

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

E. ROSHWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (Without Sunday), One Year \$5.00...

Omaha: The Bee Building, South Omaha, Singer Block, Corner N and 24th Streets. Chicago Office: 92 Chamber of Commerce.

COMMUNICATIONS. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha, Nebraska.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.: George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of June, 1898, was as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Number of copies, Date, Total. Rows include various dates from 1 to 30 of June 1898.

Total 806,161 Less returns and unsold copies 19,453 Net total sales 786,708

Net daily average 26,224

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 10th day of June, 1898. (Seal) St. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR THE SUMMER

Parties leaving for the summer can have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office in person or by mail. The address will be changed as often as desired.

An American expedition is on the way to the north pole, which will be immediately announced when found.

At the reduced rates for Sunday at the exposition no man can afford to spend the day in the free parks.

Our conduct in the Hawaiian matter will not reassure Europe that we are not out on an island grabbing adventure.

The war is also furnishing material for another series of magazine articles on "Unknown Wives of Well Known Men."

Cheers for a united country were superfluous after the members of the house had sung "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie."

We hope the president of the International Peace association was not completely spooked; his services may be needed in a few days.

Somehow the fact is being impressed on the people that good fighting is possible without any lieutenant general at the head of the army.

The Arkansas state treasurer reported \$275,610.17 cash in the state treasury July 1, and the state still voting to avenge the "crime of '73."

The senator from Hawaii has not yet arrived but it will not be long before men with senatorial ambitions begin to plan for their realization by the Hawaiian route.

By all means the populists should nominate their candidate for president this year. There may not be enough of them to hold a national convention two years hence.

Portsmouth, N. H., will be a pleasant place to spend the summer than Santiago de Cuba, as those captured Spanish naval officers will find out before the season is over.

All the wars of the last few years have been of remarkably short duration. And there is no good reason why the war with Spain should be an exception to the rule.

Congress will not indulge this summer in any more uselessly discussive over the relative merits of different naval commanders. Congress was not created to pass judgment on such matters.

In making his selection of members of the United States senate to represent that body at the Omaha exposition Vice President Hobart took pains to honor for the most part men who hail from the transmississippi states.

Of the 16,000 claims staked out by prospectors along the Yukon and its tributaries not more than 200 are said to be worth anything, but until it is known which are the 200 good ones there will be 16,000 Klondikers banking on their riches.

The iron manufacturers report that the demand for iron was never better at this season of the year than this year. The iron enters into machinery, buildings, railroads and all the useful arts, and the demand is not due to the necessities of war. In time of war the American people are busy preparing for peace.

Travelers all tell the same story about the general appearance of the crops on the farms of the Missouri valley and about the air of prosperity maintained by every town and city of the region. The crops cannot all be good for all the people happy, but this year is a much better year than some of those that preceded it and the comparisons made are always favorable.

THE LESSON TO THE WORLD.

The achievements of the American navy and the courage and dash of our soldiers have surprised the world and elicited universal admiration. An unexpected object lesson has been furnished which has given the United States a higher place in the world's respect and taught the nations that here is a power not to be ignored or trifled with.

A GALAXY OF HEROES.

Any controversy as to who deserves the credit for the magnificent naval victory at Santiago is to be deprecated. It would belittle that great triumph and would perhaps create a feeling in the navy the tendency of which might be injurious. As has been well said, there are honors enough in the naval battle of Santiago for every American fighter who had a hand in it, no matter how high or how low his rank may be. It was a victory that reflects the highest possible credit upon the vigilance, the skill, the discipline and the courage of all who participated in it and no unseemly dispute must be permitted to dim the lustre of one of the most remarkable events in naval annals.

The American people and government will do full justice to every one of the heroes who distinguished themselves in the destruction of Cervera's squadron. There is no danger that the splendid work of Selby will not be appreciated, or that Evans of the Iowa, Clarke of the Oregon, Taylor of the Indiana, Phillip of the Texas, and not least in process, Wainwright of the Gloucester, all under discipline and direction of Sampson, will fail to receive the public honor and the official reward they merit. All these able officers have won an enduring place in the admiration and the affection of their countrymen and the president and congress will in due time fittingly express the gratitude of the nation for the splendid service they have rendered. Others, too, less conspicuous, but no less deserving of recognition, will get the full reward for valorous deeds.

Meanwhile let there be no masquerade controversy in the press or elsewhere, to belittle or cast a blight upon the great victory of the American ships at Santiago—a victory without parallel save in that other American triumph at Manila.

BENEFITS OF CHEAP STEEL.

In a discussion of the effect of machinery on the opportunity for employment of labor, C. Wood Davis, in the Forum, calls attention to the fact that one of the chief benefits of the substitution of steel for iron in railway building and other constructive work is the great lessening of the necessity for repairs and renewals. For instance, the complete renewal of the 290,000 miles of railway tracks in the United States involves the use of some 300,000,000 tons of metal, and if iron rails were in use upon this entire mileage it would involve in the renewals the use of more than 3,000,000 tons annually. With steel almost entirely in use renewals now absorb but one-third as much metal annually.

OUR INADEQUATE CONSULAR SERVICE.

At 11 o'clock when the country is giving more attention than ever before to the question of trade extension, the subject of the consular service possesses peculiar interest. The close relation which that service bears to the foreign commerce of the country makes it of the highest importance that the service shall be made adequate to the growing demands upon it. It is essential to successful competition in the markets of the world and especially in the new markets we shall seek that we be on an equality with other nations in this respect as in others—that our commercial agents shall be as competent and well qualified in all respects for the duties they have to perform as are those of our commercial rivals.

Senator White of California discusses this matter in a very practical way in the current number of the Forum, pointing out that while in nearly every other direction Americans have attained much to be proud of, they must plead guilty to much inattention with reference to the requirements of the consular service. Mr. White takes a very comprehensive view of what these requirements are, but suggests nothing that will not be deemed necessary by those who are at all conversant with the character of the service. He admits that there are excellent men in the service, as the consular reports show and considers it remarkable that so many who are efficient remain in an employment which is precarious and by no means munificently rewarded. The leading defect, the cardinal vice, in the opinion of Mr. White, in the present consular system consists in the uncertainty of tenure. However valuable a man has been he is liable to be thrown out of office with a change of administration. Such a system cannot be productive of the best results.

The abuses and defects that are still found in this service will be remedied, says Mr. White "when public sentiment is crystallized in favor of reform and when congress shall enact a statute removing the service—particularly as to tenure of office—from the arena of party passion and party clamor, requiring proper qualifications and insuring promotion and advancement for merit." There has been improvement in the consular service within the last ten or twelve years and there are some who insist that it now compares favorably with the service of any other country, but there is no doubt that it can be further improved and made more efficient. The present administration is fully committed to the work of elevating and increasing the usefulness of the consular service. The president is understood to be in favor of whatever re-

forms may be necessary to accomplish this and there can be no doubt that he will in due time take steps to institute these reforms, in regard to which public opinion, at least the opinion of the business public, is already pretty thoroughly crystallized.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR FRUIT.

The fruit of Christian Endeavor work ripens in so many vineyards that the Endeavor societies are robbed of a part of the credit that is their due. The fruit bearing about which President Clark spoke in his annual address at Nashville is not the organization of 54,131 societies, with 3,250,000 members as reported by Secretary Barer, nor is it anything that can be expressed in words and figures, even as expressive of great results as these are. Statistics of the growth of the endeavor movement but feebly indicate the nature of the great force which has been brought to the help of the regular church organizations in the work of redeeming the world. The movement is yet so young that its founder is the leader and regards his work as but fairly begun. It is old enough to embrace every nation of the earth, and Christian Endeavor societies are found in all countries save in Russia, even in the far-off islands of the sea and in beleaguered Africa, where a quarter century has wrought a wonderful change. It is a world movement, a world ideal, practical and fruit yielding.

The success of the Christian Endeavor movement lies in the fact that it is as aggressive. It gives young people something to do, something they can do and from which they can trace results. There is nothing like activity to hoget activity. Young people like to be doing things, and if they are not given something to do that will be useful to them or to those about them they are apt to fall into the habit of doing things that are harmful. Pastor Clark says this and he set about to organize a society to keep the young people of his city, flock busy with good deeds. Hence the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor which has girdled the world with societies and bands of young people, all engaged in doing good things. There is no secret about it—nothing new or strange.

Now if Governor Oscar Delgran will return to his home we have no doubt that the people of central Iowa, and particularly the residents of his home town, Stuart, will give him a welcome as hearty and pleasing as that accorded the entire crew of the Merrimac before Santiago. Delgran's history is as interesting as that of any of Hobson's brave men, and although he was unknown to fame when he left Iowa his boyhood deeds, all remembered and the story of his life will be told around many firesides.

Strength of Main-tenance of Army.

Table with 2 columns: Country, Strength of Main-tenance of Army. Rows include United States, Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Japan, China, India, Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Cuba, Haiti, Santo Domingo, Santo Domingo, Santo Domingo.

A comparison of the figures of this table speaks plainly for itself. It costs us just as much to keep our insignificant army as it costs Austria to keep one ten times as strong. The German army, twenty-three times as large, costs but little more than two and a half times as much as ours, and all the other great powers show about the same ratio.

The Negus of Abyssinia, who is going to Palestine this year to meet Emperor William, claims direct descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba and has the documents to prove it, but he is not much greater than the 18-year-old Japanese prince who is the last male descendant in the order of primogeniture of a dynasty which has reigned 2,600 years without a break. However, pedigree doesn't count for as much as it used to and neither of these worthies can conquer the world with a family tree.

A "department for mothers" has been added to the University of Utah and the congress of mothers held in Salt Lake City last week pledged support to the new chair. Now it only remains to start a school for the instruction of fathers to complete the educational system in the newest of American states.

The news comes from Manila by way of Madrid that the Philippine insurgents disband the aid of the American forces and the men are to be found in the American army. The Madrid edition of the color line in war is simply amusing.

All Roads Lead This Way.

In these days when more than two men feel impelled to associate together for half a minute's talk they go to Omaha and hold a convention.

Missouri Pulling to the Front.

Missouri mules are pulling the war through with great success in Cuba, while the Missouri horticulturists are showing the visitors at Omaha what the state can do in the peaceful pursuit of raising the best eating apples in the world.

Unconscionable Honor of Spain.

It is said that Spain, anxious to make peace on certain terms, among them being the independence of Cuba, but with a tribute to be paid to Spain for twenty years. The United States is to be contented with an indemnity. The Spanish are too haughty a people to tarry, else one might be tempted to believe in the existence of a humorist among the Spanish diplomats.

Check the National Swelling.

It will not do for us to assume that all the earth is afraid of us, and that we are as powerful throughout the globe as we are at home. The more we seek to enlarge our sphere of influence, political and commercial, the more danger there is of coming in contact with jealous rivals. We must maintain our honor and dignity, and bring the present war to a triumphant conclusion, but we must not cast prejudice aside and endeavor to give our enemies a degree of which we may not withdraw without some degree of humiliation.

Teachers in Demand.

School teachers have always been an active feature in the matrimonial market, and a school board which had witnessed the melting away of its force under the influence of hymenial ardors to which it was subjected was moved to pass a resolution securing the good looks of its employees. It would probably be superfluous for the teachers to formulate a corresponding resolution concerning the good looks of the trustees, inasmuch as no complaint of them on this score, official or other, has so far in their history been registered. The teachers, or some of them, still continue to be pretty, and that is the main reason why they are so much in demand.

Immunity of the American Fleet from Injury or Bloodshed.

The mystery of Manila was repeated at Santiago. Sampson's fleet, like Dewey's, came out unscathed from a battle in which the enemy hurled missiles from powerful guns fast as they were able to shoot, and as long as their vessels could be kept afloat at Santiago, as at Manila, a hail of big shells fell around the American vessels as long as the battle lasted. The Spaniards were in action long enough to have wrought great havoc on the American ships, even though the superiority in numbers and fighting capacity of the latter made an American victory inevitable in the long run.

Two Naval Miracles.

How, then, was it possible for such a conflict to be fought without a single serious disaster to the victorious fleet? Mere random firing by the Spaniards might have been expected to cause more havoc than was wrought in the two battles. No one would have believed, three months ago, that thousands of big shells could be hurled at a fleet of war vessels without killing and wounding a large number of men. No one could have dreamed that the miracle of Dewey's destruction of an enemy's fleet in battle, without serious mishap to his own vessels, would ever be repeated.

Check the National Swelling.

Yet here are two unexampled naval victories within a little more than two months, in which the enemy's vessels were completely destroyed, without an important loss to the conquerors. How did these miracles happen? The valor and the great skill of the American fleet, the superior training of the men, the unexampled destruction of an enemy's fleet in battle, without serious mishap to his own vessels, would ever be repeated.

Check the National Swelling.

Yet here are two unexampled naval victories within a little more than two months, in which the enemy's vessels were completely destroyed, without an important loss to the conquerors. How did these miracles happen? The valor and the great skill of the American fleet, the superior training of the men, the unexampled destruction of an enemy's fleet in battle, without serious mishap to his own vessels, would ever be repeated.

Check the National Swelling.

Yet here are two unexampled naval victories within a little more than two months, in which the enemy's vessels were completely destroyed, without an important loss to the conquerors. How did these miracles happen? The valor and the great skill of the American fleet, the superior training of the men, the unexampled destruction of an enemy's fleet in battle, without serious mishap to his own vessels, would ever be repeated.

COULD THE COST OF IT FIRST.

Events that Must Be Borne When Country Embraces Imperialism.

Translated Kokoro Zenshu, Omaha. The people of this country are being warned by the Hawaiian islands and the isolated warning voices raised against it, seem to indicate that a great change is to take place in the time-honored and tried policy outlined by the Monroe doctrine. The annexation of Hawaii is a step in the direction of the new policy upon which the American nation is being urged to enter—the policy of extension of territory, the annexation of colonies, which policy they choose to call "imperialism."

Awile from other reasons why we should not enter upon imperialism, the question of cost alone, which it is bound to entail, should be sufficient to keep us from this very dangerous and destructive policy. Up to this time we have boasted that no militarism prevails in this country. We have boasted that we do not need a large army, and that we are not prepared for a war, in consequence of foreign complications, or for the suppression of uprisings of our own people. If we, however, enter upon a policy of territorial extension beyond this continent, it will surely mean discarding the policy heretofore pursued, and the necessary result, the establishment of burdens similar to those under which Europe is staggering, only much heavier than there.

We cannot enter upon a policy of territorial extension to the benefit of any one, without possible complications with other great powers and dissatisfaction of people of the colonies. Whether it be the Philippines, Louisiana, Cuba, Porto Rico or Hawaii, it cannot be denied that the people of these islands, that they are capable of self-government in that sense and to that extent as we enjoy it in this country. It would, therefore, be impossible to establish a government there similar to ours, and these colonies, if they were to be governed by a special colonial government, no more able to give entire and complete satisfaction than did the Spaniards. In order to be prepared for every complication with foreign powers, it would be necessary to suppress any dissatisfaction of the people of the colonies, we would have to maintain an enormous military and naval power, fully, or nearly as large, as are the military powers of the largest European nations. It would hardly be sufficient to keep an army only three or four times as large as we have had heretofore. In all probability we would have to increase it tenfold, because even then it would not be any larger than that of some of the weakest great powers of Europe. That, however, would impose on us a terrible burden and would in time necessarily lead to the pauperization of all our people. The burden cast upon us would be much more unbearable than are those of European nations, because militarism is that much costlier here than in Europe. This we can see best from the attached table, showing the strength of the armies and the expenditure for maintaining them by the largest European powers and by ourselves.

Expenses of Main-tenance of Army. United States 27,512 \$4,592,200. Great Britain 220,196 32,500,000. Germany 308,208 28,000,000. France 359,209 12,000,000. Italy 216,225 14,000,000. Austria 277,192 4,900,000. Prussia 300,000 12,000,000. Russia 1,000,000 12,000,000. Japan 370,000 12,000,000. China 1,000,000 12,000,000. India 1,000,000 12,000,000. Brazil 100,000 12,000,000. Mexico 100,000 12,000,000. Argentina 100,000 12,000,000. Chile 100,000 12,000,000. Peru 100,000 12,000,000. Colombia 100,000 12,000,000. Venezuela 100,000 12,000,000. Ecuador 100,000 12,000,000. Cuba 100,000 12,000,000. Haiti 100,000 12,000,000. Santo Domingo 100,000 12,000,000.

A comparison of the figures of this table speaks plainly for itself. It costs us just as much to keep our insignificant army as it costs Austria to keep one ten times as strong. The German army, twenty-three times as large, costs but little more than two and a half times as much as ours, and all the other great powers show about the same ratio.

The Negus of Abyssinia, who is going to Palestine this year to meet Emperor William, claims direct descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba and has the documents to prove it, but he is not much greater than the 18-year-old Japanese prince who is the last male descendant in the order of primogeniture of a dynasty which has reigned 2,600 years without a break. However, pedigree doesn't count for as much as it used to and neither of these worthies can conquer the world with a family tree.

A "department for mothers" has been added to the University of Utah and the congress of mothers held in Salt Lake City last week pledged support to the new chair. Now it only remains to start a school for the instruction of fathers to complete the educational system in the newest of American states.

The news comes from Manila by way of Madrid that the Philippine insurgents disband the aid of the American forces and the men are to be found in the American army. The Madrid edition of the color line in war is simply amusing.

All Roads Lead This Way.

In these days when more than two men feel impelled to associate together for half a minute's talk they go to Omaha and hold a convention.

Missouri Pulling to the Front.

Missouri mules are pulling the war through with great success in Cuba, while the Missouri horticulturists are showing the visitors at Omaha what the state can do in the peaceful pursuit of raising the best eating apples in the world.

Unconscionable Honor of Spain.

It is said that Spain, anxious to make peace on certain terms, among them being the independence of Cuba, but with a tribute to be paid to Spain for twenty years. The United States is to be contented with an indemnity. The Spanish are too haughty a people to tarry, else one might be tempted to believe in the existence of a humorist among the Spanish diplomats.

Check the National Swelling.

It will not do for us to assume that all the earth is afraid of us, and that we are as powerful throughout the globe as we are at home. The more we seek to enlarge our sphere of influence, political and commercial, the more danger there is of coming in contact with jealous rivals. We must maintain our honor and dignity, and bring the present war to a triumphant conclusion, but we must not cast prejudice aside and endeavor to give our enemies a degree of which we may not withdraw without some degree of humiliation.

Teachers in Demand.

School teachers have always been an active feature in the matrimonial market, and a school board which had witnessed the melting away of its force under the influence of hymenial ardors to which it was subjected was moved to pass a resolution securing the good looks of its employees. It would probably be superfluous for the teachers to formulate a corresponding resolution concerning the good looks of the trustees, inasmuch as no complaint of them on this score, official or other, has so far in their history been registered. The teachers, or some of them, still continue to be pretty, and that is the main reason why they are so much in demand.

Immunity of the American Fleet from Injury or Bloodshed.

The mystery of Manila was repeated at Santiago. Sampson's fleet, like Dewey's, came out unscathed from a battle in which the enemy hurled missiles from powerful guns fast as they were able to shoot, and as long as their vessels could be kept afloat at Santiago, as at Manila, a hail of big shells fell around the American vessels as long as the battle lasted. The Spaniards were in action long enough to have wrought great havoc on the American ships, even though the superiority in numbers and fighting capacity of the latter made an American victory inevitable in the long run.

How, then, was it possible for such a conflict to be fought without a single serious disaster to the victorious fleet? Mere random firing by the Spaniards might have been expected to cause more havoc than was wrought in the two battles. No one would have believed, three months ago, that thousands of big shells could be hurled at a fleet of war vessels without killing and wounding a large number of men. No one could have dreamed that the miracle of Dewey's destruction of an enemy's fleet in battle, without serious mishap to his own vessels, would ever be repeated.

Check the National Swelling.

Yet here are two unexampled naval victories within a little more than two months, in which the enemy's vessels were completely destroyed, without an important loss to the conquerors. How did these miracles happen? The valor and the great skill of the American fleet, the superior training of the men, the unexampled destruction of an enemy's fleet in battle, without serious mishap to his own vessels, would ever be repeated.

Check the National Swelling.

Yet here are two unexampled naval victories within a little more than two months, in which the enemy's vessels were completely destroyed, without an important loss to the conquerors. How did these miracles happen? The valor and the great skill of the American fleet, the superior training of the men, the unexampled destruction of an enemy's fleet in battle, without serious mishap to his own vessels, would ever be repeated.

Check the National Swelling.

Yet here are two unexampled naval victories within a little more than two months, in which the enemy's vessels were completely destroyed, without an important loss to the conquerors. How did these miracles happen? The valor and the great skill of the American fleet, the superior training of the men, the unexampled destruction of an enemy's fleet in battle, without serious mishap to his own vessels, would ever be repeated.

Check the National Swelling.

Yet here are two unexampled naval victories within a little more than two months, in which the enemy's vessels were completely destroyed, without an important loss to the conquerors. How did these miracles happen? The valor and the great skill of the American fleet, the superior training of the men, the unexampled destruction of an enemy's fleet in battle, without serious mishap to his own vessels, would ever be repeated.

Check the National Swelling.

Yet here are two unexampled naval victories within a little more than two months, in which the enemy's vessels were completely destroyed, without an important loss to the conquerors. How did these miracles happen? The valor and the great skill of the American fleet, the superior training of the men, the unexampled destruction of an enemy's fleet in battle, without serious mishap to his own vessels, would ever be repeated.

Check the National Swelling.

Yet here are two unexampled naval victories within a little more than two months, in which the enemy's vessels were completely destroyed, without an important loss to the conquerors. How did these miracles happen? The valor and the great skill of the American fleet, the superior training of the men, the unexampled destruction of an enemy's fleet in battle, without serious mishap to his own vessels, would ever be repeated.

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC.

St. Louis Republic: The captain of the Bourgoigne gallantly stood on the bridge and went down with his ship like a true son of Neptune. Friends and kindred of the 600 passengers who were lost will land and admire the bravery of the dauntless French commander, but his act will go but little distance towards assuaging their grief.

Kansas City Star: The loss of the French liner La Bourgoigne, with 600 men, women and children, illustrates how man continues to fight against the perils of the sea. The highest and bravest of the dauntless French commander, but his act will go but little distance towards assuaging their grief.

The Bourgoigne was a stout boat, built in modern fashion of steel and iron, yet she went down like a canoe of a Celtic night under a crushing blow. She had all the modern provision in the way of boats, yet but 200 of her 800 people were saved and but one woman among these. There were water-tight compartments, which were supposed when first introduced, to insure a ship against sinking, or, at least, delay that fate for some hours, but the Bourgoigne went down in a few minutes. All we have learned and all we know yet leaves man but the specter of fate, on land or sea.

Kansas City Journal: Some details of the wreck of the Bourgoigne are almost too horrible for contemplation. The first bulletin announced the fact that among the 200 survivors there was but one woman, and that she had been saved by her husband, who put her on one of the life boats which had been thrown into the water. The absence of women among the rescued suggested a singular lack of gallantry and heroism on the part of the men. The later reports declare that women and children were driven back, trampled upon and in some instances murdered by the Italians and other foreigners who were dominant among the passengers. Such inhumanity seems incredible. It is without parallel. It cannot be credited until it is proven beyond the shadow of a doubt. For the sake of humanity it is to be hoped that the reports are exaggerated. It is gratifying to find no evidence of selfish brutality on the part of the ship's officers, all but one of whom are among the dead.

Chicago Tribune: It may be that when the officers of La Bourgoigne make their statements they will be able to show that they were not as much at fault as the captain of the Cromartyshire makes them out to be. Undoubtedly there will be a thorough investigation by government authorities which will determine definitely who, if any, were responsible for the disaster. There is one thing which seems to be settled beyond dispute, however, it is that the conduct of the crew of the Bourgoigne was horrible. They fought for the lives of the passengers who were trying to get into them. One woman was tossed into the sea. They gave the lie to all that has been said about the devotion to duty and the unselfishness of French seamen. Only one first cabin passenger escaped, while if the crew had been as well disciplined and well behaved as those of other vessels have been, there would be a different story to tell.

SPRAY OF THE WAR WAVE.

Sampson made the talk; Selby furnished the facts. It is now proposed to establish a hurried expedition in Cuba. What's the matter with Selby's?

Captain General Blanco's courage is up in the nineties again because the armada sank in real salt water.

One noticeable peculiarity about our naval triumphs is that the best of them happened on Sunday. "The better the day the better the deed."

Admiral Cervera cannot be tried by court-martial like his friend Montoia of Manila. He will remain a guest of the United States for some time to come.

The Vesuvius did not contribute to the heaps of scrapiron on the beach of Santiago, but is preparing to cough up a few more companies for the edification of the natives.

Company A, First Pennsylvania volunteers, now at Chickamauga park, has a new mascot in the shape of a pig. This pig hails from the sunny southland, wears a huge sombrero and is fast acquiring a military education. When you say "Cuba," he grunts, but when Dewey is mentioned he squeals.

The second battalion of the new volunteer regiment of engineers will be commanded by Major William Henry Savage, the novelist. Major Savage resigned from the army years ago and later saw service in Egypt. He won his fame as a novelist through his first book, "My Offical Wife."

Lieutenant Gibbs, son of Commodore Gibbs (retired), who is attached to the torpedo boat Porter, jumped into the sea near Santiago to head of a stray torpedo dropped from a Spanish boat. He uncovered the business end, opened the air valve and sent it to the bottom. That is only a sample of the stuff our boys are made of.

Various explanations are offered for the daring dash of the Spanish fleet from Santiago, but the real one is overlooked. The run for liberty occurred on Sunday morning, Chicago's war cries suspended the attention on Saturday. When the news from Chicago reached Santiago Cervera concluded the coast was clear and started forth to his doom.

A YEAR OF PROSPERITY.

Handsome Balance of Trade in Favor of the Nation. Brooklyn Eagle. The Treasury department bureau of statistics has issued its report of the commerce of the United States for the eleven months of the fiscal year of 1898, and it reveals a satisfactory condition. Exports for the period were double the imports. As we imported more than \$500,000,000 worth of foreign goods, our exports reached the \$1,000,000,000 figure. Our factories have been developed to such an extent that we exported more manufactured goods than we imported. The balance of trade in our favor was so large that more gold was brought into the country from abroad during any other year in its history. The report shows that the importations of certain raw materials, raw hides and silk, for instance, have increased, but that there has been a falling off in imports of manufactured silks and leather and leather goods. This means that our silk and leather factories are doing more business than formerly. There has been a decrease in value of the coffee imported, but the total amount is greater than last year, while there has been a decrease in the importations of tea. We seem to be drinking more coffee. It will be interesting for students of taxation to watch the effect of the new war tax on tea consumption. The tendency of every increase in price of an article is to decrease its use. It may be that the war tax will not yield as much revenue as is expected. It is possible also that the tea tax will develop the tea-raising industry which has already been started in southern Arizona. The southerners are not doing their whole duty in the matter of cotton. There was an increase of more than 2,000,000 pounds in raw cotton imports. Tin plate imports have fallen off about 50 per cent and it is estimated that they will not be more than 100,000,000 as heavy as in 1897. We exported five times as much manufactured iron as we imported. The year certainly has been a prosperous one. The war has not affected values seriously and the surprising success of the bond sale is further proof that the people have money and that they have confidence in the government.