

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31st day of May, 1898. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The Edmisten machine is a crusher for all populists who are foolishly enough to run against it.

Joe Bartley's role in blind man's buff would be decidedly comical if it were not played for a purpose.

And soon references to "the late war" will not mean the war between the north and south in the '60's.

Going to the front is a good way to show patriotism, but another good way is to pay war taxes without evasion.

It is already time for the revision of the prophecy that this would not be a good year for the industry of starting new political parties.

Now the Spaniards are going to fight us with oxytocin. Whatever it is it is more dangerous than anything they have sent against us yet on land or sea.

The Spanish governor of the Philippines has more sense than his advisers. He could not do better than to place Manila in the keeping of Admiral Dewey.

The list of school teachers and janitors has been promulgated, and members of the school board may once more enjoy the benefits of a truce that temporarily stays hostilities.

Joe Letter is not the first farmer to experience the misfortune of having the endgate of the wagon drop out just as he was nearing the top of a particularly steep hill with a heavy load of grain.

It is probable the Kansas populists would not have so soon abandoned the state control of city policemen but for the fact that the populist state administration did nothing but blunder in applying the law.

Denver is to have a cremation society. It is surmised that the plan is to so manage affairs that the old settler can point to the diminutive graveyard as proof that Denver is the healthiest spot on the face of the earth.

It is suspected that Governor Holcomb's deputy state oil inspector, who pretends to be a candidate for governor, is only a mask for the candidate who hopes to occupy the executive chair for a third consecutive term.

The eagerness with which people are coming forward to lend their good money to the United States to pay war debts shows that they are convinced the United States will never try to return the loans in debased currency.

Thirty-seven young men competed for the privilege of representing one Iowa district in the military academy at West Point. The war with Spain has not lessened the attractiveness of war as a business for young Americans.

It is refreshing to read in the dispatches that a two months' drought has just been broken in central Mississippi by a few showers of rain, which assures the success of the cotton crop. Droughts are decidedly uncommon this year.

The women must be credited with wisdom for having planned to stop off at Omaha on the way to the convention of the National Federation. The inspiration of the exposition prepares them for a harmonious and profitable meeting in Denver.

The prohibitionist platform in Pennsylvania is the shortest on record, but that is its only merit. The injunction, "Thou shalt not steal," is undoubted prohibition, but it comes no nearer than the usual prohibitionist platform to raising a political issue.

At last a use has been found for the moonshiners. They are being enlisted for a company to wage guerrilla warfare in Cuba against the Spaniards. If they make it as hot for the enemy as they have sometimes done for Uncle Sam's revenue officers they will earn their pay.

NOT A WAR FOR EMPIRE.

Every voice that is raised in opposition to the spirit of imperialism that is being fostered in this country should receive the careful attention of the people. The advocates of territorial aggrandizement have scored a victory in the house of representatives and are expecting to triumph in the senate. If they succeed, as seems dangerously probable, in annexing Hawaii, it will stimulate effort in favor of the permanent retention of conquered territory. We confidently believe that at this time a large majority of our people are opposed to this policy. In order that this opposition shall not decline those who would renounce the traditional policy of the nation and embark it upon a course pregnant with difficulties and dangers must be met and combated at every point.

There was held in Boston a few days ago a public meeting to protest against the policy of territorial acquisition. Resolutions were adopted declaring that a war begun as an unselfish endeavor to fulfill a duty to humanity by ending the unhappy situation in Cuba must not be perverted into a war of conquest; that any annexation of territory as a result of the war would be a violation of the national faith pledged in the joint resolution of congress which declared that the United States disclaimed "any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control" over Cuba, "except for the pacification thereof," a disclaimer which was intended to mean that this country had no selfish purpose in making war; that the mission of the United States is to help the world by an example of successful self-government and that to abandon the principles and the policy under which we have prospered and embrace the doctrines and practices now called imperial is to enter the path which other great republics has ended in the downfall of free institutions. There was no opposition to the war. On the contrary, the chairman of the meeting said, "The war exists and it is the duty of every citizen to support the government" and one of the speakers declared: "We are not here to oppose the war or to throw any obstacle in the way of its speedy and successful termination. The question upon which men differed before war was declared is decided and it is idle to discuss that question now. We are here to deal with a far graver issue, to insist that a war begun in the cause of humanity shall not be turned into a war for empire, that an attempt to win for Cubans the right to govern themselves shall not be made an excuse for extending our sway over alien peoples without their consent." It was further declared that to seize any colony of Spain and hold it as our own, without the free consent of its people, is a violation of the principles upon which the government rests, which we have preached to the world for a century and which we pledged ourselves to respect when the war was declared.

This voice of protest from New England against a policy of imperialism, against a proposed course on the part of the United States distinctly hostile to our republican system and which would inevitably lead us into militarism, with all that implies, should find an echo in every quarter of the nation. Thoughtful men, conservative men, patriotic men, should everywhere within the boundaries of the union make themselves heard in explicit and unqualified terms in opposition to the demand that this war be made a war for empire, that it shall be perverted from the humanitarian purpose for which it was declared into a war of conquest and territorial aggrandizement. Let those who realize the dangerous character of the spirit of imperialism not delude themselves with the idea that left to itself it will not grow. There are powerful influences fostering it—influences prompted by avarice and by ambition for power—commercial and military influences—and the force of those upon public sentiment must not be underrated. Against such influences all who believe that the republic should adhere to its traditional policy should array themselves at once. That is dictated by a wise and true patriotism.

LOOKING AFTER CHINESE TRADE.

The recommendation of Secretary of State Day that congress make an appropriation for sending a commission to China to investigate commercial conditions there affecting the export trade of the United States, shows that the administration is taking a deep interest in our commercial relations with that empire and recognizes their value. In his communication the secretary of state says the export trade of this country is undergoing a transformation which promises to profoundly influence the whole economic future of the nation and suggests that the sending abroad of commissions of commercial and industrial experts to study actual conditions in promising markets seems to be a subject which should immediately engage the attention of congress. It is urged that nowhere is there better promise of enlarged markets for American products than in the Chinese empire and it is pointed out that the United States, though it has made no acquisition of Chinese territory, is in a position to invite the most favorable concessions to its industries and trade. Our Chinese trade now approximates \$35,000,000 annually, is in process of development and will undoubtedly continue to be steadily enlarged.

There can be no reasonable objection to the proposed commission, for which an appropriation of only \$20,000 is asked. There is already at hand a good deal of information regarding commercial conditions in China, supplied by American consuls and also contained in consular reports of other countries, but doubtless a commission of experts could add very materially to this information, besides pointing out the methods necessary to enable American merchants and manufacturers to enlarge their markets in China and elsewhere in that quarter of the world. It is fully realized that this is a great field for American enterprise that ought to be sedulously cultivated and whatever assistance the government can render in this direction will be approved by the con-

try. The far east, writes the American minister to Siam, with uncounted millions to clothe and feed and with wealth to pay for such clothes and food, invites the United States to supply its wants. This country is awakening to that fact and it is not to be doubted that we shall hereafter enjoy a much more liberal share of the commerce of Asia than at present—and without possessing ourselves permanently of any Asiatic territory, which indeed would probably be a detriment rather than a benefit.

THE BEE'S ANNIVERSARY.

The Bee today rounds out the twenty-seventh anniversary of its establishment and enters upon the twenty-eighth year of its career.

The Bee rejoices that in the whole period of its existence it has never stronger with the people nor more popular with the masses whose sentiments it aims to voice and whose rights it seeks always to defend. As proof positive of its ever growing favor with the newspaper reading public it points to a regular paid circulation largely in excess of its highest mark for previous years and an enlarged patronage of advertisers who appreciate high class newspaper advertising.

At the same time The Bee feels confident that its efforts to improve the character and quality of its news service particularly with reference to prompt, reliable and complete war news and full and readable reports of the great Trans-mississippi Exposition to which it gives Cuba, "except for the pacification thereof," a disclaimer which was intended to mean that this country had no selfish purpose in making war; that the mission of the United States is to help the world by an example of successful self-government and that to abandon the principles and the policy under which we have prospered and embrace the doctrines and practices now called imperial is to enter the path which other great republics has ended in the downfall of free institutions. There was no opposition to the war. On the contrary, the chairman of the meeting said, "The war exists and it is the duty of every citizen to support the government" and one of the speakers declared: "We are not here to oppose the war or to throw any obstacle in the way of its speedy and successful termination. The question upon which men differed before war was declared is decided and it is idle to discuss that question now. We are here to deal with a far graver issue, to insist that a war begun in the cause of humanity shall not be turned into a war for empire, that an attempt to win for Cubans the right to govern themselves shall not be made an excuse for extending our sway over alien peoples without their consent." It was further declared that to seize any colony of Spain and hold it as our own, without the free consent of its people, is a violation of the principles upon which the government rests, which we have preached to the world for a century and which we pledged ourselves to respect when the war was declared.

SHOW BUSINESS BY INJUNCTION.

The miscellaneous interference of courts by the arbitrary exercise of the power of injunction has never been more strikingly demonstrated than in the attempt of one of the judges of the district court to regulate and operate the amusement section of the exposition. In this instance the injunctions have been not only unprecedented but followed up by contempt proceedings that have no countenance in law or justice.

The fundamental principle of the judicial power to restrain any action is that the party aggrieved has no other adequate remedy to protect his rights. The mere allegation that a contract has been violated to the detriment of one of the contracting parties affords no occasion for judicial interference by injunction, especially when a suit for damages can be instituted to repair any injury or loss sustained. The idea of issuing injunctions to stop the owners of an Arabian camel from exhibiting the animal because another claims to have an exclusive contract for an Egyptian show had never been entertained until an Egyptian fakir booth was given space in the Omaha exposition. If the court can lawfully enjoin the use of a camel or the introduction of oriental costumes on the backs of acrobats and dancing women it can enjoin the glint saw from swinging or the Italian gondollers from paddling on the lagoon on the application of any adventurer who pretends to have a contract for exclusive privileges covering these features.

In the next place, the grant of an injunction to make an exclusive right effective is nothing more nor less than an attempt to legalize monopoly, which is repugnant to our constitution and laws. This is certainly a new departure. If the courts can by injunction regulate, restrain and control an exhibition authorized by act of congress what is to hinder them from taking upon themselves the management of theaters, circuses and the whole show business? If they can establish a monopoly in camels by injunction they can with equal propriety use the power of injunction to come to the rescue of the theatrical trust whenever it may be threatened with competition.

The natural sequence of this interference with the exposition by injunction is the usurpation by the court of the powers vested in its board of managers. If on the other hand the courts have been invoked by adroit showmen for the purpose of procuring free advertising they will not gain anything in reputation or popular respect by leading the judicial machinery to such schemes.

REPRESENTATION AT PARIS.

Congress is disregarding intelligent public sentiment, as well as the commercial interests of the country, in not making provision for the proper representation of the United States at the Paris exposition. An appropriation for this purpose, as recommended by the president, should have been made long ago and the idea of refusing it because a portion of the press and people of France have shown sympathy with Spain is indefensible if not discreditable.

A few days ago the president sent to congress a report made by Mr. Cridler, third assistant secretary of state, on the Paris exposition, accompanying it with a renewal of his recommendation for a liberal appropriation. The report urges that it would be unfortunate for commercial reasons were the United States to decline to make an adequate representation. Having accepted the invitation of France to participate there the requisite means, but aside from this the vast business interests of the United States should be advantageously displayed in competition with foreign lands. Our growing export trade, says the report, would gain by an exhibit and there can be no question that the beneficial effect in this direction would be very great.

The Paris exposition promises to exceed any similar enterprise ever held in Europe and undoubtedly will in some respects surpass our Columbian exposition. It will attract the people of nearly all nations. As a purely business proposition—a matter of commercial enterprise—the United States cannot afford

to be absent from it. We may not now be able to make such a representation as we ought to have, but we should make the best we can. To refuse to do so in a spirit of retaliation would subject us to the just contempt of the world.

AN END TO HERESY TRIALS.

It looks like the beginning of the end of trials for heresy has at last been reached. It is not that men differ less in their views on theological questions nor has the effort to find a common basis for all faith been abandoned, but there has been ever since the days of the inquisition a gradual loss of the importance attaching to heresy cases and kindred phenomena of religious life. The recent action of the Presbyterians in relation to the strange views of Prof. McGiffert as disclosed in his book leaves no doubt that many influential church leaders have become convinced that men suspected of heresy may be dealt with in a way more satisfactory than by resort to formal trial.

Unless the charges made by the Pittsburg presbytery were grossly exaggerated, the case of McGiffert is even more serious than was that of Prof. Briggs or Prof. Smith, both of whom successfully resisted efforts to silence them by decree of ecclesiastical courts. Prof. McGiffert's book is described as "the most daring and thorough-going attack on the New Testament that has ever been made by an accredited teacher of the Presbyterian church in America," and of its work it is said that it "destroys super-naturalism altogether by subjecting the narratives to scientific analysis, and he tests the unknown and unknowable by the known and material." Instead of meeting these charges with a demand for trial, the general assembly planned for peace by leaving the case with Prof. McGiffert himself, requesting that he quietly leave the ministry "if he cannot conform his views to the standards of our church."

Conviction for heresy does not now mean physical punishment, nor loss of means of a livelihood, nor even personal disgrace, but there is necessarily about heresy trials in their mildest form much of harshness and that which engenders bitter feelings, and they cause faith to give way to doubts, and on the whole they are unchristian and contrary to the best teachings of the churches. It is just as well that they should be ended.

WESTERN AND EASTERN SCHOOLS.

There was loud complaint uttered by eastern educators when the school board of New York City, just entering upon a new policy for the schools of the metropolis, sent to a city west of the Missouri river for a man to place at the head of the new boys' high school, the most important position in the public schools of that city. The notoriety growing out of the incident simply served as a good advertisement of the superior educational methods of the western states.

Comparisons between the western and eastern public schools, whether in regard to their number, the money contributed for their support, the school methods in use, the efficiency of the teachers or the results of school work, are practically all favorable to the west. In the school year ended last June there were employed in the states and territories of the transmississippi region 120,314 teachers, while in the states east of the river the number employed was 208,171. Nearly one-half of all the public school teachers of the United States are in the transmississippi country, which contains probably not more than a quarter of all the inhabitants of the country. Necessarily the cost of education in the western public schools is greater than in those parts of the country where population is denser. As to practical results, the tables of illiteracy show that the western schools are doing the work for which they are supported. A comparison of the muster rolls of the western states with those of any section of the country will not cause any western person to blush.

Because of this high educational standard set up and maintained in that part of the United States which has become a newer New England because western teachers are progressive and because they realize fully the educational advantages of the Trans-mississippi Exposition, the educational convention to be held the last week of the present month in Omaha is sure to be a grand success.

The class in geography will please take care not to get muddled following the fortunes of the Ternerario. The dispatches say that Consul Swalm notified the Paraguayan government that the vessel must be given orders to leave the port of Ascension as soon as repairs are completed. Consul Swalm is stationed at Montevideo, which is in Uruguay, while Ascension is 500 miles or more inland on a great river and is the capital of Paraguay. The presence of the Ternerario at Ascension indicates that its commander had started on an overland journey to the United States or was making sure not to meet the Oregon, and as for Consul Swalm, way down at Montevideo, other dispatches say his house is closely guarded and he has been warned not to appear in parts of the city where Spanish sentiment prevails.

A statement made by the president of the Minnesota Medical society in his annual address is deserving of some attention. "The progress in medical science has been such as to practically wipe out all schools of medicine," he said, "leaving but one school—medical science. The most educated and intelligent representatives of all schools abroad if it is not already here, when so-called schools of medicine will not exist." There is significance in this utterance, coming, as it does, at a time when new "schools" of medicine appear to be springing up on every hand.

The Omaha schools have closed for the season after a school year that was of great profit to all who chose to make it so. A great deal of time during the closing weeks was devoted to matters incidental to the Transmississippi Exposition—the school exhibit, music, etc.—but

this was not time wasted, as some captious critics would have it, for the children of Omaha and surrounding cities and towns are entitled to every chance to make the most of the opportunity the exposition offers them.

Congress has provided for the building of three jails in the Indian territory to replace the stockades which have been in use many years for confining federal prisoners. The condition of the United States prisons in the Indian territory has been described by competent observers as almost as bad as the prisons of Siberia described by George Kennan.

The graduating class of an Iowa high school were no class colors while receiving diplomas this year for the reason that the class, long before the war clouds were visible, had selected red and yellow for a class emblem. The moral of this is that plain, ordinary American red, white and blue ought to be good enough for any class or club.

It has been provided that the results of the next census shall be published in four volumes and the scope of the inquiry shall be limited accordingly. Four volumes well edited and filled with statistics that are reliable, and promptly published, will be more valuable than a score of volumes delayed several years in publication.

That check for \$473,151.26 from Uncle Sam payable to J. Bull was not compensation for the honeyed words recently uttered by our British cousins, but it settles the Bering sea bill and renders it possible for the Canadians to express friendly sentiments without doing violence to their commercial conscience.

Omaha bank clearings for last week afford the most tangible proof of business revival. The fact that Omaha clearings have for several weeks in succession averaged over \$1,000,000 a day can not fail to impress the country with the growing importance of this city as a traffic center.

PLEASING REVOLUTIONS.

People should occasionally have company at their house, to find out how amiable and agreeable the other members of the family can be.

NAVAL EXERCISES NEEDED.

It is to be hoped Spain will send the Cadiz fleet over. The United States navy needs a little sea practice. Bottle-stopping is rather a tedious business in the long run.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LETTERS.

Rear Admiral George Dewey a doctor of laws? Well, nothing is too good for him. The university which conferred the degree had in mind the thoroughness with which Dr. Dewey lambasted the Lurking Dogs.

GENIUS OF AN EMPEROR.

Kaiser Wilhelm is inventing a new mitraillette to knock over a whole regiment at one fire whenever it comes within range. After he has invented a new bicycle saddle he can sit down like Alexander and weep that, in the fields of ingenuity, at any rate, there are no more worlds left for him to conquer.

AS THEY ALWAYS DO.

The women of the country are coming nobly to the front. They may not be able to take active part in war, but they are furnishing the sinews of war in no scanty measure while they are working, industriously and in organization, with tireless zeal for the sanitary needs and comforts of the troops. And their services are the more valuable because wholly disinterested.

FEATURE OF NEW YORK SCHOOLS.

The names of a large majority of the 940 pupils of the public schools who have passed this year the examinations for admission to the College of the City of New York or free college for boys, are unquestionably Jewish. So it has been for several years past, the preponderance of Hebrew names, however, increasing from year to year. The apt and most industrious and ambitious of the public school pupils, both boys and girls, seem to be of the Jewish race.

NEW YORK AND THE EXPOSITION.

July 12 having been selected as New York day at the Omaha exposition, and the Merchants' association having taken an active interest in making the day a creditable one for the Empire state, it now remains for the people to do their share. The reduced excursions to Europe this summer because of the war with Spain has thrown thousands turning Americans back upon the resources of their own country for travel and a pleasant change of scene. Here is an opportunity, it would appear, for many New Yorkers unfamiliar with our northwest to visit that delightful region, stopping incidentally at Omaha on the way, making July 12 worthy of the place it occupies in the exposition calendar.

THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

Importance of the Projected Meeting at the Exposition.

One of the most important and valuable features of the Omaha exposition will be the educational convention which meets June 28 and continues for three days. A published program of the convention, while in some respects incomplete, reveals that even the highly successful gathering during the world's fair will be excelled in many points. The educators of the northwest have necessarily advanced a good deal in their profession since 1893, and all they have learned will be spread at Omaha as a basis for still greater progress in the future. The speakers and instructors engaged for the occasion are many of them of national and international prominence. Such persons as Dr. A. F. Nightingale of Chicago, J. Sterling Morton, George A. Gates, J. F. Millsapp of Salt Lake, W. W. Stetson of Maine, Prof. Seymour Eaton and E. Benjamin Andrews will take a leading part in the proceedings.

The importance of the educational interests of the several states which will contribute to the success of the convention is hardly realized. They have school property to the aggregate value of over \$139,000,000 and employ more than 125,000 teachers. The pupils now attending the schools number over 4,000,000. These figures indicate an enormous development of the public school system and educators should be encouraged in their endeavor to improve conditions which are already a source of great pride to every citizen. In no other country in the world are the educational facilities so extensive or so well developed as in the United States and the schools of the middle west which will be represented at Omaha are easily the best in this country. It is to be regretted that the convention with pride and interest and it is safe to say that no matter how well qualified an instructor may be the three days spent at Omaha will improve him or her as a teacher.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Admiral Sampson's invitations to Admiral Cervera appear too warm to answer.

Dispatches from that quarter convey the impression that there is a hot time in the old town of Santiago.

Judge Harris, a confederate veteran, administered the oath of office as brigadier to General Fred Grant at Chickamauga.

Thomas A. Kirkpatrick of San Francisco, a naturalized citizen of the United States, is a cousin of the ex-Empress Eugenie.

Messages from Blanco calling for supplies are probably allowed to pass the censor because they make prizes for the American fleet.

Very few patriots or other people will kick against the tax on legacies if the legacy is an unexpected one and comes promptly.

The increased tax on beer does not alarm capital. An Austrian concern is about to invest \$100,000,000 in a branch brewery at Milwaukee.

In accordance with a plan to honor the memory of Frances E. Willard, St. Michael's Temperance Hospital and Sanitarium of Chicago will soon be known as the Frances E. Willard National Temperance hospital.

George Francis Train recently sent to Representative Sulzer of New York an invitation to attend his reception at Mills' Palace hotel, and on one corner of the invitation was printed: "No tablecloths, wines, cards, flowers, hats, fads, cranks, but bon vivants and cordial welcome."

A daughter of Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen writes that the incorrect announcement of her father's death has caused much annoyance to the family. The admiral, who is now well advanced in years, has been in poor health for some time, but his vigorous constitution has stood the strain well.

An "Arab Napoleon" has arisen in Africa. His name is Rabah, and he recently invaded the Foulah empire of Sokoto. At first he suffered a serious reverse, but finally emerged victorious from the struggle, and captured Kano, the great metropolis of the Western Sudan, where he now reigns supreme.

It is reported that Rudyard Kipling has become a great admirer of Cecil Rhodes. During his recent stay in London Mr. Kipling was asked by a woman at dinner if Mr. Rhodes was married. "Yes," he replied, "to tens of thousands of square miles of British territory. England cannot afford to let a man like that marry in any other way."

Major General J. C. Butler of South Carolina, who lost his leg in the battle of Brandy Station in 1863, as well as a leg, was greatly surprised and pleased the other day to get the flag placed back again, they having been restored to him by a Mrs. Kemper of Virginia. "The last time I used these," said the general, "I was a confederate officer, now I am a Yankee officer."

A MONITOR WITH A RECORD.

Seagoing Qualities of the Old Monitor—The Modern Craft. The Monitor Monadnock, which is booked to follow the Monterey to the Philippines, has a record surpassing that of the Oregon in steaming around the South American continent. The present monitor, however, bears but little resemblance to the craft which sailed from Philadelphia around the Horn to San Francisco, a distance of 15,385 nautical miles, in 1855-6.

Under command of Lieutenant Commander Francis M. Bunce, at present rear admiral, the old Monadnock sailed from Hampton Roads, Va., November 2, 1865, in company with the Vanderbilt and Powhatan, paddle-wheel steamers, and the Tularosa, a screw ship. Arrived at St. Thomas, in the West Indies, November 11, its ability to go anywhere on the sea was already established and from that port to its western destination only the Vanderbilt accompanied it. The monitor stopped at Rio Janeiro and was visited and admired by Don Pedro II, the emperor.

"The passage through the straits of Magellan and Sarmiento channel to the Gulf of Penar," writes its commander, "presented no difficulties which were not easily overcome. I feared, in passing through the narrow places and abrupt turns, that the length of the ship would give trouble, but in practice found none whatever."

On April 25, 1866, the Monadnock arrived at Callao, Peru, and on May 13 at Panama, and after one stop in Mexico arrived in San Francisco on June 22.

The reports of officers with reference to the trip of the old Monadnock are valuable as showing that vessels of this type are capable of doing even cruiser service. It must be noted, too, that the Monadnock's successor and namesake is an incomparable improvement on the old craft in every particular and, therefore, whatever was said in commendation of the old monitor's qualities may be averred with manifold meaning of the new vessel.

The following appears in the report of Commodore Rodgers of June 28, 1866:

"I have the honor to announce the safe arrival of the Vanderbilt and the Monadnock at the navy yard, Mare Island. The Monadnock found no weather on her voyage from Philadelphia to San Francisco which seemed to touch the limit of her seagoing qualities. The engine has performed as satisfactorily as the hull and has arrived in complete order. The success of the voyage amply vindicated the judgment in undertaking it, and the hopes of the most sanguine of monitor people are fulfilled in this crucial experiment."

Captain Bunce, in his report, said: "During the passage of this ship from Philadelphia to San Francisco the Monadnock has run by log 15,385 knots. The average speed has been 6.72 knots. The engines have been run about sixty revolutions per minute, that being the point judged to be the most economical in fuel and in wear and tear of machinery. Not a single piece of the spare machinery has been used, and the engine is at this time in good working order. They have been able to perform all the work demanded of them."

"In its present condition the Monadnock is as perfectly safe and trustworthy for cruising in any part of the world as a vessel of its class. It is well adapted for its motive power, and twice as safe as most steamers, for it has two independent pairs of steam engines, either of which is sufficient to keep the ship under control in any weather, and to propel it in ordinary conditions of wind and sea five knots an hour. At sea the ship has never needed or received assistance of any kind whatever from other vessels, and therefore I regard it or any vessel of its class as a thoroughly complete, independent cruiser."

Today in one of the machine shops at the Mare Island navy yard there is hung up as a memento of the original Monadnock the keel of a vessel which was lost when the vessel was torn to pieces. The sailors have quite a veneration for the old raft. It speaks to them of times that are growing dim to the memories of the old tars who carry under their caps some history of experience in the war that shook the foundations of the republic.

The keel of the Monadnock of today was laid in Mare Island navy yard twenty-four years ago. But little more was done until 1896, when construction began on entirely new plans and completed in 1895. The length of the Monadnock's water line is 259 feet 6 inches and its extreme breadth is 55 feet 6 inches. Its mean draft is 14 feet 6 inches and it has a displacement of 3,990 tons. It is propelled by a twin-screw steam engine, with triple expansion engine, with a maximum indicated horse-power of 3,000. Normal speed, 14.5 knots per hour. The batteries of the Monadnock are very

formidable. Complete it has four of the very latest and most approved 10-inch guns. Each of these guns is 28 feet long and each of them weighs 28 tons, a ton of steel to every linear foot. Two of these guns are placed in each of the revolving turrets and these guns can hurl missiles of destruction nine miles.

The auxiliary guns consist of two 6-pounder rim-fires, two 3-pounder rim-fires, two 37-millimeter Hotchkiss revolving cannon and two Gatling guns. As to the armor, the side plates of the vessel vary from 9 to 5 inches, turrets 7 1/2 inches, barbettes 11 1/2 inches and its protective deck has a layer of 1 1/2 inches of steel. The monitor's complement consists of twenty-six officers and 145 men.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.

Chicago Record: "Have you any expectations, Jack?" "Well, after I have had a confidential talk with your father."

Indianapolis Journal: "They say that a woman was at the bottom of Billerbeck's downfall." "Yes," she threw him over and he went under."

Boston Transcript: Bertha—These men are troublesome things! Edith—Why, what's the matter with the men now? Bertha—For the top of me, I can't make up my mind whether to let Fred or Charlie fall in love with me.

Detroit Free Press: "Do you say that your husband is weak-minded, Mrs. Boston?" "Very, no matter what I tell him to do he invariably goes and does the other thing, poor man."

Chicago News: "I didn't see the widow at the funeral, I'm sure," said a man. "No, her gown fitted so badly that she couldn't restrain her grief."

Indianapolis Journal: Tommy—Paw, what is "woman's intuition?" Mr. Flagg—It is that quality of her mind that enables her to say, "Well, I don't care, it ought to be so, anyhow."

Somerville Journal: Mrs. Brown—Are you satisfied with the results of your daughter's course at college? Mrs. White—No, she is going to marry one of the professors.

Detroit Free Press: "What is the greatest war story you ever read, Grumpy?" "My own dairy, since I married."

GREETING FROM A GRADUATE.

Philadelphian Press. I am smiling at you brightly! Can you see me, one and all? 'Cause I dance and dance about you, Oh, so stately and so tall! That of course you must admire me On this wonderful day so great! Why, you ask? because, oh darling, I'm a high school graduate!

And, believe me, I'm as happy As a queen upon her throne! So, please catch these joyous kisses, One for every single home! Oh, I know you're all delighted That I graduate today! And the world seems full of gladness, Please don't let it fade away!