THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:

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 May, 1898, was as follows:

1	25,611	17	30,505
2	39,523	18	30,642
3	33,276	19	30,417
4	30,340	20	30,598
5	30,747	21	30,704
6	30,775	22	30,625
7	37,442	23	30,376
8	30,640	24	30,450
9	31,391	25	30,107
10	31,470	26	30,287
11	31,097	27	30,275
12	31,524	28	30,387
13	41,950	29	30,030
14	31,132	30	29,968
15	30,110	31	31,841
16	31,282		

Total	974,632
Less returns and unsold copies	22,103
Net total sales	952,529
Net daily average	30,727

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31st day of May, 1898.

(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The prosperity items of news are reinforcing the republican platforms this year.

The $3-a-day harvest hand is an exclusive product of the 1898 prosperity wave.

While other things are being remembered the postal savings bank bill should not be overlooked.

The announcement that there is a great deal of gold in the Philippine islands was not made for the purpose of inducing the Yankees to keep out.

Doubtless some of the Spanish naval officers had interesting experiences when they were school boys, but up to date nobody has called for their reminiscences.

Hobson is the hero of the hour, but neither the babies nor the streets are being named after him and the poets have refused to make a go with his honest, homely name.

The Anglo-American rapprochement cannot be considered fruitful until Rudyard Kipling writes a poem indicating repentance for some of the mean things he has said about the Americans.

Complaints about the slowness of the War department in rushing the volunteer troops to the front but partly equipped do not come from those who might be affected by orders to move.

It will be observed that the government crop reports show that the condition of the Nebraska wheat crop is far above the average and better than in any other state. Nebraska is a leader.

Before Maine took the November election habit the country looked eastward each year for a political pointer, but now Oregon is setting the example and doing it to the satisfaction of everybody but the fusionists.

It is doubtless true that all the war heroes had unlovable traits when they were boys, but the same traits were visible in many who have not become war heroes and they have nothing to do with the hero business.

The firecrackers this year would be longer than usual on the Fourth of July but for the fact that they have been that way for several years. There are ways of expressing patriotism other than by making loud noises.

The discovery that while he was in the naval academy Lieutenant Hobson was president of a Young Men's Christian association goes far toward dispelling the illusion that the typical jack tar goes about daily with meaningless curses on his lips.

The national banks in Iowa make a report quite as satisfactory as the report of the state banks. An increase of nearly $2,000,000 in individual deposits between the middle of February and May 5 shows that there is an abundance of money in the hands of the people.

Just as the badly tattered Jersey mosquito joke had been placed in the cold storage house the news comes from New Brunswick, N. J., of the death there of an old man from the effects of mosquito bites when he was lost in a swamp. The Alaska mosquito stories will need revision now.

It is estimated that there will be not less than 1,000 miles more railway constructed in the United States this year than last. Of course the railway managers have all heard about how impossible it is to have prosperity until there is a complete change in the currency system of the country.

Andrew Carnegie publicly expresses his conviction, not only that the war with Spain will not last long, but that it will never attain the dignity of a real war. While every true American patriot sincerely hopes that this view will prove correct, it threatens a dulling blast upon the fiery ardor of several ambitious warriors who are still in the incipient stage of military glory.

BACK TO THOSE GOOD OLD TIMES.

When Senator Allen and his popocratic colleagues started the battle cry of freedom for Cuba they probably did not realize that their belligerent patriotism would so soon bring the country back to those good times for which every popocrat has been yearning and praying since the terrible crime year of 1873.

While we do not rejoice over the uninviting prospect, we may as well prepare to enjoy once more those good old times when everything from the cradle to the coffin had to bear the tax-gatherer's stamp.

In those good old days, when prosperity was created by stamping upon paper the I-O-U's of Uncle Sam, every box of matches was plastered with a revenue stamp, and so was every bottle of medicine, every photograph, every telegram, every deed of conveyance, every mortgage, every bank check, every promissory note, and every contract, whether in a deal for horses or for a wife.

In those good old times the people's hearts were gladdened from month to month by visits from friendly revenue collectors, who reminded them gently of the penalties imposed by law upon people who failed to make proper returns of their income and incidentally took occasion to look into their bureaus and cupboards for contraband articles that might have shirked the war tax.

For years and years the people who believe in flat-made prosperity have been pointing backward to the good old times when the public highways teemed with tramps and ten yards of calico sold for three dollars. Now, however, they are in position to point forward to a revival of the good old times with all the old frills excepting shin-plaster currency and the war income tax.

The new revenue law which has just been passed by congress will give the present generation a taste of the blessings that follow in the wake of war.

First and foremost, we shall be blessed with several hundred millions of bonded debt on which the people will be allowed to contribute interest and sinking fund for twenty years. Then we shall wax fat on an increase of $100,000,000 in our circulating medium in printed slips bearing the usual inscription of notes payable when the taxes imposed for their redemption shall have been collected. We shall also have another increase in moonshine silver dollars coined out of the seigniorage, which represents the froth on the top of the 16 to 1 melting pot.

All these old-time blessings will be enhanced by the reappearance of the brand new revenue stamps to be put into active circulation in every American household, store and workshop. As of yore, there will be stamp duties on all insurance policies, on wills, leases, mortgages, foreign steamship tickets, powers of attorney, notes, bills of lading, medicines of every description, perfumery, chewing gum, petroleum, telephone and telegraphic messages.

With these pleasing reminders of the good old times will come increased import duties, license taxes, fees for official services and tips for officials temporarily afflicted with defective eyesight and memory.

Last, but not least, the restoration of the good old times will bring back a hungry and thirsty horde of liquor tasters, stamp lickers, license collectors, spotters, prosecutors, commissioners and official leeches of all varieties, wearing the infernal revenue garb.

For all these blessings the American people will owe an everlasting debt of gratitude to the belligerent statesmen who loosed the dogs of war to show to the world how Uncle Sam looks in his fighting clothes.

THE NEXT CENSUS.

The census of 1900, marking the transition from one century to another, should be complete and perfect. The last census was superior in many respects to those that had preceded it, but its imperfections were far too conspicuous. An attempt was made to do too much with the result that nothing was done well. The information sought could not be obtained by those who were selected to do the work in the time they were given for it and for the compensation allowed. It is not everyone who is capable of gathering statistics nor everyone willing to give up to a census enumerator the information sought. Then there were also gathered a great many statistics that were of no use and this was energy wasted. But the most serious defect of the census of 1890 was the slowness with which facts were tabulated and presented to the country in form for use. Statistics to be useful must be fresh, but the publication of the results of the 1890 census was drawled along through a series of years.

It is well that preparations should now be made for taking the next census. It cannot be too well done. It should include comparisons with all previous enumerations and show the marvelous growth of population, wealth and business during the Nineteenth century. Such a census quickly taken and results announced without delay would do more to show the world the greatness of our country than any other one thing, and we have got to that point where we take pride in standing up beside any other nation to be counted, measured or weighed.

ONE YEAR IN A NEW PARTY.

The once flourishing business of organizing new political parties seems to have suffered from the prosperity blight. This year the activity is confined to disorganizing and reorganizing.

The history of the Social Democracy illustrates the change. It was organized a year ago, at once as a corporation and a political party; in its first named capacity to colonize some western state in order to control its politics, and as a party to reform everything on the theory that progress can best be made by going backward. The colonization scheme was soon dropped in favor of politics, but now it is announced that colonization is now to be again pushed to the front and the effort to organize a formidable political machine temporarily abandoned. In a word, the Social Democracy is to be turned upside down.

The reason for this is plain. Whether the colonization scheme can be made successful or not, it has become evident that socialism is no foundation for a political party in the United States, especially with one of the two leading political parties already leaning that way. One of the social democrats is quoted as saying, "If the democrats not only reaffirm their platform of 1896, but go further along the same line," he expects to see every social democrat vote for that ticket in 1900.

At the end of its first year as a definite organization the Social Democracy is found divided into factions, its leaders disagreeing as to the proper course to pursue, with a good prospect of division in the ranks, and nothing practical accomplished. This shows, at least, that no one has yet discovered the golden panacea for all political ills and it gives intelligent men excuse for honest doubt as to the infallibility of those who have proclaimed that only through socialism can the world be saved from itself.

A RECORD BREAKER.

The Bee's illustrated souvenir exposition edition has not only received unstinted praise as an example of high class newspaper work from artistic and literary points of view, but it has made the circulation of The Bee for Exposition day a record breaker in Omaha and Nebraska. The fine press work required for the half-tone section of the paper was done on contract by a private establishment, whose proprietor can speak with precision as to the number of copies furnished. In this connection the following letter is self-explanatory:

Office of A. I. Root, Printer, Book Binder, Blank Book Manufacturer, Omaha, Neb., June 8, 1898.—N. P. Feil, Business Manager The Bee, Omaha, Neb.: Dear Sir—In response to your inquiry for precise information as to the exact number of copies of the illustrated section of the Exposition number of The Bee of Wednesday, June 1, furnished, I find that my establishment printed and delivered to you 44,800 copies. Respectfully, A. I. ROOT.

The entire illustrated edition of the Exposition day Bee has been practically exhausted, though the demand for extra copies to be sent to out-of-town friends is yet brisk and orders will soon have to go unfilled. What is more, the extra editions issued on the same day increase this grand total by nearly 2,000, the aggregate number of copies of The Bee printed for circulation on June 1 being 46,588.

No other paper published in these parts can make a showing that in any way approaches this magnificent record, which must be appreciated by The Bee's readers and advertising patrons as much as it is by The Bee itself.

In the future, as in the past, The Bee will aim by the accuracy, completeness and reliability of its news, and by enterprise as a newspaper, to merit a continuance of that popular support that has made it the leading daily paper between Chicago and the Pacific coast.

OUR THOROUGH NAVAL TRAINING.

The fact that the sinking of the Merrimac at Santiago was entrusted to a naval constructor and not to an officer of the line appears to have caused surprise in foreign naval circles. A British admiral is said to have expressed his astonishment that this notable enterprise was not placed in charge of a naval officer skilled in navigation and piloting. Referring to this the Baltimore Sun says the admiral was evidently unacquainted with the system of instruction at the Annapolis Naval academy, which has the reputation of being the best naval school in the world. According to the Sun its curriculum includes a thorough course in mathematics, perhaps higher and more exhaustive than that of any other school. The cadets all study for a year the elements of naval construction. They have electrical engineering, chemistry and physics. They work in machine shops, as if they are to be practical machinists. In strictly professional studies, such as gunnery, ballistics, explosives, seamanship and navigation, the course is thorough. Three months of every year are spent at sea, where the cadets do the work of seamen, as well as having practice as officers and in navigating the ship. All through the course there are constant seamanship and boat drills. In the American navy the constructor is a regular naval officer, selected for the work because of his superiority in the regular course of professional and non-professional studies at the academy, as well as in general efficiency and seamanship.

It will thus be seen that Hobson, the hero of Santiago de Cuba, is thoroughly equipped for any duty or service to which he may be assigned. He will probably be made a line officer, if he desires it, and he is fully prepared to discharge the duties of such a position. The instruction which American naval officers receive is as complete as that given in England or any other country, a fact that is being conclusively shown in the operations of our war ships.

POLITICAL FUTURE OF SPAIN.

A revolution in Spain is generally believed to be an inevitable eventuality of the war with this country. All the conditions seem to be irresistibly tending in that direction. At present the revolutionary spirit is held in repression by the strong arm of military power, but there is every reason to believe that this will be found unavailing when Spain shall have suffered the defeat that certainly awaits her. A large element of the people is strongly opposed to the dynasty, there is a general lack of confidence in the men who are administering the government, of the several political factions none is satisfied with the situation. Men like Castelar, whose patriotism cannot be doubted, and Moret, former secretary of the colonies, do not hesitate to declare that the government is in a state of confusion and does not know what to do. The people, impoverished and tax-burdened, want peace, but the government does not dare to sue for peace, involving the surrender of Cuba and possibly the loss of other colonies, lest it should precipitate a revolution at home.

Conceding revolution to be inevitable, the question as to what political condition would result from it is an interesting one. In the opinion of Mr. Hannis Taylor, former American minister to Spain, that country is not prepared for a republican form of government. He points to the fact that the republican experiment which began in June, 1873, and ended in the following January, was a dismal failure. The Spanish people are not more ready for a republic now than they were then, a fact admitted by the greatest of Spanish republicans, Emilio Castelar. Carlism, in the opinion of Mr. Taylor, cannot succeed. He concludes that the time has not come for Spain to depart from monarchical institutions and that being true the present dynasty should be maintained. "No matter what may happen in the external politics of Spain," says the ex-minister; "no matter if she is stripped of all her colonial possessions; no matter if Romero and Weyler do try to stir up civil war for their own selfish ends—Spain is safe so long as conservatives and liberals stand together to maintain social order under the existing constitution." But how long they can be held together, under prevailing conditions and the more critical ones to come, is the question.

It is possible that the threatened revolution will be averted, but if so and the reigning dynasty is not overthrown it will because of the support of the dynasty by Austria or some other European power. Without such support nothing appears more certain than that Spain will be convulsed by revolution in the not remote future and that Maria Christina and the boy king will be forced to abdicate.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

The relations between Russia and the United States have always been most friendly. The Russian government was among the earliest to declare neutrality after the commencement of the war with Spain. At that time no one thought that Russia would, under any circumstances, take an active concern in the conflict. That nation was confidently counted upon to maintain the long-standing friendship and to be a check upon any European power that might desire or attempt to intervene in the war.

But almost daily reports from Europe allege that Russia is disposed to join with other powers in an effort to bring about a cessation of hostilities between the United States and Spain and that the Russian government is willing to take the initiative. We cannot say whether or not credence should be given to the reports. They emanate from Vienna, where sympathy with Spain is strong and everything possible is being done to create sentiment in Europe favorable to intervention. This warrants distrust, but the unfriendly utterances of some Russian newspapers are not reassuring. Not long since a leading paper of St. Petersburg, whose utterances on diplomatic questions it is said must pass official censorship, declared that "America must voluntarily submit her pretensions to a tribunal of the powers" and affirmed that we cannot avoid doing this, as our position, with two long and exposed coast lines, is not such as could withstand the combined fleets of two or three European powers. "Let Europe raise her mighty voice," exclaimed the Russian journal, "and restore that peace which mankind looks for." It urged that if the United States should reject such a peace as the powers may choose to dictate the combined fleets of two or three of them should be brought in to immeasurably extend the conflict.

It may be doubted whether this represents the general feeling in Russia. It cannot be believed that the Russian government has any sympathy with Spain or any disposition to coerce the United States. But it is not difficult to understand that that government may take a very deep interest in our occupation of the Philippines and the question it raises of our future relation to affairs in eastern Asia. It is conceivable that Russia may not look with favor upon the possibility of the United States holding permanent possession of the Philippines and becoming a potent factor in far eastern affairs. This might mean some interference with Russian plans in that portion of the world. Still we do not think that even to prevent this taking place Russia would join other powers in an attempt to coerce the United States, as the St. Petersburg paper urged. She has no fleet to spare for service in American waters, nor has any other European power except Great Britain and that power can be depended upon to oppose any scheme of forcible intervention, under whatever circumstances projected.

European nations do not want the conflict extended. They are most anxious to prevent this, probably none more so than Russia. Whatever concern that nation may have in the question of the future influence of the United States in the affairs of the far east will not, it is safe to say, lead it to take any action hostile to this country.

A NEW COMMONWEALTH.

The term commonwealth, as applied to a state or nation, is nearly synonymous with republic, and at least implies government by the people as distinguished from government in which the authority proceeds nominally from one or a few persons; yet the Australians, who are engaged in forming a federation of their colonies, have agreed upon Commonwealth of Australia as the name for their new state. The name could not be less suggestive of the sovereignty of the British crown, and one can readily believe that the Australians would have, if they had dared, named their federation of colonies a republic.

The Australian federalists borrowed a great deal from the United States without ignoring some good features of representative government found elsewhere. Their colonies are to be called states and not provinces as in Canada, and there will be a senate and a house, membership in the former being equal for all the states large and small and in the latter based on population. Election to both branches of Parliament will be by manhood suffrage. The powers of the federal Parliament are clearly set forth in the articles of federation and all other powers are reserved to the states. It is provided that in due time a uniform tariff shall be adopted and all restrictions on trade between the states will be removed, but this process will be slow. Deadlocks between the two houses of Parliament are to be broken by a joint convention, and the ministry of the governor general will have seats in Parliament. The division of power between the commonwealth and the states follows closely the American example. To all intents and purposes the Commonwealth of Australia will be an independent republic.

With the inauguration of the new order it may be expected that the Australian Commonwealth will enter upon a new career of greater activity, which will ultimately lead to substantial influence in the larger politics of the world. The Australians are ambitious and intelligent and they possess a small but grand continent, admirably located with reference to trade routes and sufficiently isolated to encourage the spirit of independence and liberty among the people.

The Iowa troops are entitled to congratulations. The four regiments went to the front, each with the colonel and other regimental officers selected by the men as national guardsmen, and, so far as it was possible without violating the rule of enlistment, the company officers were enlisted. Governor Shaw did not reorganize the regiments nor seek to advance the ambitions of any outsiders. The Iowa boys ought to feel, and doubtless they do feel, very well satisfied with the way they were taken into the service of their country.

The new war revenue bill clubs the palace car companies with a feather duster. Under its provisions, palace car companies will be required to contribute to the expense of the war one cent for every seat or berth sold passengers in their cars. In the meantime the driver of an ordinary express wagon who happens to draw a check on a bank for half a dollar will be compelled to put a two-cent stamp on its face.

The state of Iowa is doing well to commence the construction of a state historical and memorial building in which to preserve the treasures of the state that accumulate through the years. When provision has been made for preserving a historical and memorial collection it will increase rapidly in size and importance and many things will there be preserved that will be appreciated in coming centuries.

Orders for 172 locomotives placed with American manufacturers since the 1st of April last indicate something of the high standing of American mechanics and designers throughout the world. The Americans know how to make machinery, whether for railroads or for war ships, and foreign investors are glad to avail themselves of American skill in planning for new enterprises.

Bound for the West.
Baltimore American.

There are fewer Americans going to Europe this summer than usual, but as this means more money spent at home, war cannot be said to have worked an injury to this country in this respect.

Mutual Admiration.
Washington Star.

The news that China and Japan are friendly is not surprising. China cannot fail to respect the power of its former antagonist, and Japan must hold in high regard a nation which pays its indemnity so promptly.

Spain's Credit Gone.
Philadelphia Record.

Worse than the guns of our cruisers for the Spanish arms is the failure of Spanish credit. When the Bank of Spain can no longer find in its vaults pesetas necessary to redeem its notes the beginning of the end will have been reached. The nation that insists upon carrying on war without either cash or credit is like a man who should undertake to walk without legs.

Cutting Down Klondike Estimates.
Springfield Republican.

The latest estimate of the amount of gold to be brought down from the Klondike this summer is $20,000,000. That is a moderate figure compared with some predictions, and it divides up even more moderately among the 50,000 or more men who have been working all winter in that region. They were probably earning more than $400 each on the average at home.

Tips for Timorous Souls.
Chicago Tribune.

There does not seem to be any good reason why even timorous souls should worry about that Spanish fleet at Cadiz coming over here. It is probably the last of all places to which Senor Camara cares to come. Senor Montejo lost his fleet in Manila bay. Senor Cervera's fleet is bottled up in Santiago. If Senor Camara wants to lose his fleet the quickest way to accomplish that end is to come to the West Indies or to go to the Philippines.

Americans Through and Through.
Philadelphia Press.

Massachusetts can lay claim to four of Hobson's seven, Iowa one, New York one, possibly Ireland one, while Alabama leads with Hobson himself. The names indicate a variety of nationalities, but whether they were Americans for five generations or of but one generation in the new world they were American through and through in daring and valor, and it is thus the Republic inspires its sons. This is its glory that American citizenship offers to all peoples a condition in which the best that is in them is allowed full freedom and receives its due recompense in civic life as well as on the field of battle.

Camara's Fleet of Coffins.
Chicago Chronicle.

Admiral Camara, in charge of the Spanish reserve fleet at Cadiz, is frank enough to assure his government that it would be madness to send the few war ships under his control to United States waters. Camara seems to be one of those naval geniuses who do not care to seek glory in being bottled up by an insignificant tub in the shape of an American collier. In view of the fact that Spain apprehends a serious revolt in the southern provinces at the first decisive defeat, Camara's fleet is likely to remain indefinitely in Cadiz waters. There is nothing left available of Spanish naval prowess to prevent a vigorous invasion of Cuba, and even Boston may quiet its apprehensions of bombardment.

Jersey Applauds the Exposition.
Newark News.

The opening of the Transmississippi and International Exposition at Omaha on June 1 affords a striking instance of the vastness of our resources and the American adaptability to the arts of war and peace and to both at the same time. Here is a big industrial and agricultural exposition, belonging exclusively to the states of the union west of the Mississippi, although every section of the union, as well as foreign countries, is represented; opened in the presence of 100,000 people and amid the greatest enthusiasm, and exhibiting every evidence of success and prosperity, while the nation at large, and with the full assistance of the states represented at this exposition, be it understood, wages a war for the freedom of Cuba and the uplifting of humanity.

JUDGES AND PASSES.

Remarkable Admissions of a Railroad President.
Washington Post.

Senate document 259, recently published, gives some interesting extracts from the testimony given before the Interstate Commerce commission on December 6, 1897, by Milton H. Smith, president of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company. One of the subjects on which Mr. Smith was interrogated was passes, or free transportation. "To what extent does the judiciary figure in your free list," asked Chairman Morrison; and Mr. Smith answered:

I think I will have to refer you to our attorney. I think Mr. Baxter has been of the opinion, and I fear most of our attorneys have been of the same opinion, that it is well not to appear before a judge unless he has a pass if he wants one. In other words, they proceed on the idea that if a judge can afford to take a pass they can afford to give it.

Mr. Smith admitted that there were a few federal judges who "could afford" to accept such favors, but, we are glad to add, he exempted all the members of the United States supreme court. If all the other members of the federal judiciary, and all their brethren of state courts, had followed their example in this respect their action would have indicated a sense of propriety the presence of which is much better than its absence. "If eating meat cause my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world stands" is a text the spirit of which should inspire no class of officials so much as those who hold the scales of justice.

The Post is far from charging that the official decisions or rulings of the bench are purchasable by free passes, or any other consideration. But it is undeniable that a certain amount of suspicion attaches to the decision of a judge which favors a litigant from whom or from which he has accepted favors. The gift of a pass is equivalent to a present in cash, for it saves the payment of cash for a ticket. While we do not believe that any man holding a judicial position of importance would intentionally permit his official conduct to be affected by such a gift, we are sure that all judges would do well to pay their own fare. The judiciary, as a whole, will not occupy its proper place in the respect and confidence of the country until it is absolutely clear of the pass scandal.

CANNED GOODS FOR THE CAMP.

Grand Contribution to the Comfort of Soldiers.
Chicago Times-Herald.

Soldiers in camp must be as grateful to the being who first invented canned goods as Sancho Panza was to the man who first invented sleep. There seems to be no limit to the possibilities of the canning factory. Everything that grows, everything that can be produced in laboratory—essences, extracts, condensations—all are ranged on the shelves of the commissary, and in cans.

There are canned fruits of course. The rural housewives of an earlier generation gave capitalists the hint for that. But there are also canned vegetables, canned fish, canned fried bacon and canned roast beef. One may have choice of vegetables and choice of meat while eating at an army table. On a march, when the column stops at night in the hill country of Cuba or on the fair plains of Porto Rico, the first sergeant will send a detail to the commissary wagon, and all the American boys may have American fruits and meats and "garden truck."

Instead of being reduced to a diet of salt pork and indestructible crackers, the soldier may have a substantial dinner of acceptable and varied food. And whether frowning at Spain from a camp of mobilization or rushing at her batteries in the hour of strife he will certainly be a better soldier for the better food.

No other nation in the world can feed its armies in so admirable a manner, because no other nation has so perfectly perfected the business of preserving substantial foods.

AMERICAN CORN ABROAD.

"Cornbrod" Murphy's Missionary Work Yields Good Returns.
Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin.

The statistics of the foreign consumption of American corn prove that when Jerry Rusk as secretary of agriculture sent Colonel Murphy abroad to preach a corn propaganda he knew what he was about. It will be remembered that Colonel Murphy gave a particularly impressive corn dinner to distinguished people in Paris. In 1892 the export of corn to France amounted to 2,634,257 bushels. In 1897 it had risen to 7,092,156 bushels. In the nine months of the present crop year the point touched in the preceding twelvemonth has been reached and passed, the corn exported to France during nine months amounting to 7,877,063 bushels. And the French are not partial to corn either. Germany, which imported 13,900,000 bushels in 1892, took 31,790,000 last year, and her importation for the current year will exceed that amount. The whole amount of corn exported from the United States in 1891 was 32,000,000 bushels; in 1892, 75,000,000 bushels, and in 1897, 177,000,000 bushels. For the first nine months of the current crop year it has been 4,000,000 in excess of the corresponding period of 1897. It takes a famine year to get Europeans to try corn, but when they once try it, some of them stick to it.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Down at Santiago the proper war cry is, "Remember the Virginius."

The surgeon of the immune regiment falls into the softest berth in the invading army.

It is evident that Admiral Dewey is giving the Spaniards all the Manila rope necessary to finish themselves.

The first Chinaman to join the army of Uncle Sam hails from California and bears the musical name of Ong Q. Tow.

Frank T. Satan has been commissioned colonel of a Tennessee regiment. Tropical heat ought to have no terrors for him.

The full name and title of the Spanish admiral is Pascuale de Cervera y Torpete Conde de Jerez, Marquis de Santa Ana. It is hoped Admiral Sampson will not permit any of it to get away.

Buffalo declines to follow the Boston idea of a Quaker Fourth of July. "Let the eagle scream!" shouts the Express. "Whoop 'er up! Hang the expense." That's the war-cry that will catch the multitude.

The proud parents of triplets in Allegany county, Pennsylvania, named the prizes Sampson, Schley and Dewey, although Dewey is a girl. But that is all right. As long as we call a man-of-war a she we can stand a mixing of names on such auspicious occasions as triplets.

The nephew of Samuel J. Tilden, who demonstrated that a good lawyer could not construct a will that would survive an attack in court, made a like attack on a will written by his sister. The fact that the court sustained the will indicates that when woman wills she wills to stay.

A writer in the Chicago Times-Herald gives the late Captain Charles V. Gridley of the Olympia a pedigree reaching back to the twelfth century. Useless labor. Captain Gridley's life work does not need the support of a foreign pedigree. He carved his own niche in the temple of American heroes.

Governor Leedy of Kansas does not take kindly to the idea of giving Jerry Simpson a volunteer commission. The governor insinuates that Jerry can mount the dizzy ramparts of glory in congress and work his voice for his country without endangering the balance of his anatomy. But while the sage of Medicine Lodge is doomed to holler in the nation's council, Kansas sends to the front Lieutenant Boblikewy Przybylowwicz. The fame of the bleeding commonwealth is indeed secure.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Neglect bolts the door of opportunity.

Half the troubles of life are imaginary.

Fear-Not, plus Fret-Not, equals Fail-Not.

You can not inflate a balloon with a yeast cake.

Cheerfulness brightens the gift and beautifies the giver.

God gives no man a contract to enlarge the narrow road.

Care is the stumbling block in the pathway of happiness.

Don't sow your own opinions for the wheat seed of the gospel.

Habits make ruts either for God's chariots or for the devil's wagons.

The more we weigh our conversation, the heavier the words will become.

If you would be rich in the riches that do not take to themselves wings learn to be thankful.

The grateful man is always having windows of heaven opened to pour blessing in upon his soul.

Most everyone is willing to help bury a dead man, but how few are willing to help a living one out of the mire.

The man who calls himself a "vile worm of the dust" in his prayers, is surprised if his neighbor agrees with him.

The proper way to pronounce patriotism is not pay-triotism. It may not pay to be a patriot, but we have no use in America for the man who isn't one.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Indianapolis Journal: Millie—What does this motto on the ring mean?

Willie—"Faithful to the last!"

"The idea! I thought it was the first!"

Chicago Tribune: "What was your friend Mrs. Lord's maiden name? She never uses it in writing her signature."

"No, it wouldn't do at all. Her maiden name was Goode."

Judge: Young Mr. Bashby and Miss Spritely were at dinner together. Two courses had been finished, and still the bashful youth had not said a word. Suddenly the young lady spoke. "I'll tell you what let's do," she said, "let's talk."

Detroit Journal: "Oh, come to my vine-clad cot!" sang the poet, ardently.

In the meanwhile his wife shrieked with horror.

For there wasn't a thing in the house to get dinner with, except three tea biscuits and half a can of salmon.

Boston Transcript: Bertha—Charley says that when we are married mamma shall stay with us as long as she lives.

Edith—And yet you persist in believing him a truthful man!

Detroit Free Press: "Dearest, do you sit up late at night reading over and over my love letters to you?"

"I would, Henry, but the truth is, they put me to sleep."

Harlem Life: He (wondering if that Williams has ever been accepted)—Are both your rings heirlooms?

She (concealing the hand)—Oh, dear, yes. One has been in the family since the time of Alfred, but the other is newer, and (blushing) only dates from the conquest.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I only wish there were something I could give up for your sake," he exclaimed.

"Well," she answered, "there's one bad habit I'd like to see you rid of."

"And what is that?"

"Proposing to me."

Indianapolis Journal: "The way," said the Sweet Young Thing, "to a man's heart is through his appetite."

"Is that right?" sharply responded the Savage Bachelor. "I want to know who it is that expects the other of the couple to buy ice cream, candy and all that sort of eating material?"

Minneapolis Journal.

It's well enough to seek the Dons,
With Sampson or with Schley,
But still it takes the drugstore man
To make the Spanish fly.

PROVIDENCE SETTLED IT.

She was a northern maiden, he
A pink of southern chivalry,
And when they happily were wed
The people shook their heads and said
The olden prejudice of war
And sectional instinct would mar
The beauty of domestic life,
And cloud their days with ceaseless strife.

Their home was down in Dixie, where
The flowers bloom in beauty rare,
And mocking birds with merry song
Speed tunefully the days along.
No cloud of discord ever shot
Athwart their life horizon, not
A link of love's bright, golden chain
Was tarnished with domestic pain.

They often talked about the days
When war set all the land ablaze,
And how the men of north and south
Fought bravely at the cannon's mouth.
And oft he told her that he knew
But admiration for the blue,
And she would sweetly smile and say
She loved the boys who wore the gray.

And thus their lives in harmony
Flowed on, calm as a summer sea,
And one day, filled with joy and fear,
She breathed a secret in his ear.
He drew her to his manly breast,
And, with a kiss of rapture, blessed
The day when He who rules above
Had crowned him with such priceless love.

He said he hoped the wee one's eyes
Would be as blue as summer skies,
While she in a protesting way
Expressed the hope they might be gray.
And thus with smiles and happy tears,
And joyous hopes and wifely fears
They quarrel lovingly, in bliss,
Their harshest weapon but a kiss.

No wonder that he danced in glee,
And gazed in heavenly ecstacy,
With many pride-illumined grins,
Upon a pair of bouncing twins.
As for their loving color spat,
Old providence had settled that
In quite a satisfactory way—
One's eyes were blue, the other's gray.

Itching Scalp Humors

Cuticura Works Wonders in Cleansing the Scalp and Restoring the Hair.

I was suffering tortures from a diseased scalp. I was scratching my head from morning till night. Little pimples broke out all over my head. I had no rest. I got a cake of CUTICURA SOAP and a box of CUTICURA (ointment). I washed my head about once a week with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP, and then applied the CUTICURA (ointment) as a dressing. I only used one box of ointment and one cake of soap, to be cured. Now, my head hasn't a pimple on it, and my hair is growing splendidly. ADA C. HARRELL, Feb. 21, 1898. 330 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

I was troubled with dandruff so that it made my hair fall out so bad, I got discouraged. I purchased a box of CUTICURA (ointment) and a cake of CUTICURA SOAP. The former I rubbed well into the scalp twice a week, and then shampooed with warm water and a good lather of CUTICURA SOAP once a week. My hair is growing out thick once more, and free from terrible dandruff. Miss ADA JAYES, Feb. 20, '98. 82 Webster Ave., Chelsea, Mass.

I had a bad scalp humor, and thought I would go frantic with itching. I lost considerable of my hair (of which I had an abundance, and was very proud). I tried several remedies but they failed. I tried CUTICURA SOAP, relief immediate, and itching is completely gone. Mrs. M. JUDAN, Feb. 20, '98. 246 Halliday St., Jersey City, N. J.

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with a clean, wholesome scalp, free from irritating and scaly eruptions, is produced by warm shampoos with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings with CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. They clear the scalp and hair of crusts, scales, and dandruff, destroy microscopic insects which feed on the hair, soothe irritated, itching surfaces, stimulate the hair follicles, and supply the roots with energy and nourishment.

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