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877.008 Net total sales Net daily average 29.234 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of June, 1838.

Notary Public Sampson and Dewey-the pair

draw to. Vicksburg, Gettysburg and Santiago de Cuba.

(Sent.)

Uncle Sam is something of a naval power himself.

After all a quiet Fourth has some distinct advantages.

There ought now to be no necessity to carry the war into Spain. Cervera's fleet is no longer bottled up.

It is in the hole at the bottom of the There are indications that imperialism, like politics, threatens to make some

strange bedfellows. A few more resolutions expressing the thanks of the nation and congress should

be ready to adjourn. Get out the maps again and look up the Ladrones. The geography class is

not half through the lesson yet. Admiral Dewey deserves all the praise

that has been bestowed upon him, but he has no monopoly of naval heroism.

· Did General Shafter plan his campaign to culminate with a Fourth of July surrender on the Vicksburg prece

It would be ungracious in the queen

regent to depose Admiral Cervera now at the suggestion of Blanco. Cervera is harmless.

If the people of the United States do not know what war is like now it has not been the fault of the small boy with his big erneker.

Now that the American flag floats

over the Ladrones the men afflicted with the annexation craze will again have to enlarge their program. The student of the Klondike boom is

still suppressing his I-told-you-so comments while waiting for that promised cargo of gold dust to come out of the Ynkon. The boys in blue at Manila celebrated

the Fourth twenty-four hours before the July 3. Exposition visitors from abroad will

not be getting the full benefit of their trip to Omaha unless they inspect. The Bee building, the linest newspaper plant in the transmississippi country.

Business men who advertise in The Bee reach the people whose patronage is worth having. People willing to pay for the best newspaper have money to spend in the best stores and shops.

The Omaha clearing house has been clearing over \$1,000,000 a day, notwithstanding the fact that every check and druft must bear an internal revenue stamp. War taxes cannot keep business down in Omaha.

The Canadians who crossed the line on neither hypocrites nor idle merrymakers are also building lines of new road. out for a jaunt. They recognized the fact that the American Fourth of July is a holiday that meant a great deal their descendants, but for those who part of the world.

newspapers of Kansas have refused to north and south. While the east and west injustice. The estate that we leave will be support the fusion state ticket and are transcontinental lines are not out of ample, in spite of the mortgage. advocating a policy of independence date nor in danger of abandonment, it from populism which has brought is evident that railroad builders and justly. The present generation ought to the Cuban flag over Havana when the ladiscredit on them and the state. promoters are trying to supply the de-Now that free silverism is out mand for connections between northern ter, and do all other things that present already been selected Juan Arnao, who public is to cross a greater Rubicon that the of the way and no longer affords a legitimate basis for com-

fleets leaves Spain almost defenseless on the water, where for centuries it has lines have been built where it would ble fall of Santiago and the impending occupation of Maulla must be the forerunners of the collapse of all Spain's colouist newer to save which it has raised large armies, equipped great navies and accumulated a colessal public debt.

However proud the Spanlard may be Whether the friends of Spala among the European nations attempt to intervene or not, the conditions that confront Spain will compel its rulers to sue for further humiliation, risk the destruction overthrow of the present dynasty by

reladion. In the prospect of an early termination of the war lies the greatest cause for American exultation.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON'S SIGNAL VICTORY Every patriotic American has reason to feel proud over the brilliant victory achieved by the American fleet under Admiral Sampson, whose name will go down in history alongside of America's greatest naval heroes from John Paul Jones to George Dewey. The annihilation of Spain's most formidable armada, the capture of Admiral Cervera and 1,300 of his subordinate officers and marines with the nominal loss of but one man is unparalleled in modern naval

Without disparaging the magnificent victory at Manila it can be truly said that the complete destruction of Cervera's fleet in the open sea constitutes the most signal triumph of armored ships and powerful guns handled with matchless skill under a master's leadership that has ever been recorded. A Manila the Spanish fleet, Inferior in armament, was taken by surprise and overpowered before it had time to prepare for battle. Af Santiago the Spanish-admiral with the flower of the Span ish mayy sallied forth to give battle only to be overmatched, ontgeneraled and forced to capitulate after a conflict that left him without a single ship.

If Dewey's bloodless victory at Manila was without precedent in the annals of naval warfare, Admiral Sampson's achievement will evoke the ad miration of naval men all over the world. It affords conclusive proof that America has a right to claim recognition as one of the great naval powers and that America today boasts he roes on land and sea who will compare favorably with those of any age or coun

UNIFORM BANKRUPTCY.

The new bankruptcy law is the result of agitation and discussion extending over a number of years and is neces sarily a compromise. But in the opin ion of those who have been most active in framing the law it will prove more satisfactory than any previous legislation of the kind. Speaking of it Representative Henderson of Iowa, chairman of the house judiciary committee, who had much to do with the framing of the law, said that experience will doubtless show imperfections in it, but he believed it to be the best that has ever been ten dered to the country. "It will," said Mr. Henderson, "bring blessings to hundreds have replaced the old heroic temper. This of thousands of those who can never get from under a hopeless load of debt and will thoroughly protect honest men in at the front, in doing their whole duty with preserving their rights against dishonest unaffected devotion to the land they love, debtors and secure a fair distribution of are not merely an example to but an exthe estates of insolvents. Time and ex- ample of the millions at home whom a perience will enable congress to improve greater emergency would summon into acwhere improvement is needed and make a law that will be retained upon the statute books of the country." Senator Hear said of it that in some respects the law is better than the Torrey bill, that it will allow a great many bankrupts to Omaha, by means of a free watermelon feast. get on their feet again and will enable. The Texas grown melons, having been exmanufacturers and merchants to get a hibited in the Agricultural building, were

The law provides for both voluntary and involuntary bankruptey. The conditions are eminently just and calculated Other states, it is said, will follow with fescelebration began in this country. The as far as possible to protect the insolvent tivals. Missouri setting up the apples, but Fourth begins at Manila by noon of debtor from the rapacity of the creditors' with Texas will remain the prize for leaderlawyers and mercenary law officers who ship and originality. under former bankruptey laws absorbed a large part of the assets of bankrupts

RAILROAD BUILDING OF 1898.

From reliable reports of the amount of 1,092 miles, of new trackage in the generally larger during the last half of each succeeding generation lays its offering the year it is believed that at least 2.200 on the pile created by its predecessors, thus miles will be built in the whole year. This will be greater than the total of parents are yet unborn. last year or of any year since 1894. About two thirds of the new trackage of powers only from the consent of the govthe year is in the southern states, or. making the division the other way, considerably more than half in the western pal, to exercise the power of taxing future states. Alabama is doing the most there is employed, consent is assumed or its abhaving been laid in the state the first sence disregarded. Governments are comexcursion trains to help their American half of the year 125 miles of track. New pelled to do many things involving large neighbors celebrate the Fourth were Mexico, Texas, Louisiana and Missouri expenditure of money, in which the coming

The lines that are doing most in rail road building are the El Paso & North- the defense of a nation's rights and honor ern, the Mobile & Ohio. Shreveport & are among those objects the total cost of not only for the American colonists and Red River valley, Kansas City, Pitts which may not be fairly charged to the burg & Gulf, Astoria & Columbia river, account of the present, for the benefits will remained in British colonies in every Kansas City, Osceola & Southern, Central of Georgia and San Francisco & San Joaquin valley. It will be observed of permanent and increasing value, so that It is reported that thirteen democratic that the principal of these lines run a part of it may go over to posterity without

> markets and southern ports. Much of the new trackage opens up

been without railroad facilities, while The success of the American forces the lines in Oklahoma, Indian Territory, at Santiage brings into sight the ap- New Mexico and Arizona are being built largely in anticipation of business yet. to come. It is evident the time has not yet arrived to abandon new railroad building in the United States. Some the building of many more really needful lines.

The federation movement in Australia has received a temporary setback owing bureau rejects an application, that ought to to opposition which developed in New end it, unless, for some particular reason, he must soon realize his impotency to South Wales. The articles of federation the bureau should recommend action by concope with a powerful nation like the were approved in that colony by a vote gress in exceptional cases that are shut out United States and the utter uselessness of 70,000 to 65,000, but the legislature of protracting a hopeless struggle, has provided that the vote of approval abuses of congress, which make that body an ered on the broad plaza and when the pa again and persevere until they are successful. It will be recalled that the peace rather than expose its people to largest and wealthlest of the American tent possible. The executive department of of its merchant marine and invite the proposals out of which grew the Ameri- sidering claims of every sort against the be defeated, but only for a time.

> It has been decided over and over That was the ruling of Judge Hopewell in the police commission contest three years ago and again of three the mayoralty contest a year ago. The commissioner has been adjudicated in number of individuals. the supreme court and judgment entered or the ousting of the defunct Herdman commission. The best thing the gang of impeachables can do is to make

The Colorado representative of two English syndicates received a cable ormines paying dividends and he has of- obligations. fered to wager that the price of silver will go up at least 10 per cent within the next two weeks. Heretofore all investments of foreign money have been in gold mines. It is encouraging to learn that the scare about silver has almost subsided.

It is to the credit of the American people that in the hour of their triumph over an ignoble foe they are not showing resentment nor desire for mere vengeance. The war is being conducted in a way to bring about most speedily its close with the least possible loss of spect the Spaniards, but because they 021,775; imports, \$7,682,628. respect themselves and are humane.

On the Eurgain Counter. New York Mail and Express. Spanish bonds have declined again. They are now worth something less than 10 cents

Bonds at the Bottom.

No wonder the de facto government of lawaii is very auxious for annexation. The Hawaiian debt is \$40 per capita; that of the United States \$11 per capita.

Deserved Tribute to Heroes,

The senate's resolution tendering thanks o Hobson's men, personally naming all of hem, even the common seamen, is a pre edent, and surely a worthy one. Each one of that gallant crew was behind his comnander only in the matter of education and special training, and so far as courage and coolness go each deserves as much praise,

Morally Sound and Healthy.

New York Tribune It is a common lament of the ill-informed and the pessimistic that the American chara ter has deteriorated, that sordid passions, or at best a low indifference to noble things, war is refuting every day that melancholy estimate and proving that the nation i morally sound and healthy. The thousands

Texas Plants an "Ad."

Kansas City Star. Texas can be relied on any day in the week for a good advertisement, and it handed in a full page at the exposition at fair division of their debtors' property, turned over by the Texas commissioners to be carved and eaten, and the thousands of visitors who buried their faces in the slices of watermelon will bless Texas forever.

> TAXING POSTERITY. Some Remarks on the Tendency to

Pile In Debts. Washington Post One of the great achievements of each genrailroad construction in the first five eration of mankind in nearly all-civilized that Spanish aims are at times too low for months of the year it is estimated that nations is to pile up a load of debt for genthe half year will show construction of erations yet to come. Instead of trying to reduce the amount of its inherited obligation and thus leave a good example, point-United States. Since construction is ing to an ultimate removal of the burden, mortgaging the toil of millions whose grand-

> If it be true-as perhaps it is not in all cases-that "governments derive their just ined," how would it be possible for a just government, national, state or municimen and women are interested: The building or substantial roads, the establishment of parks, the erection of public buildings and be handed along to posterity. The public debt of this nation, now being increased, has been thus far mainly contracted for objects

But there are cities in the United States have to do for itself. Much of the vast ac- government for fifty-five years and is now consequences scarcely less more

CLAIM BUSINESS IN CONGRESS. One of th Carrection.

eavs that no more private pension bills will be reported to the senate at the present session. There should the water, where for centuries it lines have been built where it would pension bills are generally for the benefit boasted greatest strength. The inevita- have been better not to have had them, of men whose claims have been rejected by ALL THE FEATURES OF GOOD OLD TIMES but on the whole the present lines are thealt-too-liberal pension bureau, and there is fairly well distributed throughout the no good reason why the time of congress country and there is still demand for should be taken up by men who desire to obtain pensions which are not allowed to them by the general laws. The latter were framed with the purpose of granting a pension to every man who could possibly estab lish a just claim to one, and when the

by technicalities. * The special pension business is one of the must be not less than 80,000. The other organization for the advancement of percolonies approved the articles and the sonal and private interests and take up advocates of federation will begin over valuable time which should be devoted to the consideration and enactment of general laws. Private claims of all sorts should be excluded from congress to the greatest excolonies at first rejected the federation the government has ample facilities for concan union. Federation in Australia may government. The practice of appealing to congress on claims that have been rejected by officials whose special duty is to pass on thent is carried to such an extreme that a large part of the time of that body is conagain by the cours that the title to sumed in the consideration of subjects that office cannot be tried by injunction, are of no general interest and have no bearing whatever on the public welfare.

time pushing claims of individual constituents that they almost forget their wider Judges of the present district bench in and more important duties to their country. Instead of being law makers, they are question of title to the office of, police merely attorneys of a comparatively small

The first duty of a congressman should constituents as a body, and his third duty to the individuals who appeal to him to ad vance their personal interests, where these are of a proper character. But most con gressmen have reversed this, and the practice of taking individual pension claims be fore congress after they have been rejected by the Pension bureau is largely responsible der last week to invest heavily in silver for the altered views of a congressman's

MYSTERY OF THE GRAB.

The Sugar Plum Concealed in the Hawaiian Deal.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. We have received a copy of the report of the Hawaiian collector general of customs for the calendar year 1897. It gives, among other things, a statement of imports into the islands and exports therefrom during the past fifty-four years. The aggregates are \$147,608,710 imports and \$232,103,236 exports. This is an average per year of imports of about \$2,700,000, exports \$4,300,000-average exports being a little less than twice as large as average imports. But in recent years exports have averaged an amount more life or suffering of the innocent. This than twice as large as imports, the figures is not because the American people re- for 1897 being; Exports from Hawaii, \$16,

But Hawaii's trade with the United States is even more one-sided. We imported therefrom in 1897 some \$13,687,000 worth of products, mainly sugar, and sold to the islands commodities to the amount of only \$4,690,000. We thus afford a market for the Hawaiian employers of what Mr. Morrill of Vermont calls semi-slaves nearly three times as large as the market given return. The claim of commercial in 'annexation is, theredvantage fore, enough to make the selemnest of the jingoes grin. The Hawrilan market can never be otherwise than what it is exceedingly limited relative to population. The nass of the people there wear little clothing, eat little that is not produced on the

islands and are satisfied to go no further. The commercial advantage of annexation to the United States is absolutely nothing. And as for the military advantage, con ider this bit of testimony given by General Schofield last May before the house commit e on military affairs:

Q. You thought it was wise to get the harbor because that was about the only thing valuable to us? The only thing essential to us.

You are still of the opinion that that barbor is the only thing essential to us? A. From a military standpoint.

The reference was to Pearl harbor no ield by the United States under treaty proisions. All the military advantage of th islands is already in our possession. What, then, can be the reason for this everish, aggressive, intolerant push for anexation? What is the secret of the presient's anxiety and the congressional rush to get ahead of an expression of popular opinion in the matter? Who will explain the mystery?

SPRAYS OF THE WAVE.

As somebody remarked before, "We idn't do a thing to them.' Madrid heard that Cervera made a sorti ampson should forward the details. Admiral Cervera, with half a dozen ships

Davy Jones' locker was substantially fat tened by the proceedings at Santiago on the norning of July 3. Owing to the enervating heat of the en-

ailed out to sea, but didn't come back

agement, Admiral Cervera's report of his sortie is "delayed in transmission The history of the events at Santiago will not be complete unless Blanco finds another mule massacred by the Americans Notwithstanding reports to the contrary the boys at Santiago are willing to admit

comfort. If any islands escaped the notice of the first fleet to Manila, the second and third will see to it that they are taken under the wing of the eagle. Official reports are necessarily meager,

but it is safe to say that Bob Evans did his share in making Spanish the official language of the tropics. General Pando, the valorous, is hastening on to Santiago in search of trouble. It re- terial and that

quires no gift of prophecy to assure him the soul. that he will be accommodated. Admiral Sampson's contribution to the nthusiasm of July 4, 1898, will go thunderng down the ages as a warning to effete

marchles to mend their manners. Many of the regulars at Santiago are id to have fought gattantly in a summer

To Morro, Oh. ID Morro-but what's the The old castle is casting its last in the glorious annuals of July 3. What a thrilling spectacle that was when to subject a weak and helpless

the American troops, stretched around Santingo for seven miles, celebrated the destruction of the Spanish fleet by singing "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Hail Columof the preceding days.

bined action against the republican comparatively new country. The lines party the straight democrats ought to make headway.

cumulation of debt has been in outrage on posterity. And, if posterity is not scrupulated the first man who bled in endeavoring to make headway.

cumulation of debt has been in outrage on posterity. And, if posterity is not scrupulated the first man who bled in endeavoring to free Cuba in the first insurrection of 1850.

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OLD-FASHIONED OBSERVANCE

Fourth of July Exercises Like Our Fathers Used to Have.

Giant Parade Followed by the Dec-Inration of Independence and a Patriotic Speech by an Able Orntor lingely Enjoyed.

Fourth of July was celebrated with speeches, music, the Declaration of Independence and all the features that have ome to be recognized as part of the occasion, at the exposition grounds. All the available settees on the grounds were gath rade had passed the west side of the plaza the crowd surged toward the pavillion and the seats were quickly filled, while thousands of people crowded about the outside The parade was reviewed by President Wat tles, Vice President Saunders and all the executive committee of the exposition. Gen eral C. F. Manderson, General J. C. Cowin, f. C. Wharton and H. H. Baldrige.

The signal for the starting of parade was given from the pavillion on the Bluff tract by the sending up of daylight fireworks. The parade passed immediately in front of the pavillion and never was such a cosmo politan conglomeration seen in any American celebration of a Fourth of July. As the representatives of the various nationalities Many congressmen spend so much of their passed the reviewing stand they stopped and executed characteristic salutes, sisting mainly of glad shouts and wild gesticulations. The air resounded with the combination of national music played on strange instruments and the sound of glad acclaim in many tongues. The parade occupied nearly three-quarters of an hour in be to his country; his second duty, to his passing the pavillon and as soon as the last float had passed the people crowded up to the front of the pavillion and the whole plaza was black with people.

The exercises began with a medley of naional airs by the Fourth Regiment band of Stoux City, ending with the "Star Span gled Banner," at the first notes of which ful nation in the world he would advise it the great audience broke into cheers. Those who were sitting stood during the stirring ong, all with uncovered heads.

Cheer News of Victory. As soon as the music ceased President Wattles announced that bulletins showing the progress of events at Santiago would be away childish things?" read during the exercises and he introduced General C. F. Manderson to read a bulletin ust received. The crowd shouted with exwhen General Manderson auounced that the victory of Vicksburg on that historic Fourth in the '60s was about to be repeated and then he read the anouncement that Shafter had given the spanish in Santiago until Tuesday noon to irrender

Rev. T. J. Mackay delivered the invocation, dwelling especially on the stirring tradition and the assumption that there is events in Cuba and asking divine protection any policy which forbids the further exor those engaged in deadly conflict for the ause of human liberty. The exposition chorus sung "America

with accompaniment by the band, the audince standing and joining in singing the last verse, the prayer in song rising in a mighty wave to the clear, blue vault of The Declaration of Independence

read in stentorian tones by Hon. J. C. Wharton, his voice reaching to the outer limits of the great crowd. The assemble i multitude was in a patriotic mood and the main points in the document were applieded the close of the reading being fellowed by continued cheers and applause

Hon. James M. Beck Speaks.

The exposition chorus sang "The Red, White and Blue," and then the orato: the day was announced, Hon, James M. Beck United States attorney for Pennaglyania, He was greeted with applause, and 'ris words of greeting from Philadelphia to Omaha were enthusiastically received. He spoke as rol-

My Fellow Countrymen: From the city of the Declaration of Independence, where Henry spoke, Jefferson wrote, Franklin ounseled. Adams debated. Morris adminis Washington unsheathed his word, within whose walls is Germantown and near to whose gates are Brandywine and Valley Forge, I bring to you a fraternal Philadelphia felicitates Omaha Pennsylvania salutse Nebraska its sisters of the great west. - We and ratulate you on this imposing pageant of

ort and industry, representing the resources f a section over which, when the great eclaration was given to the world, the banner of Spain floated in triumph. marvelous growth under free institutions l vindication beyond the power of mere rds of those sublime truths to which our fathers gave undying expression 122 years

ago this day. We can reverently thank the Ruler of Na flons, by whose ordinance we came into being and to serve whose wise purpose we continue to exist, that upon no preceding anniversary has our country exercised so wide an influence among the nations of the earth or med-it for any loftier or nobler purpose. The republic is in arms today, not because it loves peace less, but because it loves justice more. Never die nation make war with less selfish purpose The American people, until patience had ceased to be a virtue, sympathized with their noble president in the wish that this cup of bitterness might be spared our lips. No lust of military glory or territorial aggrandizement inspired our action. We had been slow to believe the oft-repeated stories of mediaeval barbarities in Cuba and our tion in the domestic affairs of another

Truth is Brought Home. was not until a daughter of Nebraska and died in Cuban waters and her husband, its honored senator, had, in a speech f great eloquence and yet greater pathos given us "the true and sensible ayouth of that our pacific purposes is own eyes," gave place to the passionate indignation of freemen and that the spirit of the Cru-saders swept through our velus and the lod wills it." was heard on every We then took a high resolve in the "God wills it spirit of our fathers that our blood should dust and our treasure as water stop this barbarity and remove forever this foul cancer of Spanish oppression. We have thus disproved the libel against Amerlean character that our aims are purely mawealth has choked the finer sensibilities of

Our rejoicing, however, may well be ten

pered today by the appreciation of the tre-mendous responsibilities which by no purpoes of ours are suddenly devolved upon us. Bewey's genius and valor-not un-worthy of a land which gave Paul Jones Greble, Bainbridge, Decatur, Porter aid to have fenche gallantly in a summer Farragut to history—have blazed the path ustume, consisting of a cartridge belt, a to victory and have confronted the Ameririfle and a chew of tobacco. No wonder can people with a responsibility more mo mentous and pregnant with future come quences than has ever weighed upon our nation on any natal anniversary since the civil war. That involved our existence, shadows over the funnels of the Merrimac this may define our position and relations Santiago takes its place with Gettysburg to the rest of the world. To give back the conquered territory to Spain may be its vindictive revenge; to give these vari ous possessions in two hemispheres to their own people may make them the prey for the powers of Europe, whose selfish greed It was compensation for the trials China; for us to surrender these conquered islands to any other nation is to incur the insting enmity of the rest and perhaps involve civilization in a war which might duty demands and which the future will has been committing against the Spanish at whose brink Cassar halted and with

been offered to my contemplation since that of independence; that made us a nation this sets our compass and points the cours which we are to steer through the ocean of

At the Parting of the Ways.

Is the western bemisphere large enough for the influence and progress of the Ameri-tan people, or must we surrender, com-mercially and politically, our policy of isolation and claim an influence which shall as limitless as the world is round? and us on the banks of the Mississ vigorous maturity has brought us to the Pacific. What of the momentous morrow— Pacific. What of the momentous morror the twentleth century? Are we, like Alexander, to stop at the margin of the ser ander, to stop at the margin our further progress, or are we like the inspired pilot of Genoa, to launch the bark of our national destiny into an unknown sea and in search of new and untried routes to naional prosperity? Steam and electricity have destroyed our distant and detached position," of which

the infancy of the republic a policy of iso

Then we were the weakest power in the world, today we are the strongest Then we were 2,000,000 in number, scat-tered over 200,000 square miles of territory oday we are 75,000,000 of people, inhabit ing a continent from ocean to ocean and sed of resources which are inexhausti Then we were almost exclusively agricultural country, today we are the turing nation of the globe adn second only to England in commercial prestige. Ther it required five weeks to visit or communicate with Europe and the Atlantic ocean seemed a natural barrier, today flash a message around the world in a few as they occur. The citizens of New York today reach London with more facility than Washington could leave Mount Vernon and proceed to Philadelphia. When, there ore, Washington, at a time when the great French revolution into a state of chaos, divised the infant republic, newest among ations and weakest in credit, numbers and esources, to avoid any interference in the affairs of the greater world beyond the seas, lest as a lamb It should be devoured out those who would forever keep the re ublic in its swaddling clothes and who for his purpose invoke the great name Washington, should first convince us that he were the president of the most power to yield precedence to lesser and weaker powers. Would be not feel that a nation. powers. which "doth bestride this narrow w like a Colessus," should not hisp in language of infancy, but should say child, I understood as a child. I thought as but when I became a man I

Tradition is Tyrannical.

I would not be understood as arguing it favor of the unnexation of any of the islands, of which we have taken possession for the purposes of the war, or indeed of quisition. These are questions about which men of equal intelligence and patriotism may reasonably differ, and both the limita tions and the proprieties of the occasion forbid their discussion. I have been pro esting, however, against the tyranny ansion of the republic. To faintly grasp the future of this coun

ry is to bewilder and exhaust the imagina

tion. The past is but the "happy pro-logue to the swelling act of an imperial Today as peyer before we he world as a united country. If wounds there have been, they are healed; if cause for quarrel, it has gone. East and west from the Father of Waters; north and south of Mason and Dixon's line, we are one to-day, my fellow countrymen, one, in the proud possession of a glorlous past, one resolute purpose to meet the duties be hour and one in an abiding faith in the uture of our beloved country. ore did its flag float as a symbol of possession over so vast a domnin. Not only their from the Arctic ocean to the Gulf, and sions. from the Atlantic to the Pacific, but those islands of the sea, where the Caribbean breaks, and in that farther archinel washed by the China sea, the star spangled banner floats today in proudest riumph. Our boast is that of the of whose teeming womb we are born, that night no longer falls upon ou ons, for when these joyous festivi les shall bave ended and day shall fade yonder lagoon, and when the moor silver with its mellow glory thes noble temples of art and industry flooding the harbor of Manila and flumining that glorious flag under which Dewey and his heroes defended their coun try's honor. For one land, one people, on flag and one destiny let us reverently thank the God of our fathers. May the glory of the republic be as lasting as the day which fluence upon future generations as ceaseles as the majestic flow of the Mississippi to the sea!

The exercises closed with a selection by the band and then the crowd dispersed to all parts of the grounds.

FATALLY SHOT BY HIS WIFE

leorge Blackwell Was Choking Hi Spouse When She Used a Revolver on Him.

George Blackwell, a hostler in the employ of Dr. Gilmore, is lying at the Presbyterian ospital with a bullet wound through his right lung, inflicted by his wife, Lottie. His ondition is serious and the attending physicians do not hold out much hope for his Blackwell, who lives at Twenty-seventh

and Douglas riccets, and his wife had quarrel yesterday morning over a picnic the former attended at some small suburban grove, and Blackwell struck his wife, after which he left the house. Two hours later he returned and the quarrel weatre

At the time of the shooting Blackwell, so the woman says, had her prostrate on a hed and was choking her. She reached under pillow where she kept a revolver, and lacing it against his heart fired: After the shot Blackwell ran from the

room, but returned in a few moments and ropped onto the bed unconscious. A police ambulance conveyed the wounded man to the Presbyterian hospital, and the woman was taken to the Central station At the hospital Blackwell said he did no want the woman prosecuted, as the shooting was all his fault. Both parties are colored

Panel Workers Make a Haul. H. Barnum and Fred—Hildebrand, two trangers, lost \$20 each in a panel house a the north end Sunday. Ada Young n the north end Sunday. matrie Howard are under arrest fo

and recently moved to Omaha from Bir-

mingham, Ala.



COLONEL HAMILTON'S RECORD

Army Career of a Gallant Soldier Who Fell in the Fight Before Santingo.

Lieutenant Colonel John M. Hamilton of the Ninth vavalry, who was killed at Santiago, was born in Ontario Canada, on June 1839. He engaged in business pursuits in Geneva, N. Y., at the beginning of the re-Atlantic coast was our cradle, justy youth bellion. On the first of May, 1861, he enlisted in the Twenty-third New York volum teers and in September was appointed cor poral and assigned to a color guard, which osition he kept until discharged. He served in the defense of Washington during the winter of 1861-52, participated in the Manassas, Virginia, Peninsular, Maryland and Rappahannock campaigns and was ongaged in the slege of Yorktown, the skirmish near Lee's Mill, skirmishes at Savage Station and in the White Oak Swamp. He Vashington spoke in the immortal farewell diress and upon which he predigited in took part in the closing operations of the second battle of Bull Run, the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. In the battle of Mary's Heights two ond Fredericksburg), on the 3d of May, he was wounded and was discharged at Geneva June 2, 1863.

He then engaged in civil pursuits until

appointed second lieutenant in the Ninea

United States colored troops. His regiment

was joined to the Army of the James, where he engaged in the battles of Deep Bottom and Flusser's Mill. Va., on August 14-18. In the charge made against Fort Gilmer, Va., be commanded a company, where he lost about we can | one-fourth of his men. On May 15, 1865, h. was promoted as a first lieutenant, and soon after the surrender of the Army of Novelsern Virginia, was transferred to Texas, where he served as aid-de-camp and acting as sistant inspector general on a brigade staff of the Twenty-fifth Army corps, and after European powers had been thrown by the wards, for seven mouths, as properly ordnance officer on the staff of Brigadia General Getty, at Brownsville. At Brownsville he was conspicious for his securing and holding large government stores. In the fall he was relieved of this duty and was senby a pack of wolves, he counseled, as he with his regiment to Baltimore for numberout service. Upon his arrival in New Orleans he was kept in the service. he was appointed from New York as a corporal in the Twenty-ninth infantry and was highly commended for his energy, capacity and zealous discharge After being honorably discharged of duty. for gallant service he was made a brevel captain and served at Greenville Barrack Fort Pike and Baton Rouge until April 20, 1869, when his regiment was consolidated with the Fourteenth infantry and he was placed on the list of unassigned officers. He participated in the entire campaign of 1872 against the Apache Indians and was engaged in the conflict on Pinto creek. the spring of 1874 he was actively engaged in the campaign against the Carlos Apacher and commanded a detachment of his regiment. He was twice nominated by the United States senate as a brevet major for his gallant conduct against the Tonic Apache Indians. After several fights with the Indian tribes he rejoined his regiment at Fort Robinson, where he has served since as a company, and at times a post commander.

Three Yachtsmen Drowned. HAMILTON, Ont., July 4.- Three young

men, Charles Searly, Ray Sinnett and Charles Williams, were drowned in the bay here last night, during a storm. They were sailing in a clinker-built yacht when it began to fill, and in endeavoring to bail it out, the tiller was left unguarded for a moment, and the yacht capsized. The three men and one other, named Long, started to swim ashore. The result was that the three were drowned, Long barely managing to reach the shore. Much damage was done by the storm, and several yachts broke from their moonings and were injured by colli-

Miners' Strike Looks Serious. PANA, Ill., July 4.-The miners' strike situation grows more serious every hour The operators declare taes will Tuesday with nonunion men. union miners were reinforced teday by rusaders from the Springaeld district. It s said the union men will try to sto ion-unon men attempting to begin work. A large force of deputies has been sworn in

OUR DAILY BULLETIN.



PRINCETON, N. J., July 5, 1898. Princeton expedition to visit and explora the burial caves of Hawaii starts for those distant Pacific Islands today Several unsuccessful expeditions have already been undertaken, but previous failures do not shake the confidence of the Princetonians.

Wont

shake your confidence to visit our hat department if you want a nice, light, cool

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