europe is unusually high now, and there is good reason to believe that prices of wheat for some time to come will remain high, as compared with the average values prior to the present year. An aggressive effort now to extend the use of corn bread in Europe ought to be crowned with success. This country produces such enormous quantities of corn every year that a large amount can readily be spared for export. In the year ending with this month the shipments of corn to Europe will amount to something like 200,000 bushels, yet this vast quantity has been spared from home supplies without difficulty and without materially advancing prices. It is doubtful whether Europeans are using for their tables much of the great quantities of corn that they are purchasing from this country. They have a prejudice against this excellent cereal because they have always looked on it as a food for beasts. But merchants abroad are getting used to handling it and a corn bread propaganda in Europe at the present time, under the auspices of the United States Agricultural department, ought to be productive of good results.

GENIUS OF THE WEST.

Indomitable Pluck and Enterprise Mirrored by the Exposition. Baltimore American. There is every reason to believe that the exposition will be a success and the attendance large. Many people who make it a rule to travel every summer will abandon foreign trips this season on account of the war, and will go west for a change. They will profit by such a journey. The exposition at Omaha will be well worth seeing, and will give every American a chance to see that the west can make good its boasts, and that it is a great section of a very great country.

Newark (N. J.) News: It is a marvelous example of the progress of peace and war so far apart. The exhibition at Omaha could be repeated in any other country upon the face of the globe. The war has not interfered with the success of the exposition, nor has the exposition hindered a jot the conduct of the war. Nebraska and every other state participating has sent its quota of men to the front, and they all stand ready to support the government and uphold our national honor to the fullest extent. The exposition will continue until November 1, and we doubt not that interest in it will never flag until the end.

Trenton (N. J.) State Gazette: Distinct as Omaha is from the east, it is the center of a great and prosperous country that anywhere else in the world might be an empire. There is nothing that these commendable enterprises more powerfully impress on the mind than the immensity of our country and the sufficiency of every part and section of it for itself. The fact that the millions of people who are engaged in the peaceful occupation of comparing notes and learning from each other the arts of industry are one with us on the 1,500-mile-distant Atlantic slope who are quivering with anxiety over the war news which barely interests them, tells a marvelous story of our greatness and its development.

St. Louis Republic: The large attendance of the opening week at the Omaha Transmississippi and International Exposition is a cheering sign of the healthy condition of the public mind. Despite the excitements of war, the people have not become distracted or demoralized, and are pursuing their ways as if nothing extraordinary were occupying a part of their attention. A feature worthy of special notice is the readiness of all departments of the exposition to receive criticism and suggestions. The thousands of visitors it is attracting. The enterprise is by no means local in scope. It comprehends in its elemental plan more than half of the country, and the preparations cost nearly two million dollars. The exhibits embrace the best evidences of the natural wealth of the vast section of country west of the Mississippi river, with its mines, its fertile soil, its salubrious climate and its forests. The intellectual progress of the people who are developing this wealth, unrivaled in variety and quantity, is also being exploited at Omaha in a way that will startle tens of thousands of Americans. The initial week augurs well for the success of the enterprise. The volume of travel to the exposition will be swelled by the reports of returning visitors, and there is every reason to believe that the show will attract the patronage which its merits deserve.

HEROES OF SANTIAGO.

Cincinnati Tribune: Before such bravery it is best to be silent. There are some things which words do not describe. It is for us to salute those eight men, but that is all.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Admiral Dewey has been hailed the great hero of the conflict thus far, but the actions of these eight men show that heroism is not confined to high places in the navy. If ever there were heroes in the history of the world these eight men deserve the title. And they are but types of all those who are fighting aboard the American squadron.

Indianapolis News: The act must be judged by itself, without any reference to its results. And the men of the Merrimac have shown themselves to be heroes of the highest type. They faced not merely death in a dreadful form, but the horrors of a Spanish prison in a beleaguered city. No real American heroes will be complete that does not include their names—names that will be held in proud remembrance by a grateful country.

Kansas City Journal: What is even more gratifying than the successful achievement of this hazardous purpose is the fact that thousands of men volunteered where only seven were necessary. The high character of our navy, which has been described by jealous powers as a heterogeneous aggregation of hirelings, has been demonstrated before all the world by this incident. Let the Spanish and the German press give out the news of this exploit as a Spanish victory if it will. Such heroism can not be hidden or belittled. It is destined to become historic.

Philadelphia Press: Courage, coolness and skill, carried them through and added one more to those deeds which men remember and emulate. Years will pass, other wars will come and go, and Hobson and his comrades will be remembered with Decatur, with Armstrong and with Cushing as those the memory and cheer of whose high daring is a national resource in hours of danger, calling to perpetual service for flag and country, to new adventure and fresh achievement, reminding all who come after.

Better hour of glorious strife "Years without a name." Chicago Times-Herald: The earliest parallel in our navy to an exploit of this kind was that of Lieutenant Decatur in the harbor of Tripoli in 1803. The American frigate Philadelphia had struck on a rock in that harbor and was captured by the Tripolitans and carried under the guns of the castle. The ever adventurous Decatur volunteered to recapture the frigate or burn it, and was accorded permission. With a small vessel called a ketch he organized an expedition with thirty or forty men, sailed into the harbor under the guns of the castle, boarded the Philadelphia, set it on fire and escaped without the loss of a single man.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Deeds of daring in the American navy are so numerous that their recital would fill a large space in the smallest type used in any newspaper. When the younger Stephen Decatur, with a few volunteers, sailed from New York in Barbary pirates in 1801, entered the harbor of Tripoli, in the face of the pirates' fleet, boarded the Philadelphia, which had grounded and been captured, and under the fire of 150 cannon, started a blaze on her which burned her to the water's edge. Nelson called this the most courageous act of any age." In the same war Richard Somers, with ten volunteers, on board the sloop-of-war Intrepid, loaded with powder and shells, which were to be exploded by a slow match, ran his vessel toward the Tripolitan fleet, intending to destroy the flagship, but the Tripolitan ships blew the Intrepid up prematurely, and all on board were lost. Lieutenant William B. Cushing, in a small steam launch, in 1864, with a few companions, ran up the Roanoke river, in the face of large numbers of picket boats, the lookout for enterprises of this kind, and torpedoed and destroyed the formidable confederate ironclad Albatross, and, like Decatur, he escaped, though all his crew except one were either drowned or captured. Hobson's feat at Santiago is only one of a long list of achievements which show a gleam of nobler valor over the history of the American navy.

ENGLISH OPINION ANALYZED.

Justin McCarthy Catalogues the Various Shades of Sentiment. Letter in New York Independent. I need hardly say that public attention in England is much occupied by the progress of the war between the United States and Spain. Now, I should say at once that, so far as I can judge, the sympathies of the vast majority of the public in these islands go cordially with the Americans in this controversy. But, of course, you will easily understand that on no question open to discussion at all does the public opinion of our very mixed community declare itself altogether with one side; and we have among us here a considerable minority who wish success to the Spaniards and not to the Americans. Some sections of what is called society there is a sort of sentimental feeling for Spain as a grand, old, historic state, and Spain is a very picturesque country in which certain classes of English people are fond of making a holiday and from which they generally come back enraptured with the cathedrals and the architecture of the Gate of the Sun at Madrid, and the Escorial, and all the other sights that Spain has to show, to say nothing of the bull fights. Then there are some of the middle classes here who hold that the Spaniards are a more gentleman-like and picturesque set of fellows than the Yankee traders, and there are men in the ranks of commerce who think it would not be at all a bad thing if these too-pushing Yankees had a little of the conceit taken out of them.

Of course, the religious question comes up a good deal into the consideration, and with certain sets of our English Catholics it is more or less a question of a Catholic state against a Protestant state. Many of the English Catholics belong to the high nobility, or at all events can boast of an ancient family, and are rather opposed to unfancied notions about liberty and democracy and equality and all that sort of thing. I know only too well that our Irish national cause—the cause of home rule for Ireland—has no stronger opponents anywhere than it finds in certain sections of the English Catholics. Some few of these English Catholics, moreover, are strongly Carlist in their sympathies, and find their only satisfaction with the war in the hope that it may turn out a good thing for Don Carlos. Among my countrymen in Great Britain and Ireland there are many who sympathize with the American cause. All of the Irish national party in the House of Commons are in agreement on this subject and have expressed their agreement by formal declarations of their sympathy with the Americans in this struggle. In other words, all the men who are entitled by election to speak for the British cause in the parliament of Westminster have declared themselves on the side of America. But, on the other hand, it would be idle to deny that there are some Irish Catholics who sympathize with Spain because of the bond of the common religion, and there are other Irishmen, too, who bear in memory the days of long ago when Spain made herself the champion of Irish grievances, and who, therefore, feel themselves borne irresistibly along to a sympathy with Spain in her present trouble.

Someville Journal: Humorist's Wife—I don't see that this joke of yours has any sense to it. Humorist (wearily)—No, only nonsense. Detroit Free Press: "Now don't say you went off with the ambulance because it had a hook handle just like yours." "No; I went off with it because it has a silk cover better than mine." Chicago Record: He (in the grand stand)—"These fellows don't seem to get on to that pitcher's curves at all." She (new to the game)—"Why, I did as soon as I saw the same—his—dreadfully bowlegged, isn't he?" Indianapolis Journal: "My brother in the Klondike," said the medical student humorist, "writes me that he had to pay \$4 for a piece of apple pie." "He must be," said the cheerful idiot, "one of those piece at any price persons."

POWDER SMOKE.

Now watch the paragraphs play on "Hobson's choice." A high private in one of the Ohio regiments is now serving under a captain who was his coachman formerly. The ram Katahdin, having nothing more substantial to work on, rammed a dock, and is now laid up for repairs.

It doesn't matter if provisions become scarce in Havana. General Blanco intimates that his soldiers would rather fight than eat. There is no occasion for alarm along the shores of Lake Michigan. The Spanish caravels are securely bottled up in Jackson park lagoon.

As the Merrimac contained about 500 tons of coal when it entered Santiago harbor, its mission was evidently to add fuel to the flames of the forts. "Christobal Colon is the Spanish way of discussing the name of our old friend Christopher Columbus. Tacking the name to a Spanish cruiser will not save it from becoming a prisoner of war.

In a speech the other evening Mayor Rose of Milwaukee said he wished that every woman whose husband was at the front might wear some distinctive badge, so that he might take off his hat to her. The sculptured color-bearer on the Shaw monument in Boston carries a flag now, just as he used to in real life. And, by the way, the brave colored man who never let the flag touch the ground in Shaw's last charge is still living in Massachusetts.

No matter what glory awaits him, Admiral Sampson's purse will be substantially fattened by the war. It is estimated that his share of the prizes captured in Cuban waters will net him \$150,000. And the jack-tars of the fleet will also receive a handsome penny.

It happened out in Denver when the Colorado troops were about to start for the front. "God bless you; stand up for Colorado," exclaimed a Denver girl, as she kissed a soldier goodby. Checking his sobbing the gallant volunteer replied, "If from Nebraska, but I will try now to stand up for both states." Then he bravely took another smack and sealed the compact.

Ex-Senator M. C. Butler of South Carolina, who has just been appointed major general, is a confederate veteran and was a lieutenant general at the close of the war. He held a seat in the senate for three terms until defeated by Tillman. He comes of a famous family, being a nephew of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, the hero of the battle of Lake Erie.

Washington Star: "I'm afraid," said the Spanish officer, as he saw shell after shell fall short and drop in the ocean, "that we haven't accomplished anything by all this shooting." "Oh, yes, we have," replied his superior encouragingly. "Every little helps. We have made the ship lighter so that we can run faster."

Where a minie ball went through. And I heard the band play "Dixie—" By God! I heard every note. And I thought of Monassan and Shilah. And a jump came up in my throat. And I said: "Go back to that old oak chest, there ain't no more service for you; I'm going to fight on the side that's right, and I'm going to wear the blue!" There's just one thought in every heart. One word in every tongue. For things is all so twisted around. That there ain't no north nor south. I never thought it would come to this; It's strange, but I reckon it's true; For it's just an' our cons and just one flag, And were all a-wearin' the blue!

Our Daily Bulletin. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8th. WASHINGTON, June 8, 1898.—The superb new bicycle, the war bicycle, purchased by the Government, and one of the finest of our Atlantic passenger coasters, will be turned over to the naval authorities today. She is now fully equipped for her important service.

E. SAM AND J. BULL.

Cincinnati Tribune: The phenomenon we now witness, in beholding England in the attitude of begging that she may be allowed to join her fortunes with those of this republic, is an astonishing one, which, as well it might, attracted the attention of the world. Events may so shape themselves as to bring about England's obvious desire, but an irrevocable, written contract, in stipulated terms, is not one upon which the United States will enter lightly, if at all.

St. Louis Republic: All in all, it is better for a nation to stand alone, and only when too weak to do so should it seek entangling alliances. This government has demonstrated its right and ability to manage its own affairs independent of any partnerships. As long as the motto of Lincoln, "Malice toward none and charity for all," is our motto as a nation there need be no great difficulty in the adjustment of international difficulties with Great Britain or any other nation.

Springfield Republican: What we have said regarding the proposed Anglo-American alliance applies to present conditions alone. Changed conditions might present a very different problem. What is needed to render such an agreement justifiable is an actual menace to the interests of both nations sufficiently formidable to call for joint action purely for protection's sake. Until such a menace exists no alliance can be wise for either America or England, since its very formation would greatly alarm the other powers and tend to bring on the conflict the alliance is designed to prevent.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Such fervid expressions of friendship as these from men high in the government of a great nation for one of the combatants in the war in which that nation is neutral are without precedent in the world's history. This spirit and the service which it has rendered in defeating the continental powers' efforts at intervention against the United States is warmly appreciated in this country. Nevertheless there will be no offensive and defensive alliance between the two countries. Such a league would involve the United States in quarrels in which it has no interest and make a departure from the traditions and practices of the last hundred years. But there will be a cordial understanding between them, and as this is based on community of interest and harmony of aspiration and purpose, it will have most of the beneficial influences of an alliance without any of its embarrassments.

BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Scientists say American people are killing themselves with overwork." "I don't know; I've broken down my constitution trying to keep out of work." Indianapolis Journal: "The youth," said the Cornish philosopher, "is prone to pessimism, because he does not realize how few are the opportunities for being otherwise."

Chicago Tribune: "Bless her heart!" exclaimed the young soldier at Camp Thomas, looking fondly at the photograph of herself his sweetheart in the north had sent him. "Bless her heart! Still, I wish it had been potted chicken instead!" Somerville Journal: Humorist's Wife—I don't see that this joke of yours has any sense to it. Humorist (wearily)—No, only nonsense.

Detroit Free Press: "Now don't say you went off with the ambulance because it had a hook handle just like yours." "No; I went off with it because it has a silk cover better than mine." Chicago Record: He (in the grand stand)—"These fellows don't seem to get on to that pitcher's curves at all." She (new to the game)—"Why, I did as soon as I saw the same—his—dreadfully bowlegged, isn't he?" Indianapolis Journal: "My brother in the Klondike," said the medical student humorist, "writes me that he had to pay \$4 for a piece of apple pie." "He must be," said the cheerful idiot, "one of those piece at any price persons."

Detroit Free Press: "Now don't say you went off with the ambulance because it had a hook handle just like yours." "No; I went off with it because it has a silk cover better than mine." Chicago Record: He (in the grand stand)—"These fellows don't seem to get on to that pitcher's curves at all." She (new to the game)—"Why, I did as soon as I saw the same—his—dreadfully bowlegged, isn't he?" Indianapolis Journal: "My brother in the Klondike," said the medical student humorist, "writes me that he had to pay \$4 for a piece of apple pie." "He must be," said the cheerful idiot, "one of those piece at any price persons."

Washington Star: "I'm afraid," said the Spanish officer, as he saw shell after shell fall short and drop in the ocean, "that we haven't accomplished anything by all this shooting." "Oh, yes, we have," replied his superior encouragingly. "Every little helps. We have made the ship lighter so that we can run faster."

Where a minie ball went through. And I heard the band play "Dixie—" By God! I heard every note. And I thought of Monassan and Shilah. And a jump came up in my throat. And I said: "Go back to that old oak chest, there ain't no more service for you; I'm going to fight on the side that's right, and