

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

R. ROBEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 20th day of June, 1898. Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR THE SUMMER. Parties leaving the city 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.

"One war at a time" is enough for the United States and entirely too much for Spain.

Possibly the monitor Monterey is going to the Philippines as a kind of diplomatic agent of the United States.

And soon there will be, by the favor of the American commanders, a joyous though humiliating homecoming for many thousand Spanish soldiers.

The bunco games are still flourishing on the street corners, but Chief Gallagher's efficient police close their eyes and stuff their ears as they pass.

So the railroads are out of politics. If you don't believe it, call at railroad headquarters and see the men who distribute complimentary cards and lay the pipes.

The failure of the Iowa coal operators to form a combine to raise the price occurred about the time it became known that Cervera's fleet would not have us for any more fuel.

The so-called silver republicans, who exist chiefly in the imagination, are willing to accept the lieutenant governorship on the poperaic ticket as their share of the fusion spoils in Nebraska. But—

The South Omaha city hall bond proposition should not be allowed to carry by default. The taxpayers of South Omaha have already all the mortgages on their town that they are able to take care of.

Inasmuch as the bridge across the la goon is to be a permanent improvement in one of the public parks of Omaha, the park board should see to it that the asphalt cover is completed. The gravel walk on part of the bridge is a nuisance.

The record of the building inspector's office shows a steady application for permits for stores, dwellings and residences. There is no ground for the idea that all the building operations of the year in Omaha have had relation to the exposition.

The review of the Third regiment afforded Governor Holcomb the desired opportunity to readjust the wires by which he expects to electrify the poperaic convention into a spontaneous remembrance of the whole state house gang from cellar to garret.

The so-called silver republican state committee appeals to its followers to remain firm in their opposition to the republican party, which they deserted for silver idols. The appeal is a waste of typewriting energy. There are not enough so-called silver republicans in Nebraska to make up a state convention.

According to Dewey, the Chinese on his war ships were brave men and conducted themselves in an exemplary manner while the fight at Manila was going on, and he asks that they be given permission to become citizens of the United States. It is evident that there are several different kinds of "Chinese." The battle of the Yalu has not yet been forgotten.

The effort to run the exposition by injunction has proved a signal failure up to his time and should not be renewed. If the parties who have investigated these proceedings want to force their competitors to buy them out they have no right to use the machinery of the courts. If they have any grievance to redress or any claim against the exposition for alleged violation of contract rights, their remedy is not by injunction.

UNDEMOCRATIC DEMOCRATS.

Democracy is defined as the rule of the people. A party that professes to follow the rule of the people may take the name democratic but if it resolves itself into a rule of the few over the many, its name is a delusion and a snare. The so-called democracy of Nebraska has long since ceased to be democratic. In Omaha, its chief center of activity, it has degenerated into a close corporation dominated by an unscrupulous gang of political jugglers and bureaucrats who have no more in common with the people than have the plutocrats when they hold up as virtues that prey upon the substance of the producers.

No more striking illustration of the degeneracy of Nebraska democracy could be presented than the high-handed usurpation by the Douglas county democratic committee of the right and privilege of the rank and file of the party to choose its representatives in the convention that is to formulate the platform and nominate the candidates for the coming state campaign. When party leaders who pretend to be democrats refuse to trust the people or give them a voice in naming their standard bearers, the party is absolved from allegiance to the ticket and the people will refuse to trust them.

While there is democratic precedent for such un-democratic performance they always have been and always will be indefensible proof of fear that the men who resort to such questionable tactics dare not risk a primary election which would give the people a chance to repudiate and rebuff them. If all the democratic county committees of Nebraska were to follow the example of the discredited politicians who have herd-manized the party in Douglas county, what use would there be of primaries and conventions so far as the democracy is concerned? The machine lubricated by forced levies on brewers and saloon keepers could organize itself into a self-appointed state convention, nominate a for and not ticket and perpetuate itself forever without even inquiring what the democrats outside of the machine desire.

THE SUBIG BAY INCIDENT.

The dispatch from Hong Kong relative to the action of the commander of the German cruiser Irene in Subig Bay implies that the incident was of more importance than was to be inferred from the earlier dispatches. It is stated that when the Monterey arrives at Manila Admiral Dewey will be in a position to ask for an explanation from the German admiral and there is significance in the reported remark of the American consul at Hong Kong that "one war at a time" is Dewey's present policy. These outbursts suggest that the German interference with the attempt of the insurgents to capture Isla Grande from the Spaniards is regarded by the commander of the American fleet as a very grave matter, not to be lightly dismissed. If such is Admiral Dewey's view of the occurrence it will be very generally accepted in this country as the correct view. The American commander has shown most excellent judgment in the management of affairs at Manila and the government and people of the United States justly feel the utmost confidence in his ability and discretion. They will, therefore, not hesitate to believe that if he feels an explanation should be asked of the German admiral he has good reason for it.

As at first reported the Subig bay incident did not have a particularly serious aspect. The German commander interfered with the insurgents on the ground, as he afterward explained, that his government did not recognize them as belligerents, but as soon as American war ships made their appearance the German cruiser withdrew and our vessels proceeded to carry out what the insurgents intended, capturing Isla Grande and taking the Spanish force there prisoners. This did not seem to involve any particularly grave offense on the part of the German commander. It appeared to be nothing worse than an impudent display of authority. It would seem, however, that in the opinion of Admiral Dewey there was more than this in it. The truth is that Germany has been irritatingly conspicuous at Manila. Under the pretext of protecting German interests she sent there a squadron of five war ships, when two would have been sufficient. It is pretty generally believed that this formidable naval display was made with a view to encouraging the Spaniards and it has been reported that the pro-Spanish sympathies of the German commanders were made apparent.

Doubtless Admiral Dewey has acquainted the government with all the facts of the Subig bay incident and the president can be depended upon to deal with it judiciously.

THE WOOL HARVEST.

Within the past thirty days the major portion of the wool clip of the United States has been taken from the backs of the sheep and a part of the wool has been marketed. The fact that prices are very much better than they have been for several years has not caused any scruple to be had to market it to the wool, for it appears that the farmers and ranchmen are firmly convinced that by holding their wool they will be able to get still better prices. This conviction is partly due to the fact that they believe the nation has entered upon a settled policy of protection to the wool growing interests of the country. Under this conviction the number of sheep in the country has been steadily increasing and the wool clip will this year be larger than for a number of years, amounting to not less than 255,000,000 pounds.

The outlook for the owners of sheep flocks is encouraging. Losses last winter, especially in parts of the west, were considerable, but the number of sheep is increasing rapidly. Their value is now much greater than a few years ago. Many thousand sheep were sold within the past few years for less than half what they would bring today and this is a big item for the owners of nearly

30,000,000 sheep. The highest price is being paid for wool of late years and since the repeal of the McKinley law by the democrats a few years ago, the price ranging from 11 to 17 cents for the wool as it comes from the shearer. Montana alone will be able to market \$1,500,000 worth of wool, and Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and other states great quantities.

In view of the fact that only a few years ago, while the democratic policy in regard to American industries was being pursued, the flock masters from Maine to Oregon were discouraged and disheartened and their flocks were regarded as practically worthless, the present wool harvest is something of which the American farmers may well feel proud.

ADMINISTERING NEW POSSESSIONS.

The collector of the port of New York is said to be of the opinion that as soon as the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands has been announced, Honolulu will be a consular port of the United States and foreign vessels will not be allowed to clear from the ports of this country to that destination. That is to say, our navigation laws will apply to the Hawaiian port. While this would affect foreign vessels clearing from foreign ports for Honolulu, it is suggested that even with this qualification, the construction of our navigation laws given by the collector of the customs in England and will increase the bitterness of the continent and the unwillingness of foreign nations to use appropriate Porto Rico and the Philippines. This is one of the questions that appears likely to cause us some embarrassment in our foreign relations.

It is pointed out that British and German vessels carry on a considerable trade with Hawaii from American ports and to cut them off from this trade by making Honolulu a consular port of the United States would probably bring out vigorous protests. Not only so, but would undoubtedly be regarded with great disfavor by American ship owners.

There is another question which is said to be regarded by the State and Treasury departments as of great importance. This is whether the required uniformity of duties and imports is applicable to all territory owned by the United States, or only to the union of the states. It is reported from a Washington that the importance of this matter, as affecting our diplomatic position and our understanding with Great Britain, is such that there is much hesitation in the departments where such questions are considered to express an opinion. There are decisions of the supreme court which lean to the view that uniformity of duties, imports and excises are mandatory on every inch of soil subject to the sovereignty of the United States, but these decisions being based upon an entirely different state of facts from that which the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the occupation of the Philippines present, it is possible that they will not be allowed to restrain the enforcement of a different policy if it appears to be desirable.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says the question is one which will probably be made a matter of executive policy rather than of purely legal interpretation. If it be decided to enforce uniform taxes in all the possessions of the United States, of course it will be necessary to either extend our tariff duties to Hawaii and the Philippines or make radical modification in these duties at home. The determination as to which of these alternatives shall be adopted is likely to prove somewhat perplexing, by reason of its direct bearing upon our diplomatic position. It is perhaps a matter of no concern to foreign nations what sort of government we shall prescribe for Hawaii or the Philippines, but they are very much interested as to our policy in regard to navigation regulations and the imposition of duties, by which their interests will be directly affected. It is in this direction that we shall find it necessary to exercise great care and prudence in order to avoid irritating if not dangerous difficulties and complications. If we are going to reach out for "world power" we must be prepared to consider and make some concessions to the interests of the rest of the world.

DOUGLAS COUNTY FINANCES.

The semi-annual statement of County Treasurer Hennrod shows a gratifying condition of Douglas county's finances. Compared with the exhibit for the same period of last year, marked advance is disclosed in nearly every direction corresponding with the improvement in the business affairs of the community. For the six months ending June 30, 1898, the aggregate amount of money handled by the county treasurer is \$390,653.43, but of this nearly \$300,000 represents the proceeds of bond sales, leaving some \$90,653 to be compared with the \$55,240.19 of the same six months of 1897.

The tax collections for 1898 are \$396,540.97, as against \$233,250.39 for the same six months of 1897, being an increase of more than \$80,000. During the same period Douglas county has paid into the state treasury as its share of the state revenues \$197,974.61, which with the balance to the state's credit is noticeably larger than the state's credit for the six-months period of a year ago. The warrants drawn, as indicated in the new exhibit, aggregate \$184,934.93 for 1898, as against \$115,882.90 for 1897. Representing the \$300,000 paid to the state, the county expenditures remain remarkably steady.

Another evidence of business flourishing is the small balances as proof of prompt application of the funds to the purpose intended. Out of the large sums in the Douglas addition fund, for example, only \$623.67 are still held back. The chief exception to this rule is the \$20,000 balance in the road improvement fund, which should long ago have been expended for paving, according to the original plan, endorsed by the vote of the people.

To the same effect is the statement of outstanding interest-bearing registered warrants, of which there were

June 30, 1897, \$35,830, with \$11,000 called and interest stopped, and June 30, 1898, \$25,000, with \$10,000 called. A careful perusal of the county treasurer's statement will well repay every taxpayer in Douglas county.

The principal objection in the way of big crowds at the exposition is the refusal of the railroads to give such low rates as will enable people of moderate means to patronize it and remain in Omaha more than twenty-four hours. The cent-a-mile rate has so far been in force only within a radius of 150 miles, and that rate has never been given but once by all the roads entering Omaha on the same day. On Iowa day, for example, the reduced rate extended to places within 150 miles in Iowa only. On Nebraska day it extended to Nebraska only. On July 4 the average rate was 2 cents a mile, and the reduction was the same to all points west of the Mississippi. The cut rates are practically the same as they usually are at this season.

Among the subjects to be discussed at the second annual summer conference of colored educators at Hampton Institute, Va., are those relating to the improvement of the negro race in matters of education, home getting and home training, farming, trades, business habits, health, temperance and religion. The institute will be attended by leading colored educators and philanthropists, and if it is like other similar meetings held in recent years ought to be productive of great good to the negroes in the United States. They are making greater progress now than ever before.

Fusion is everything in politics in Kansas outside of the republican party, and J. Lea Simpson, a member of the populist state committee, when asked if the democrats would support the populist candidate for governor declared: "There is no democratic party in Kansas. A kind of an organization is kept up for the purpose of levying a boodle on populist candidates and populist officials. The organization, such as it is, is held together by the cohesive power of public plunder." Despite this frank populist opinion of the democratic allies all votes will be thankfully accepted.

Notwithstanding that ex-Governor Algeed, over in Illinois, declares that he is "tired of seeing the democratic party dominated by second-rate tricksters and rat-hole politicians," over in Iowa these same fellows have called their state convention inviting thereto only "all Iowa voters in sympathy with the democratic national platform of 1896 and the state platform of the party last year." With the "second-rate tricksters and rat-hole politicians" adhering strictly to this program there is very little prospect of a change in management.

About six years ago Douglas county voted to issue \$150,000 in bonds, with the proceeds of which the roadways connecting with paved streets of Omaha were to be paved. About \$100,000 of this money was used on two roadways during the first two years and between \$30,000 and \$40,000 has since been expended. Today there is still \$20,000 in the county treasury to the credit of this fund. Why this money should lie idle in the banks when neither of the roadways originally projected is complete is a question frequently asked by taxpayers.

Yellow Jack is a dreaded foe, but like his ally, the Standard, is much less to be dreaded now than a century ago.

The Chief's Share in the Glory. Globe-Democrat.

Congratulations are in order and the people will bestow a fair share upon the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, William McKinley.

At the World Over. Philadelphia Record.

In Spain, as in this country, it appears by news from Madrid that the loud shrieks for war come from those who are most remote from the sound of heavy guns and from danger of death in the trenches.

Wise Provisions of Nature. Nature displayed her usual genius for adapting means to ends when she surrounded Santiago with mountains. These elevations will now be utilized for the restoration of the victims of yellow fever, a disease which cannot thrive in a high altitude.

The First Requisite. Chicago Chronicle.

It may be possible that our Cuban allies can be induced to do some fighting after they have been filled to repletion with United States commissary supplies. But just at present the case looks hopeless unless the commander-in-chief of the army and navy that Santiago is composed chiefly of officers and restaurants. In that case the patriots would be in town within fifteen minutes.

Uncle Sam as a World Feeder. Though the wheat crop in the east has fallen considerably short of expectations and of last year's yield, the same is not true of the harvest of the great northwest. In most of the states in that section the yield is enormous, and there is reason to believe that the total crop of the country will be up to the enormous figures of 1897. So, Uncle Sam can keep on feeding the world, just as he has been doing for some time past.

Value of High Physical Standard. Minneapolis Tribune.

The military authorities have done well in this war for setting the standard of physical qualifications for the recruit army. The physical endurance is the foundation of a good army. The surprisingly small amount of sickness among our forces in Cuba—small considering the trying climate conditions to which they have been exposed—is no doubt due in large measure to the sound constitutions of the men composing them.

Germany's Needless Alarm. Springfield Republican.

Germany is alarmed over the appearance of American ships in that country and the Prussian minister of commerce has gone so far as to advise the home shoe trade to discept specimens of the American product and expose to the public the shoddy nature of the work. This is entertaining, particularly in view of the shoddy cutlery with which Germany has flooded the American market in recent years. It may yet be possible for the valiant Germans to find disease germs in the American shoe and rule it out for sanitary reasons.

Conditions Rise for Peace. The naval victories have nearly come to an end for lack of Spanish ships upon which to operate. The Spanish military forces have now begun to yield, and as a consequence the war seems to be nearing its end.

STATE PRESS ON STATE POLITICS.

Wood River Interests (rep.): General Council of Omaha would be a very strong candidate for governor over the republican ticket if he would be induced to accept the office.

Chadron Journal (rep.): If Judge Hayward of Nebraska City and Colonel Hayward of Chadron are the candidates for the governorship, the cause of the republican and populist tickets it will make a unique campaign.

Lincoln News (rep.): The republican campaign for the gubernatorial nomination practically closed yesterday when Judge Hayward authorized the News to say that he would accept the nomination if it were tendered him, but intimating very strongly that he would engage in no scramble for it.

Wayne Democrat (dem.): Put it down in your hat that Judge John Robinson will be the fusion nominee for congress and will, just as surely be elected. Talk is cheap and free discussion cost nothing, but it is a foregone conclusion that the future will reveal the above prediction to be true beyond peradventure.

Leigh World (rep.): Why a judge for governor? We have a member of the legal profession bearing that title now and this same member has exhibited a surprising ignorance of the disregard for the law and why not give some fellow a trial who hasn't so much legal learning—a fellow who will administer the duties of office in that cool old-fashioned, straight-from-the-shoulder way?

Hastings Tribune (rep.): Hon. A. E. Cody of St. Paul has come out of politics and that his private business is such as to prevent him from being a candidate for governor or for state treasurer or for any other office. There are many good citizens of Nebraska, however, who feel that it is the time to make his name out of consideration in the matter of making up the next state ticket and these also believe that if the convention should conclude that it is desirable to include his name on the list, his loyalty to his country and to his party could outweigh his private business considerations and prompt him to answer to recall and go where duty points.

St. Paul Phonograph (pop.): The sentiment predominant in the county convention last Saturday favoring a complimentary vote for Judge Thompson in the state convention for governor is very proper. The Hall county boys have decided to present a favorite son for the gubernatorial honors and his undoubted qualifications for the governorship, it would ifly become the other counties of his own district to refuse to help present his name as far as the ultimate choice is concerned, however, indications at the present time seem to tend toward a majority sentiment for the renomination of Governor Holcomb.

Nebraska City Press (rep.): While much has been said and published by the newspapers of the First Congressional district in regard to the candidacy of Judge M. L. Hayward of this city for congress in the coming election, the Press can authoritatively state that under no circumstances is he a candidate for congressional honors. The republican party, press and people of Nebraska are in no wise interested in his nomination for congress at the coming republican convention, which he will accept and become the standard bearer of his party this fall. His ability, integrity and character cannot be questioned and he is eminently qualified and fitted for the honorable position of governor of Nebraska. Judge Hayward will not only be nominated, but will be elected.

Hastings Record (rep.): Nelson McEwold of Fairbury would be the Record's choice for secretary of state on the republican ticket which will be nominated in Lincoln next week. Mr. McEwold served as head bookkeeper in the secretary of state's office for a period of years. His salary fluctuated between \$1,200 and \$1,500 a year, according to the reform or speed-trick disposition of different legislatures. He knows how to conduct the duties of the office better than anybody else. His best recommendation is his books of record in the vaults of the office. He has a large acquaintance in the state acquired by his long service as an employee of one of the principal departments of the state. He represents that meritorious class of republicans who has never sought political preferment and is as honest as the day is long.

Greeley Leader (rep.): Last week the York Republican made strong argument in favor of E. J. Halmer as candidate for congress from that district. The Republican's head is level. Halmer is well known in the district. He has been tried and not found wanting. If he has made mistakes—and what man doesn't—he has had the good sense to retreat and not attempt explanations that would only explain. His consistency shows they can tie to him and be safe, for he's honest. They know, furthermore, that he has sufficient ability to be trusted and to secure the respect of all parties. The republicans of that district are, for these reasons, more likely to win with him than with any new man that could be named. On the same principle a man like M. B. Reed would do more to weld the scattered republican forces of the state than any possible candidate we can think of for the governorship of Nebraska. The republican party could get its grip in the state because it has dropped too much of its conscience and indulged in too much horse-trading. It has traded for too many sealwags, using the democratic methods till the whole state has gone democratic. We don't wish to recede, but the fact stands prominently out that from being an undoubted republican state we have become mighty uncertain. There is some reason for it besides Roosevelt. We must have men whose records we don't have to defend and apologize for during the entire campaign.

Schuyler Sun (rep.): We are sincere in saying that when Holcomb was elected we expected from what we had heard better things of him. We supposed from the hue and cry raised and the enigmisms shown by the man from Broken Bow that he was in fact a reformer. No partisan-ship, no favoritism and strict honesty were expected from Holcomb and his companions who took possession of the state house under the profession of reform, no partisan-ship and no railroad politics. What has been the result? Holcomb's honesty has consisted in taking money from the state to pay his house rent, an act not authorized by the constitution and which a republican governor, Crouse, refused to accept. No republican has ever occupied the state house chair who has shown as great a degree of party bias and partisanship than this man Holcomb and it has been demonstrated in his appointments and the selection of officers of the National Guard to a degree which would put an honest man's cheek to blush. And the rest of the demagogic gang at Lincoln are just as bad or worse. The railroads have never had so many demands upon them for passes by a set of state house officials as has been made by the present officers. With all these matters staring the people in the face it is difficult to see how they can have the least bit of confidence in the professional reformers. What they have had is becoming very lukewarm and from what we can see and hear the coming election will see so great that the change election will see a set of populist officials swept from the field.

Conditions Rise for Peace. The naval victories have nearly come to an end for lack of Spanish ships upon which to operate. The Spanish military forces have now begun to yield, and as a consequence the war seems to be nearing its end.

THE FALL OF SANTIAGO.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: It is a proud day for the nation. Santiago represents a double victory, with credit equally due to our soldiers and sailors. From the day of battleships of Merro our flag will ripple in response to the flags of the fleet. All honor to the invincible army and navy of the United States.

Kansas City Star: The surrender of the Spanish defenses and harbor of the city of Santiago de Cuba, including the Spanish garrisons and troops in the field in the eastern portion of the island, ends a chapter in the war between the United States and Spain and the story should fill with pride every American heart.

Chicago Times-Herald: The American people want nothing much as peace with Spain, not because they are afraid of war but because they detest war. Spain may fight until she lies helpless at our feet, but she will get better terms today than she will tomorrow. The longer she protracts the battle, the longer the bargain she will have to make. Do her statement remember the story of the syllable leaves? Let them not reject our proffers until too late.

St. Louis Republic: Toral's surrender ends the Santiago campaign. The end of the war is nearer. Only a small part of Cuba is brought under American control and the moral effect on Spaniards themselves must be decisive. The quick destruction of Cervera's squadron has been followed by the substantially unconditional surrender of a military position almost as strong as Havana. At this hour, only a small part of the Spanish boasts and pretensions and all other utter rout and confusion render about all future vows of heroic resistance. The war is nearly over. Spain has collapsed.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: The starving non-combatant people of Santiago, who had the city in expectation of its bombardment, may now rest with a clear conscience. The harbor cleared of mines and other obstructions, ships will be free to enter with supplies for them. So the surrender is a good thing for everybody—the Spaniards, the Cubans and above all for our troops. Our fleet, too, will be freed from duty at Santiago, to enter upon other fields of battle and triumph. For now we shall turn our attention to Porto Rico—where the more salubrious climate will expose our troops to no danger from yellow fever.

SPRAY OF THE WAR WAVE.

The yellow cry, "On to Havana," is no longer heard. Santiago taught the war cries a few things.

Capitulation goes. It sounds better than surrender. It tickles the ear, but does not alter the impression of the boot.

Admiral Sampson does not get all the glory, he may console himself with the largest slice of the prize money. His share in the capture of Santiago is estimated at \$100,000 to \$120,000.

The New York legislature did the right thing at the right moment when it unanimously adopted a resolution congratulating the president and the country on the successful close of the war and by another unanimous vote appropriated \$500,000 for expenses.

Phantom fleets no longer disturb the mental peace of Boston. The scare is over and seacoasters are welcome. Here is one of the attractive announcements of the chief of the navy: "Three rooms for rent in a convenient farm house where two cows could also be pastured."

Mariana, the Spanish governor of the Ladrone islands, who was captured and taken to Manila by our forces, now declines an offered parole and prefers to remain a prisoner at Cavite rather than run the risk of being shot by his countrymen in Manila for having surrendered.

Different natures require different tones. The chaplain of the Texas, who was ill in his berth, had just sent a message to the executive office that he should be unable to conduct divine service, when word came that Cervera's fleet was running out of the harbor. Thereupon the chaplain got up, dressed himself and took in the fight.

Some raw stories about General Wheeler are in circulation. It is told of him that when leading the charge on the heights of San Juan he cried out, "Steady, boys! Come on! The Yankees are giving way. Look there they go. The Yankees are leaving their guns!" Suddenly realizing what he said he cried out more vigorously: "I mean the Spaniards are running. Go for 'em, boys!" The laughter and cheers of the boys rose above the din of battle.

"General Merritt" says one of the soldier boys in San Francisco, "does not put on as much style as some of the militia captains. When he came to leave on his ship, the Newport, the other day, he did not even take a carriage from his hotel to the dock, he climbed on a street car and paid a nickel for the ride. After he got on board he waved off all those who were trying to make a great ceremony out of his departure and said to the steamer captain: 'Come on; let's get out of this. Then he waved his handkerchief to some good looking women on the dock and went into his cabin to unpack his grip.'

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

San Francisco threatens to undo Dewey with a statue.

General Peter Tracy of Memphis enjoys the double distinction of being a cousin of Dewey and the uncle of Holcomb.

The Canadians have a handsome debt of \$257,000,000, which a few of them would like to unload on this country by annexation.

The Spanish prisoners at Portmouth refuse to change Spanish silver for American money. They are willing to change it for cigars.

A Buffalo woman searched for a gas leak with a lighted candle and found it. Her precipitate haste "over the range" cast a pall of gloom over the neighborhood.

Oscar Williams, consul general of the United States at Manila, has secured one of the gus of the Reina Christina and has presented it to his home city of Rochester, N. Y. It will reach Philadelphia about November 1.

A few hours after the famous weather forecaster, Farmer Dunn, a furious man in New York City, a furious man in the town and smote the gothic with port and starboard guns. It was a tremendous vindication for Farmer Dunn.

"No seat, no fare," is the latest plan of a New York alderman for hitting the transit companies of the town in the solar plexus. The managers of the street railway companies should lose no time in cultivating the acquaintance of that reform aderman.

How comes J. Pierpont Morgan with a suit-riding wall against the pernicious activity of tax collectors. They annoy beyond endurance. He has been assessed at \$100,000. What harrows his soul is the thought of being obliged to cough up anything.

The Spanish government is making a step-der at punishing its ministerial officials. Captain General Rivera, who is charged with plucking the Philippines to the extent of \$200,000, is to be prosecuted. Weyler should resent this unreasonable reflection on Spanish honor.

When affairs at Santiago resume the normal conditions of peace the army boys' thoroughouts will enjoy a novelty in the milk delivery line. The fluid is taken hot from cows driven from door to door, thus rendering a connection with a pump impracticable.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

Detroit Free Press: "Am I the first man you ever loved, Mabel?" "Well, you're the first man I've ever loved since the war began."

Chicago Herald: "What do you think?" Mrs. Rodger went to wedding for that very day for her husband was bored."

What of it? Phones are not pleasure, goodness knows.

Truth: Tom—Tom must admit that I have been quite attentive to both girls, but of course I can't marry them both. Dick (cheerfully) said: "What's your consolation in that?"

Indianapolis Journal: "It is not the dis- respect that worries a man when his boy greets calling him 'old man,' said the cur-fused philosopher, "as much as the fact that it reminds him he is getting old."

Chicago Post: "And when I come back from the war I'll get out of money and I'll have you so little time now?" she said.

"Thus it happened that a clergyman in the pulpit was reading for that very day and two people have less cause to worry."

Harper's Bazar: "Harry," said Mrs. Trendway to her husband at the breakfast table, "I'm out of all money and I want to spend the day shopping. Let me have 50 cents." "What do you want with 50 cents?" "Ten cents for my face and 40 cents for lunch."

Washington Star: "How did Bluffton manage to impress his wife with such an idea?" "I'm out of all money and I want to spend the day shopping. Let me have 50 cents." "What do you want with 50 cents?" "Ten cents for my face and 40 cents for lunch."

For his home is in the hell, Down below. And he doesn't hear the yell, Down below. That goes up when firing's done, When the ship goes with a boom— He makes out a sinking one, Down below.

Though his name is never mentioned, Though we see or know him not, Though his deeds may never bring him worldly fame, He's a man above the others— And the bravest of the lot, And the hero of the battle, just the same, Down below.

He's the man who does the work, Down below. From the labor he's not shirk, Down below.