

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include various circulation figures for the month of June 1898.

Net daily average, 29,284. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 20th day of June, 1898. N. P. FELL, 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.

It is strange, but it is true, that the first fear of frost to injure the western grain crops is apparent in the board of trade rooms in the cities.

The board of strategy in Washington has been missing the customary daily installment of free advice, but it seems to be getting along very well without it.

What a fine puppet Dr. Peabody would make in the governor's chair! And what a demand would be created for the services of the "man of influence" and the "reliable man!"

New York is planning a permanent exposition building and an exposition every year in which American manufacturers shall display their goods. Now watch for some big scheme from Chicago.

South Omaha has another new meat packing plant in full operation. South Omaha is making steady strides toward becoming the principal meat packing center of the country and eventually of the world.

The news of the discovery of anthracite coal in Alaska is not as interesting as the stories about fabulous sums of gold to be washed out of the sand, but if true it is as important news as has come from Alaska.

The season for disbanding base ball leagues having arrived, it might be proper to suggest that there is still room in the American army, where, though pay is small, the management never fails to meet obligations.

A popular weekly asserts that Governor Holcomb "has declared himself an anarchist to please The Omaha Bee." This is a sad mistake. What Governor Holcomb has done is to join the Herdman band of outlaws to spite The Bee.

Another reform policeman resigned because of affinity to John Barleycorn and still another moving along the same road. But what is to be expected from officers planted on the force solely because of their political pull with the outlaw gang?

Just now the workman's friend is beginning to reappear in all the political camps. But most of these friends of the workman have never worked anything except their jaws and have never been in position to pay a workman a day's wages.

It is not likely that Lieutenant Hobson will accept the flattering offer of a lecture bureau to give a series of lectures in the United States for \$10,000. The lecture habit is firmly fixed among literary lions and explorers, but naval heroes have not yet indulged in it.

Because of the heavy drain on the state treasury on account of the preparations for war the state of Iowa is about to borrow a little money to pay current expenses until taxes are collected. The state is financially sound and is certain to get favorably terms for any such little accommodations.

The railroads want the public to believe that a great concession has been given the exposition in according Omaha the 80 per cent rate enjoyed by all tourist points in the country. This is no concession at all. The exposition must have reduced rates that will be an inducement to people east of the Mississippi to come to Omaha.

Giving the workmen and working women a chance to see the exposition on the only day of the week they can attend without losing their wages will not be any loss to the exposition, while it will be great gain to the great mass of wage workers, who constitute the larger part of Omaha's population, and to the community at large.

ASSAILING SPAIN AT HOME.

It is now understood to be the intention of the government to send a larger fleet into Spanish waters than was at first contemplated. The idea at Washington appears to be that it is desirable to make this naval demonstration as formidable as possible, with a view to the moral effect upon Europe as well as giving the Spaniards a stronger impression of our sea power available for operations against their home ports.

The fact that very little has been said recently in regard to this projected movement suggested that it might be postponed or perhaps abandoned, but it seems that nothing of this sort has been thought of at Washington. Meanwhile we have been getting some opinions from European sources regarding the proposed expedition and these are not generally favorable.

These opinions are worthy of consideration. There is no question, of course, in regard to the right of the United States to carry the war to Spain. There is nothing in international law that forbids this government sending a fleet into Spanish waters or bombarding the ports of Spain.

There is no apparent reason, therefore, for apprehending European interference if the United States carries the war to Spain. As to the possible effect upon the Spanish people there is a difference of opinion. While some think, with the London Chronicle, that it would rouse the Spaniards and strengthen the determination to continue to suffer to all lengths, others are equally confident that it would increase the feeling of hopelessness that now widely prevails and cause a more urgent pressure upon the government to sue for peace.

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ALL RIGHT IN THE ORIENT.

The latest report from Admiral Dewey, dated five days ago, states that there had been no change in the situation. He had received additional reinforcements, so that the number of American troops at Manila now approximates 10,000, while our naval force has probably been increased by the addition of the monitor Monterey. A dispatch dated a day later than that of Dewey's states that he might capture Manila before the arrival of General Merritt, but this is not probable.

The insurgents are reported to be active, but they will probably not be called upon to play a prominent part in the final operations. Very likely Manila will capitulate to the American forces without serious resistance.

MANY LAND SEEKERS.

A general but erroneous impression has long prevailed that the movement into the cities to the farms is most marked in times when satisfactory employment in the trades is most difficult and the rewards of business are uncertain. In other words, the belief exists that hard times make men land hungry.

The eagerness to secure land at this time is not due to any fear that the land will soon all be taken. It is well known that despite the millions of acres that have been given to actual settlers in the United States there are yet millions of acres to be had for the asking, practically free to homesteaders, and almost as good as the land for which high

prices are obtained in the better settled states. In all the land districts in Nebraska, South Dakota, Wyoming and other states between the Missouri river and the Rocky mountains, the area of available farm land is being reduced every year, but there is still room for many thousands of new homesteaders.

Few who secure homesteads in the west this year will regret it. Every year the conditions of life on the western farms are improved, every year the farmers are brought nearer to the markets and in closer contact with all the comforts of modern life and every year the farms on what was once known as the great plains become more valuable.

THE COMING LEGISLATURE.

While the campaign in Nebraska will center upon the respective state tickets, the election of legislative candidates will involve greater political consequences than the election of governor and executive state officers. It devolves upon the coming legislature to elect a United States senator to succeed William V. Allen, and it is within the range of possibility that it may be called on to elect a successor to Senator John M. Thurston.

Quite apart from its great importance as a political factor, the coming legislature will be called upon to grapple with many grave problems that seriously concern the people of Nebraska and will require prudence, foresight and sagacity in their solution.

The imperative demand for revision of the constitution, which the last popular legislature persisted in ignoring, will press for consideration either through the formulation and submission of amendments or through the calling of a constitutional convention.

The revision of the revenue laws, which are lamentably out of date and inadequate to the needs of the state, cannot be much longer staved off. Questions affecting corporate monopolies and the relations of corporations to the public will have to be fairly and firmly dealt with.

The abolition of sinecure state offices and the substitution of salaries for fees in all offices where practicable will demand attention of the legislators.

It goes without saying that hole in the state treasury and the restoration of depleted trust funds will occupy a great deal of the time of the next legislative session and can be successfully handled only by men who have first-class business ability, who can grasp the situation and devise the necessary relief measures.

It is therefore incumbent upon the Nebraska republicans, if they are intent on party success and desire to retain the control of state affairs if they once regain it, to bestow special care upon the selection of candidates upon their legislative tickets.

Sorrowful Memories.

Cervera may learn to regret small hot birds, but a large cold bottle will always be painfully reminiscent.

A Yellow Coincidence.

Four tons of yellow water were sent into the country at Seattle the day after Colonel William Bryan left Nebraska for the war.

Camara Superseded.

Commodore Watson's squadron has already assumed the position so long occupied by that of Admiral Camara. It is doing its sailing mainly in the newspapers.

Just Like the Railroads.

The bidding for the transportation of the Spanish troops will afford the steamship companies a fine opportunity to bid against each other by coming to a mutual understanding beforehand.

Speeding the Parting Guests.

General Shafter's prisoners number 22,789. At the regular rates they will cost the country 18 cents per capita daily until they are safely landed on Spanish soil, not counting the cost of transportation and incidentals.

Just What Was Promised.

Our agreement to send home the Spaniards at Santiago is exactly in line with the expressed determination with which we began the war, that Spain must get out of Cuba. Spain is too feeble to get out unless we take her out, and if we allow her to remain to remain they would give us more trouble and cost us more than the expense of their transportation.

No Need of a Second Shot.

An English naval expert in making a criticism on American gunnery at the system in vogue the gunners would find it difficult to hit anything twice in the same place, and also argues that this is the only way in which they should overcome. The learned gentleman should bear in mind that when an American gunner hits anything the first time there is nothing to shoot at the second time.

Utility of Misconceptions.

Some German missionaries went to China and got killed by a mob, whereupon Germany, by way of indemnity, seized a Chinese port and the adjacent territory. And now a German consul general in an official report, dwells upon the desirability of getting still more Chinese territory, and says the easiest way to do so is to send more missionaries! Talk about cold-bloodedness! That suggestion is enough to send cold shivers down the spine of the most heartless cynic in the world.

Fruits of Hobson's Exploit.

In the light of recent events it is evident that the failure of Hobson's exploit contributed to the fall of Santiago. If the Merrimac had been sunk as intended the channel would have been blocked and Cervera could not have made the sortie which resulted in his annihilation. And with the Spanish fleet in the harbor the resistance of Santiago could have been—probably would have been—prolonged. Therefore, while giving due credit to the men who took the Merrimac into the harbor, we must not forget that the exploit was a failure.

The glass bottle blowers, in their international convention held at Muncie, Ind., gave greater consideration to the bottle blowing machines recently introduced than to any other subject. The president of the association reported that while these machines are still imperfect, they are capable of improvement and in his candid opinion will continue to be improved, constantly supplanting more workmen in the bottle factories. "Trades unions have no means of meeting the problem of labor saving machinery," he said, "except by a reduc-

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Minneapolis Journal.—The defenses of Santiago on the sea side were mostly formidable in their moral influence. That means that the American squadron was held back by fear of what it thought might be, instead of what it was. In other words, the Spaniards put up a successful bluff on Sampson. It was the kind of a bluff that Dewey called at Manila.

Iowa friends of the Iowa regiment of soldiers sent to San Francisco, presumably for the expedition to the Philippines, have become angry at the War department for not sending the men on across the Pacific ocean and threaten to make trouble by filing complaint at Washington in regard to the unsanitary condition of the camp near San Francisco. It is just as well that the friends of the soldier boys keep their tempers.

The man who was injected into the Omaha police force by the personal solicitation of Governor Holcomb is the latest police reformer found to have gone wrong. When the governor of a great state stoops so low as to foist his political proteges upon the police pay rolls of Omaha he is certainly in small business. But with all the cloud of a disgraced star, Governor Holcomb's policeman is no more discredit to him than his defunct police commissioners, who have been constantly violating their oaths of office, disregarding the law and playing into the hands of thieves, gamblers and professional crooks.

It remained for a Kansas City educator to call attention to the fact that the United States maps showing the boundaries of the various tracts of lands added to the original United States are all wrong. Superintendent Greenwood, while in Washington attending the educational meeting, pointed out that the official map showing the Louisiana purchase places the western boundary at the Pacific ocean, when in fact Louisiana only extended to the Rocky mountains. Louisiana was a big country when Napoleon disposed of it to Uncle Sam, but there were no Pacific ports included.

ST. PAUL ALLIES, THE CUBANS.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: The Cuban patriots who will neither fight nor work, and who are now disgruntled because they were not permitted to sack the city of Santiago, as they did Siboney and El Caney, are not doing any satisfactory work for the war undertaken in their behalf.

Philadelphia Record: It is said at Washington that President McKinley is greatly disappointed in the measure of support received by General Shafter's army from our Cuban allies. The Cuban men in buckram are always in strong force at the capital, but nowhere else, but there was no good reason why the president should have labored under any illusion as to their shadowy and intangible quality.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The average insurgent eats Uncle Sam's provender like a man making up for lost time, which is just what he is endeavoring to do. How unjust, then, seem the criticisms which are aimed at what is called the hammock habit. A surfeited Cuban does what other surfeited animals do, he lies around and sleeps off the effects of his overindulgence. If he chooses to curl up in a hammock, why not? There is a lulling movement about a well suspended hammock that is infinitely soothing to a tired digestive apparatus. Why blame the Cuban if he yields to nature's imperious demands? What more beautiful scene can be imagined than a small army of surfeited insurgents thus peacefully snoring amid the roar and rattle of deadly conflict? It is beautiful, even if it isn't war.

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Chicago Post: Nothing more strikingly confirms the president's wisdom in refusing to acknowledge the independence of Cuba, as insisted upon by the senate, than the attitude of the Cuban patriots. Had we recognized that government at Washington we would have been bound to recognize it at Santiago, and to give over to its power the government of the conquered province.

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Philadelphia Times: Commodore Watson's squadron has already assumed the position so long occupied by that of Admiral Camara. It is doing its sailing mainly in the newspapers.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Spain has had \$3,000,000 a year tribute from her little island of Porto Rico, 100 miles long and with less than 1,000,000 people.

The British Society of Arts has awarded the Albert medal to Prof. Robert Bunsen of the University of Heidelberg, whose achievements in chemistry are known all over the world.

Prescott Belknap, a son of the well known rear admiral, was in Nicaragua when the war broke out, but as soon as he could get home he started to Key West to fight the Rough Riders.

Mr. Thomas George of Wales has just published a volume which purports to prove that the great explorer, Henry M. Stanley, is really a Howell Jones, son of Joshua Jones, a farmer of Carnarvonshire.

The Klondike craze started a year ago. Considering the fostering care it had in its infancy, it ought to be quite a sturdy child by this time. But it seems to have dropped out of sight as completely as if it never had been born.

Following Maryland's plan of presenting a sword to the commander Schley, it now seems probable that a homestead will be bought by popular subscription and presented to him on his return. The purchased house will probably be in Baltimore.

Henry J. Harnor, the New York barber who was convicted in 1885 of shaving a man during a clock on Sunday afternoon, carried the case to the supreme court and that body has just decided that his conviction was legal. The fine imposed on Mr. Harnor was \$5, which he will now have to pay.

Rev. Peter Macquenn of Boston, who has been the front as correspondent for two Boston religious publications, came near being dismissed from the Congregational church two or three years ago. He had gone to Turkey and on his return said some very severe things about the Congregational ministers there.

Lieutenant Hobson. It is said, despite the fact that he is a poor talker, has been offered by a noted lecture manager \$10,000 for a series of ten public addresses on his Santiago experiences, and to soften the blow the manager promises that all receipts over expenses shall be turned over to the fund for hospitals in Cuba and elsewhere.

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Chicago Tribune: "I notice," said Uncle Allen Sparks, speaking of a prevalent fad in the cultured east, "that the Crawford season has opened with its usual strength."

Detroit Journal: Reformer—Strong drink is raging; it bitch like an appendicitis and stings like an adder!

The Toper—'Twa'n't like no sopper I ever seen.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "These vaudeville desecrating acts seem to have demoralized the public. The girl next door to us gave an open imitation of this sort early in the evening."

"Good gracious! How old is she?" "Twenty-months."

Indianapolis Journal: Watta—Of course you are not a child; but still you seem to require to be treated in a measure—Dismal Dawson—Make it a quart measure, friend.

Judge: Doctor (cheerfully)—Your husband's pulse has dropped from 100 to 70. Mrs. Stockton—For goodness sake don't let him know about it! He's a wall operator and such a drop as that would worry him to death.

Chicago Record: "Daughter, who is this Mr. Eugene Wadsworth Carrington that is calling on you so often?" "In the boy we used to call 'Buster' when he lived next door."

Detroit Free Press: "Twyinn—There is something very odd about this invention of Huntley's."

"Twyinn—He does not claim that it will revolutionize the whole industrial world."

Detroit Journal: Orpheus was modest; yet he was unduly a great musician. "Oh, easily enough," he replied, when asked how it was he charmed the beasts. "You see, I played nothing but a Brahms and Bach and not a beast dared leave for fear it would be said that his taste was not cultivated. Yes."

No, he had never given a concert in Omaha; that, doubtless, would be quite another affair.

THE TIN SOLDIER.

New York Sun. In the days of peace, of a peace now fled, On the deserted paths of a hazy street, Ringing clear, came the measured tread And the rhythmic swing of the marching feet.

Swinging along in their brave array, While the cynic smiled his spiteful gall— They're only tin soldiers; that is all.

From the lakes to the gulf the war drum beats, While the bugle sounds for the call to death. And from surge thick in the city's streets, While their cheeks burn hot with the war god's breath, For the blood mounts high in the fevered veins.

At the call to arms for a righteous blow; Though the field shows red where the war god reigns, Yet the same tin soldier is first to go.

In the sudden roar of the cannonade, "Mid hurrying bombs and the shriek of shell, As gallant a charge as was ever made, Through the flames of a burning hell; Mowed as the forest before the fire, The bullock mired in his master's man, On with a courage that cannot tire, The alleged tin soldier is in the van.

The ghostly beams of the moon shine down On a ghastly heap of the mangled slain, And lights a face that is strong and brown, And a shattered form that held soul and brain.

And the all that is left of that splendid whole, Touched by the moon in the midnight sky, Tells the morning's muster roll That the brave tin soldier knew how to die.

OUR DAILY BULLETIN.

FRIDAY JULY 22ND. NEW YORK, July 22, 1898.—Wherever golf is played today those who patronize the links will know that this is woman's day, when the women players rank the men in point of right. It is the one woman's suffrage day in the golf year.

Bring Your Wife. And look over our golf and bicycle suits and sundries. Never was a better gathering of the kind shown in Omaha.

Suits at \$3, \$3.75, and \$5.00, sweaters at \$2, belts at 25c, stockings at 25c, caps at 50c, soft shirts at \$1 and \$1.50, madras and crepe, handkerchiefs at 10c, 15c and 25c—plain white and colored borders—in fact everything pertaining to outing costumes—you are sure to find here. Also remember those special business suits at \$8.

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Corporal H. E. Newman of Company B, Twenty-second infantry, who had the honor of leading the detail that captured the first Spanish flag near Santiago, has written a letter to his brother in Kansas City describing the battle of June 1, in which the Twenty-second gallantly participated. Newman led a squad of seven men during the battle. Everyone of them was hit by Spanish bullets. Two were killed. Newman was shot by a Spanish sharpshooter concealed in a coconut tree. The bullet passed entirely through his body, penetrating his left lung and killed Private William Warner, who was behind him. As their company ran to their assistance the Spaniards fired upon them, killing one and wounding four others. The wounded men lay on the battlefield until 10 o'clock the following day, when they were removed to the division hospital, eight miles away, in army wagons. The wagons were fired upon by Spanish scouts and a driver was killed. At the division hospital the surgeons were unable to attend the large number of wounded, and Newman lay on the ground in the rain all night of the following day, July 3, he was removed to the hospital ship Olivette and given the first food he had had since the night of June 30. Newman is now in the hospital at Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.

General James H. Wilson, who is prominently mentioned in connection with the military government of Cuba, was for several years president of the New York and New England railroad, with headquarters at Hartford, Conn. The Hartford Courant has displayed immense energy in developing the through traffic of the road and at one time had more business than could possibly be transacted