

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of June, 1898. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Notary Public.

The face of the exposition needs washing occasionally, but a little water will do as well as a flood.

The president is authorized to appoint five commissioners to recommend legislation for Hawaii. Now watch the eye-sockets lift their heads again.

A great portion of ex-Confederates is to be held close in Atlanta, and if a speaker inadvertently refers to them as Yankees there will be no resentment.

Admiral Cervera has demonstrated that the dash is of no use in naval warfare except to show where the fish tanks used words that would not look well in print.

It will not be difficult to believe that the Camera fleet has been ordered to return home; but the reverses in Cuba have not changed the situation in Manila.

Why not a formal celebration of the opening of the Indian congress at the exposition? The novelty of such a feature ought to prove a drawing card equal to the best.

The occupation of the new city jail is again indefinitely postponed, which means that the needless rent payments out of the city treasury are again indefinitely continued.

Now that Hawaii has been made part of the transmississippi country, the exhibit of the Sandwich Islands at the exposition will have to be assigned space outside of the international building.

Before the loss of Cervera's fleet a Barcelona newspaper declared that it was time to begin figuring on terms of peace. Now such action must seem to the Barcelona conservatives to be impertinent.

The fact has not escaped attention that right at the time the government was deprived of the invaluable advice of the Chicago newspaper strategists, great deeds were being performed near Santiago.

The war taxes are liable to stay for at least a year. It is useless for any business man to defer paying in a supply of revenue stamps under the misapprehension that the new tax law will disappear in a few weeks.

Douglas county has lost its star boarder in the removal of Bartley from the county jail to the state prison. It may be noted, however, that there was no farewell party and no expressions of "au revoir" at the departure.

The club republicans of the United States will be here next week. Their stay in Omaha should be made as pleasant as possible and they should be given every opportunity to see the evidences of republican prosperity that abound on every side.

Congress seems on the point of acting on the idea that the war can be prosecuted from now on without its active assistance. When the senate's concurrence to the treaty of peace is required the president will feel at perfect liberty to renege that body.

It is proper that the American people should give thanks for the victories of their navy and army. It is through decisive victories and through them alone that peace will come to the nations now at war, and in that peace suffering people will find solace.

Prepare for the meeting of the National League of Republican clubs which Omaha will be honored next week. Nebraska republicans must not let the impression go abroad that they are either asleep or disinterested by popocratic ascendancy in the state government.

The popocratic orators who proclaimed from stump and platform that the doors of the penitentiary would never close upon Bartley are entitled to another guess. But then they are the same prophets who asserted that wheat could never go up in price until silver rose to carry it along.

NO PERMANENT ALLIANCE.

There was a notable and memorable celebration of the Fourth of July in London, marked by eloquent utterances from distinguished Englishmen in favor of closer relations between Great Britain and the United States. The American ambassador, Colonel Hay, delivered an address which has received the hearty commendation of the English press. In the course of which he said: "The presence at this board of so many most eminent representatives of English life seems like a visible sign and symbol of a new unity, too long delayed, between the two great branches of the English-speaking people. Now that the day of clear and cordial understanding has come, which so many have long desired and waited for, may we not hope it will be permanent? It threatens to one, in justice to one. Its ends are altogether peaceful and beneficent." One of the speakers was Mr. Baynes, a most earnest friend of the United States, who extolled the heroism of our soldiers and sailors and declared that "identity of national institutions, as well as friendship, is the basis of permanent co-operation," while the earl of Kimberley predicted that the two English-speaking nations were about to form a lasting friendship.

The American people appreciate British expressions of good will. They do not fail to estimate at its full value the manifestation of friendship on the part of the British government and people and they are disposed to reciprocate to the farthest extent compatible with the policy that has always been observed in our relations with foreign powers. Amity with Great Britain, as with all the other nations of Europe, our people desire to cultivate. We shall always be found ready, in respect to any differences or controversies that may arise, to exhaust every peaceful method for their settlement. But those who talk of a permanent alliance between Great Britain and the United States propose that which is obviously not practicable now and is not likely to be in the near future, if it shall ever become so. An Anglo-American alliance, involving a formal treaty between the two countries, is not today within the sphere of practical politics. Referring to this subject in his address in Philadelphia on the Fourth ex-United States Senator Edmunds said: "The relations, often changing, of other great powers with each other, would make it extremely inconvenient and indeed dangerous for us to enter into any permanent alliance with any of them. Any alliance in the broad sense with one power would raise distrust in all the others and might be injurious to our ally, as well as to ourselves." It is perfectly apparent that any alliance at this time with Great Britain would cost us the friendship of the nations of continental Europe and perhaps involve us in grave difficulties. But this is not the only or chief objection to an alliance. It would be a reversal of our policy since the beginning of the government for which there is no necessity or justification.

The war with Spain has brought the United States and Great Britain into closer friendship. The amity between the two nations was never before so strong and sincere as now. It is to be hoped that this good feeling will continue for all time and that the two countries may work together for the advancement of civilization. But the United States wants no formal alliances with any European power.

HOBSON EXCHANGED. The exchange of Lieutenant Hobson and his gallant comrades will gratify the entire nation and should this brave officer return to the United States before his promotion will give him to be the recipient of a great popular ovation. It is probable, however, that Hobson and his men will elect to remain with the fleet, all but two of them being in position to resume their duties at once. It appears that they were treated well by the Spaniards, the credit for which is perhaps largely due to Admiral Cervera, who undoubtedly sincerely admired the exceptional courage they displayed. The action of the military authorities at Santiago in placing Hobson and his men in Morro Castle, with the purpose of protecting that fortification from bombardment by the American fleet, was a flagrant violation of the rules of civilized warfare, but they were not long kept there, having been removed to a place of safety prior to the arrival of American troops before Santiago.

Although the sinking of the Merrimack in the channel of Santiago harbor did not accomplish the intended purpose of secretly bottling up the Spanish squadron, that feat does not in the least detract from the bravery of the deed performed by Hobson and his seven companions. That will go down to history as one of the most valorous acts ever performed and the heroes are assured a place of distinguished honor in the naval annals of the country. Provision has been made for their proper reward by promotion and on the recommendation of the president they have received the thanks of congress. They have the united admiration of their countrymen. Their fame is world wide. But all this will afford to these brave men less gratification than the proud consciousness of having discharged a most hazardous duty that demanded the highest order of courage.

TIME TO STOP ALL DEBATS. Comptroller Westphal announces the discovery of fraudulent entries in the city tax books during the incumbency of Henry Bohn as city treasurer in addition to the shortages formerly reported. Whether the recent settlement with the Bohn bondsmen covers this loss or not the most thorough checking up should be instituted in order that the city may know just what is due from taxpayers and delinquent officials. And while the city is rechecking its tax books it may be in order to suggest to the county commissioners a thorough checking up of the records of county officers who handle public funds. The controversies between the county and outgoing officers, which have resulted in innumerable lawsuits and repeated settlements of shortages to the disadvantage of the taxpayers, are all trace-

able to the want of periodic accounting for public funds in their possession. The costly experience of this city and county within the past five years should have long since brought about a radical change in the whole system of auditing, checking and safe-guarding moneys in the hands of custodians of public funds in whatever form they may be. A complete exhibit of receipts and disbursements from all sources should be exacted from these officers at least twice a year and when the balance is struck the public should know where the money is deposited.

The plea that the official bond of an officer is sufficient guaranty that the money will be turned over to his successor should not be entertained. The city and county owe it to the bondsmen as much as to the public to take every reasonable precaution to prevent the misappropriation of trust funds and to keep a vigilant eye upon every officer accountable for public moneys. In this respect the city has taken steps in advance of the county, but there is manifest need of further reform in both branches of local government.

A CALL FOR THANKSGIVING. The president's proclamation, calling upon the people when next assembled in their places of worship to offer thanksgiving to God for the success of our arms on sea and land and their prayers for the restoration of peace, will undoubtedly be responded to in most of the churches throughout the country on next Sunday. The recognition thus given by the chief executive of the nation to our dependence as a people upon a higher than mortal power must deeply impress all Christian believers, while all the world will see in the devout nature of the proclamation the profound faith of its author in an overruling Providence.

There is cause for thanksgiving in the triumphs our arms have already achieved and no harm can come from pausing in our exultation over victories won to offer thanks as becomes a Christian people. On the contrary we shall perhaps be the better for a little serious reflection upon what war really is—upon the sacrifices and the sorrows it entails. Most of us are too apt to disregard these and to think only of war's glory, to see only the heroic side and overlook the hardship and the suffering. The war is yet young, still the president's call for thanksgiving is not untimely and it should receive recognition in every church throughout the land.

Although the new war revenue bill was drawn with great care and its framers took precaution to prevent controversy over the meaning of the same, yet many disputes have already arisen and the revenue officers and the courts will be busy for some time settling questions about which there is apparent contradiction or obscurity. It would have been a miracle had the bill been so framed as to avoid all these disputes and the American people would have shown themselves fit to become angels if they had not quarreled about the provisions of the law as it goes into force.

Nothing could be so bad for the efficiency of a police force as uncertainty as to the responsible authority in charge. The supreme court has entered a judgment of ouster against the defined Boardman board, but the latter persists in attempting to hold on. The sooner the judgment of the court is executed and the legally constituted police commissioners put in control and held responsible the better it will be for the community at large and the visiting strangers, who are entitled to adequate police protection.

The money paid out by states on account of recruits not accepted by the army officers for enlistment represents a part of the cost of the defects in the militia systems in use. The purpose of laws for maintaining the militia is to facilitate the organization of an army and to provide the state or the nation with well drilled men fit for field service. It would be cheaper in the long run and much more satisfactory to put into the militia companies only men who can go to war when they are needed.

The advertising fakir is still abroad trying to work Omaha as a soft field. Experience has proved that the only paying advertising is that through the medium of the established and reputable newspaper which has a clientele of readers who look to it for guidance in their patronage of business firms. The prudent merchant avoids fake advertising schemes.

The mining congress is in session in Salt Lake City, and among other subjects that will be under consideration at some time during the meeting is that of silver mining. The usual effort will be made to have the congress go on record in favor of restoring the price of the product to its former standard by national legislation.

The German ambassador at Washington says he is having a hard time trying to convince the American newspapers that Germany's intentions with regard to interference in the orient are honorable. If he could convince some of the editors of German newspapers that Germany is not at all interested in the matter a great change would be made in the situation.

The news comes from Sydney, Australia, that American farm machinery is in good demand there, and that reapers, mowers and harvesters find ready sale to the enterprising farmers of the colony. The American manufacturers reach around the world and they have not waited for the acquisition of islands in order to extend their business.

Spanish officers and men have begun to desert in Cuba to the American lines. Nobody has yet heard of any one deserting from the American army into Spanish lines. The American soldier has neither excuse nor incentive to prefer Spanish hospitality to the enthusiasm of the American camp.

Short on Discretion. Philadelphia Record. The Spaniards have made a gallant defense and have fully vindicated the courage

and fighting quality of their regiments. They should be met with equal valor and make their best terms they can.

A Note for Manila. Globe-Democrat. Cervera escaped with six ships and we sent them with seven. It is a wonderful naval achievement.

Displaced Heroes. Philadelphia Ledger. It was necessary to knock him down after shooting high, because he never knew when he was dead, and the Spanish, with their displaced heroes have something of that quality. It looks as though the knocking down would be necessary.

Sweeping in Real Estate. Philadelphia Ledger. Just by way of snapping up an unconsidered trifle, Charleston and its vicinity stopped at Guahan and captured the Spaniards. This is a group of not very important islands, but it belongs to Spain, and now it belongs to us. And it adds more weight to the problem that is becoming more pressing every day. What shall we do with them?

Thinking After Doing. Louisville Courier-Journal. In answer to a newspaper correspondent General Merritt, just before embarking for the Philippines, said: "Will I take peace if it comes, but I will take it, no matter what obstacles may stand in my way of duty." That is well enough, but such things sound better after than before the doing. Dewey's plan of doing and then talking is preferable. Shafter already regrets that he was not in his about taking Santiago in forty-eight hours.

Undertaking the Enemy. New York Sun. In the war of 1812 we committed the fatal blunder of treating our antagonists. The result was repeated humiliation and disaster, from which we scarcely began to recover at the end of the second year. We are expecting no such reverses in the present contest, but we shall be completely guaranteed against any such reverses in future operations in Cuba and Porto Rico, we realize that the conquest of those islands is to be no holiday excursion, and, accordingly, turn forthwith to account our vast preponderance of material resources.

To Serve My Country. At each recruiting office a series of questions is put to each recruit, who of course only the heroic side and overlook the hardship and the suffering. The war is yet young, still the president's call for thanksgiving is not untimely and it should receive recognition in every church throughout the land.

The richest nation. Mr. Mulhall puts the United States at the top of the heap. Baltimore Herald. Mr. Mulhall, the noted English statistician, is clearly of the opinion that no other nation compares with ours in all the essential elements that go to make up aggregate wealth. He also notes the fact that while the most European countries have attained their greatness, the United States is apparently on the threshold of an industrial development which it has never dreamed of before.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE. Philadelphia Ledger: It was Commodore Schley who bottled up Cervera, and it was Commodore Schley who destroyed his ships, although Admiral Sampson sends the dispatches. Philadelphia Record: The flagship New York was over late in getting into the naval fight of Santiago harbor, and thus Admiral Sampson missed the opportunity of a lifetime. The honors this time are for the captains of the battleships, and no mistake.

AN EDUCATIONAL EXPOSITION. Minnesota People Advised Not to Neglect Conditions Offered by It. St. Paul Dispatch. The Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha has been in operation for a month and is generally admitted to be a success. Many Minnesota people are planning trips and have been here to see the display to be a credit to the state of Nebraska and to the whole western section. Minnesota visitors will find others from their own state as well as an exhibit of our local products. All that has been brought to the attention of the public-spirited work of a number of well known citizens, representing all parts of the state.

MR. BECK'S ADDRESS. "A Masterpiece of Blended Eloquence and Logic." Philadelphia Times. James M. Beck's address, delivered Monday at the Omaha exposition, will stand out with rare distinctness among the able deliverances given at the late peculiarly interesting festival of the republic. It is a masterpiece of blended eloquence and logic and bears all the marks of liberal and progressive statesmanship.

There was pre-emptive fitness in the manner of the Omaha exposition selecting the commodore as the speaker. The young orator to come from the shadow of independence hall and the cradle of our liberty, to deliver the Fourth of July address at an exposition that is "richly representative of the commerce and arts of a population of over 20,000,000 and a Louisiana purchase that was made by Jefferson." The day and the theme were alike inspiring. Beck's address, delivered in the presence of one of the most exquisite and patriotic addresses of modern time, in eloquence and elegance of diction it will rank with the memorable address of Henry Artois at the exposition in 1876, and his clear and manly discussion of the timely new issues precipitated upon the nation by our war with Spain, makes his oration as instructive as it is entertaining. It should be read by every intelligent American.

HEROES OF SANTIAGO.

Minneapolis Journal: One of the most conspicuous facts in connection with the list of dead and wounded American soldiers at Santiago is the large proportion of officers. Very evidently these colonels and captains and lieutenants and other officers whose business it is to be at the head of their troops were attending strictly to their business.

Boston Journal: Those gallant officers and soldiers who fell in the fierce charge and the stubborn combat of Friday and Saturday have not died in vain. Their advance made the port entrance for the Spanish war-ships. Soldiers and sailors have shared the perils of the siege; they share the glory of the triumph and the plaudits of a rejoicing nation.

Buffalo Express: Captain O'Neill of the Rough Riders, who fell in Friday's battle, had already found an opportunity to distinguish himself before the battle which brought him a heroic death. When two negro soldiers fell overboard and were drowned during the landing at Biagua, it was Captain O'Neill of the Rough Riders who jumped into the surf and risked his own life in an attempt to save them.

New York Herald: Since all fought bravely at Santiago, it may seem somewhat strange to single out any one man for special mention, but nevertheless no man has done more to stir the patriotic picture of Theodore Roosevelt and charged the enemy at the head of his men, first on horseback and then, when his horse was shot under him, on foot. Somehow a picture like this of one man's dauntless courage remains in the memory after the grand panorama of a battle has become indistinct.

Detroit Free Press: The death of a soldier in battle, fighting bravely for his country, always brings to his friends at home the comforting thought that the dead soldier has done his duty and died a glorious death. But in the case of the one American victim of Sunday's naval engagement, George H. Ellis, chief yeoman of the Brooklyn, there is a special consolation for the friends of the dead sailor, in that his single sacrifice in so glorious a victory will immortalize his name, handing it down to future generations as that of the only American slain in one of the greatest naval engagements of the nineteenth century.

Detroit Journal: The story of the charge of the Rough Riders at Santiago in the face of a blustering and infuriated Spanish enemy in even its brief recital makes the blood beat faster. They fought like Americans, are expected to fight, gallantly, bravely, fiercely, and none among them, nor none in any of the engagements that have been reported, fought more bravely and more gallantly than that typical American, Colonel Roosevelt, who led them in person up the bullet swept hill. The record of his services and those of his men in the battle before Santiago illuminate anew the pages of our history, and show to the world more clearly than ever that the men of the United States still know how to fight.

New York Journal: No finer picture of young American manhood in war has ever been presented than that of Theodore Roosevelt at the head of his Rough Riders and the Tenth (colored) cavalry storming the block house at San Juan. The Spaniards were entrenched at the crest of a hill up which, under the pitiless storm of Mauser bullets, the assaults were forced to advance. Men fell fast, but the ranks closed up mechanically and pressed on firing rapidly. Roosevelt rode 100 feet ahead of the line, "Yelling like a Sioux," says the Journal correspondent, who watched the charge. His horse stopped, staggered and fell dead, but, with a cry, he sprang to the saddle and landed on his feet. Waving his sword, he cheered on his troops, and as one bearing a charmed life, he rushed over the crest of the hill and into the trenches of the enemy. We think that Mr. Roosevelt's military career affords a fine illustration of the possibilities inherent in American character.

Born to the walks of peace, equipped with every facility for living a purposeless and idle existence, Roosevelt, and other creditable essays in political life, manifest the very highest qualities which go to make up the successful soldier.

Philadelphia Ledger: It was Commodore Schley who bottled up Cervera, and it was Commodore Schley who destroyed his ships, although Admiral Sampson sends the dispatches.

Philadelphia Record: The flagship New York was over late in getting into the naval fight of Santiago harbor, and thus Admiral Sampson missed the opportunity of a lifetime. The honors this time are for the captains of the battleships, and no mistake.

St. Louis Republic: Three cheers for Commodore Schley. Sampson is all right, but it is only fair that the commodore who succeeded in bottling up Cervera should also have the honor of leading the attack and the directing the squadron movements. The captain under his command also deserves special honor. A more skillful fight was never recorded.

Detroit Free Press: Something special should be said of Commodore Schley, whose fleet sailed up Cervera, and whose ships in the harbor and whose ship was stationed at a point that made him a leader of the fleet attacking force that swept upon the fleeing vessels of the enemy and sent them to destruction. By clever maneuvering in the Bay of Cervera, he captured the Spanish fleet. Schley made the capture of the war ship inevitable, and it was the captain from the commodore's ship that boarded the captive.

Washington Post: In the broad daylight, at a time when such an exploit could not have been accomplished, he was steamed out of the harbor and made a dash for the open sea. He did not succeed. Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, the battleships Iowa, Indiana, Oregon, Massachusetts and Texas were on guard. Their vigilance had never relaxed, their patience had not been exhausted. They were ready, and the Spanish fleet went down before their tremendous onslaught like ripe grain before the reaper's scythe. It was a glorious victory—a victory not only of strength and skill, but of intelligence and morale.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: Without desiring in the slightest degree to detract from the high estimation in which Admiral Sampson is held, it cannot fail to be a source of general gratification to the American people that to Commodore Schley, whose squadron first bottled up Cervera in Santiago bay, fell the lot of destroying it when it came out of its prison in the Bay of Cervera, the freedom of the open sea. Rear Admiral Sampson, his flagship New York, was on a cruise of reconnaissance, eight or ten miles away, when Cervera's flagship, the Cristobal Colon, followed by the rest of his squadron, was seen coming out of the bay. The commodore, in the absence of the admiral, Commodore Schley, from the Brooklyn, directed the attack of our ships on the swift giants of the Spanish fleet. His own ship, the Brooklyn, took the lead in this race of Titans to head off the Spanish admiral, while he organized orders to the Massachusetts and Oregon to follow, and to the Indiana, Iowa and Texas to intercept the other vessels of the fleet. The destruction of the Spanish ships, one by one, was thus accomplished under the orders of Commodore Schley, who was thus the chief instrument in their destruction, as he had been in shutting them in Santiago bay.

SOME THINGS SETTLED.

Philadelphia Ledger: For one thing the present war will settle the fastest the old-fashioned black powder for military use. Not the least of the advantages possessed by the Spaniards is the smokeless powder with which they are supplied and which enables them to fire at our ships and troops without disclosing their own positions, while their aim is not obscured by the smoke of their own guns, as is the case on the American side very frequently. If we could go on winning victories, both fleet and army must be supplied with smokeless powder hereafter.

Philadelphia Record: The speedy withdrawal of the Spanish armored cruisers under the fire of Admiral Sampson's battleships will be noted with surprise in European naval circles. "All intents and purposes," said the London Engineer in a recent issue, "vessels of the Victoria class are battleships of the second class, while the Cristobal Colon class, and no doubt will, 'be in the line if there is a naval action; she is proof against every sort of shell.' Yet this much heralded vessel of the Oregon and Massachusetts, collapsed almost as quickly as though she had been an old wooden hulk.

Springfield Republican: The Kraig-Jones seems to have come to stay. His terrible power of destruction, forty times revealed in the fighting of Friday and Saturday. And it was noteworthy that our second regiment had hardly begun firing Wednesday afternoon before it was ordered to cease firing, the soldiers from the Springfield rifles making too good a target for the enemy. The Springfield was a great gun in its time, and soldiers who have used it part from it with regret, but its day is past. The sooner it is replaced everywhere by the new magazine rifle, the better.

Philadelphia Inquirer: The reports from Santiago agree that the American army has suffered great loss of life because our troops were not furnished with smokeless powder, as the Spanish troops were. The Americans could not fire the Spanish rifles from the rifles and cannon. It has been stated that the failure to provide our army with smokeless powder was due not at all to congress, but to the army and navy departments at Washington, which have long a long disengagement to what particular smokeless powder should be selected. There are hundreds of American dead and wounded purely because of the pride of opinion of these Washington bureaus.

BRIGHT BUSINESS CONDITIONS. Philadelphia Inquirer: The second half of the year opens under exceptionally favorable conditions. It is true there are complaints of dullness in many lines, but this is the season for the repair and rebuilding of machinery and never is there any such dullness. When comparison is made with previous years it is found that the half year opens upon an extraordinary volume of business, after a most satisfactory six months of trade, and with prospects of a volume of trade of unprecedented magnitude in the current six months.

Buffalo Express: The beginning of July is always devoted to stock-taking, repairs and a general preparation for a new period of activity. It is the turning point in the business year. Trade conditions which obtain at this time are not a fair index of industrial and trade movements. There is nothing in the situation, however, which can be regarded as unfavorable. Indeed, in some instances the outlook is so promising that the time given over to ill-considered and the inspection of plants and stock will be curtailed. This is the case in the west, rather than in the east.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The fears which were felt for several months ago that the war would seriously hurt business have not been realized. There has been no perceptible check to the improvement in general trade which began ten or twelve months ago. Some branches of business would, of course, under any conditions, be helped by war. The industries which furnish military supplies and the railroad companies which transport them would be sure to increase their profits in any case. But no important branch of industry has been materially injured by the war, and the majority of them show greater activity than they displayed six months ago. The weekly tables of bank clearings for the country at large show by their gains over last year that at this time, that there has been no interruption in the general business expansion.

THE HAWAIIAN DEAL. What Uncle Sam Sees by Annexation of the Islands. The Hawaiian islands, which are about to become a part of the United States by decision, lie in the Pacific ocean at a point about where a line through Cuba and Central Mexico extended westerly would meet a line through western Alaska extended southerly. They are about 1,500 miles long, and 150 miles wide, and extend from 18 degrees longitude west from Greenwich, to 22 degrees north, which passes through the City of Mexico. They are in line with the Philippines islands, from which they are distant about 4,000 miles. They extend from northwest to southeast about 250 miles. The distances from Honolulu to these given points are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Miles. Rows include San Francisco, Portland, Ore., San Diego, Cal., Victoria, British Columbia, Alaska, Sitka, Sitka, Alaska, Yokohama, Japan, New Zealand, Niagaraga canal, Sydney, Australia, Panama, Hong Kong, China, Manila, Philippines, Cape Horn, South America.

The inhabited islands are eight in number. Their areas are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Island Name and Square Miles. Rows include Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau, Kahoolawe.

Total 6,700. The country is mountainous. But the valleys are mostly fertile and arable. The smallest island, Kahoolawe, contains three square miles more than the District of Columbia. (1,960 square miles) and the island of Hawaii (6,423 square miles) is the only state smaller than the largest of the islands, Hawaii (4,216 square miles). The aggregate area of the whole group is about three-fourths of the area of Massachusetts, or two-thirds that of Maryland. The population of all the islands amounts to 106,200, about one-half the population of the state of Utah. The inhabitants are thus roughly divided:

Table with 2 columns: Island Name and Population. Rows include Hawaii, Maui, Oahu, Kauai, Molokai, Lanai, Niihau, Kahoolawe.

Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, is the capital of the Hawaiian islands. It has a population of 20,000 and is in many ways a model city. It has street cars, electric light,

telephones, public buildings, churches, schools, a Y. M. C. A. hall, a Masonic temple, an Old Fellows hall and a theater. The public library contains 10,000 volumes. The exports of the islands in 1894 amounted to \$1,430,000. The imports amounted to \$2,145,000. Ninety-two per cent of the trade of that year was with the United States. The principal exports were sugar exports \$1,432,000; coffee exports 120,000; banana exports 120,000. The income of the government in 1895 was as follows: Direct taxes \$1,000,000; Customs revenue \$1,000,000; Licenses \$1,000,000. Total income \$3,000,000. The public debt January 1, 1896, was \$1,763,000.

Fifty-two vessels combined (tonnage 21,783) took the Hawaiian flag. Of railways there have been built in Hawaii, Maui and Oahu 71 miles; of telegraph, 250 miles. All lines are in operation. Seventy-two postoffices in 1892 handled 2,275,000 letters. The republic belonged to the Postal union.

TARY TRIPLES. Harlem Life: "You wouldn't do for a street car conductor," said the water pipe to the gas meter. "Why not?" "You wouldn't be the gas meter." "You register too much."

Detroit Free Press: "I hear that you're going to marry, neighbor?" "Well, said his wife, "but I don't know if it might be. Everybody knows that anything said in Spanish isn't really meant."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I noticed that Miss Ser's dress are of two colors—brown and gray?" "I'm a member that her father is a safe manufacturer?" "What has that to do with it?" "Her curls are combination locks."

Indianapolis Journal: "Have you been married recently?" asked the income clerk. "No," said the young and blushing candidate, "but now, he says he thinks I am getting married too previously now."

Washington Star: "I am told," said Mr. Torking, "that the Spaniards have a most thin and picturesque suit for propriety." "Well," said his wife, "but I don't know if it might be. Everybody knows that anything said in Spanish isn't really meant."

Chicago Record: "Any musical inducements connected with the summer resort will be given?" "Yes," the landlord assures me that no brass band is allowed to come within twenty miles of the place."

Indianapolis Journal: "How are you getting on in your new job?" "Well," said the young man, "I'm getting on all right, but I don't know if it might be. Everybody knows that anything said in Spanish isn't really meant."

Chicago Tribune: "Napkin, please?" said the man on the other side. "I suppose you can have one if you want it," stiffer replied the waiter, "but I don't think you'll ever ask for one with innocent lunches."

DON'T WORRY. Ella Wheeler Willcox in Youth's Companion. "Don't worry. In this tangled chain of life, a worrying thought that complicates the knots of pain. And rushing for each knot, you make the matter of your mind. Through confusion, fear and doubt, No, never since old time began, Was ever brought about."

Don't worry. Do the best you can. And let hope conquer care. No more is asked of any man. Then he has strength to bear. Your burdens all were planned. And if you sing along the road, Kind fate will lend a hand.

Don't worry. Fortune is a dame. You have to woo with smiles. What'er her mood you must not blame. Trust God in shadow and in sun, And luck will come your way. But never since old time began, Has worry won the day.

OUR DAILY BULLETIN. FRIDAY JULY 8th. PRECAUTION is necessary at all times—especially to the inexperienced buyers of men's and boys' clothing who are largely at the mercy of the salesman—That is why it is worth while to buy of a responsible house—whose name is a guarantee—Our summer clearing sale in our children's department offers some special attractions in suits, odd pants, waists, blouses, underwear, hosiery, shirts and straw hats—in fact man or boy that we can't fit out in perfect style at a bargain, can't be fitted anywhere. BROWNING KING & CO. 8 W. Cor. 72th and Douglas Sts.