

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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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:

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.

You can see the corn grow—in Nebraska. It is all very well to prepare for a celebration when peace is announced, but there is no use anticipating.

Sending the Bryan regiment to the front is what fetched those peace proposals from Spain. There is no question about it.

In the next Spanish cabinet the minister of marine might appropriately change his official title to the minister of submarine.

The farmers who are raising sugar beets are not saying a word, but they expect to count the profits when the season is closed.

Nebraska's corn crop has an inordinate thirst at this time of the year and it is fortunate that there is more water at hand than usual.

The exposition must have lower rail-road rates from points beyond the 150-mile radius or the main purpose of its projectors will be frustrated.

It is worth noting that when the Japanese government wanted a record-breaking cruiser the contract was given to an American building company.

The year 1898, if the record is kept up, will be the unhappiest year of all in the history of fusion—and fusionists have had a great deal of unhappiness.

The town of Pugwash, in Nova Scotia, was burned the other day. The fire fiend sometimes makes an appropriate selection, if towns are to be judged by names.

The announcement that the coal combination has advanced the price of coal \$3 a ton a few days ago does not create the comment that such a piece of news would in January.

The Commercial club promises to move on the unused car tracks that disfigure and obstruct the streets. The extermination of the rust streaks would be a popular achievement.

The stay of the home builders in Omaha during their national convention should be made no agreeable that they will feel inclined to remain and build their homes among us.

According to the Fakery, Rosewater can't keep his hands off the exposition. Everybody outside of the Fakery knows that if Rosewater had kept his hands off there would have been no exposition.

Governor Holcomb is rustcating in Colorado, where he will watch the embattled popcrafs from his cool retreat at the base of Pike's Peak and await his renomination as a peace offering to the contending fusion factions.

The Boll bondsmen have finally concluded the settlement with the city according to the terms of the compromise proposition. But there never was any danger of the bondsmen reneging on a settlement so favorable to themselves.

The fact has probably not escaped the attention of the Iowa fusionists that the chairman of the democratic state committee, whose speciality in politics has been union of forces, has not been able to hold his Klondike party together long enough to reach the gold fields in one body.

The next congress will have duties and responsibilities of the utmost importance to the welfare of the nation. It will be practically a reconstruction congress, empowered to re-draw the lines of American national policy and obligated to prepare the way for another long period of peace in the western hemisphere.

As a preliminary step to a treaty of peace an armistice has been requested by the government of Spain through the ambassador of the French republic. Before this concession shall be granted it will devolve upon President McKinley and his cabinet to formulate conditions precedent to the temporary or permanent cessation of hostilities.

It goes without saying these conditions must necessarily be such as to leave the American military and naval forces in as favorable a position for resuming the offensive as they are at this time. It is equally imperative that the condition precedent to any armistice shall not be such as would enable the Spanish armies and navies to recuperate their strength or to strengthen the defenses of Spain or the colonies at any point. It is obvious also that President McKinley cannot under existing circumstances when the victorious armies of the United States are in splendid trim for vigorously prosecuting the war agree to an armistice unless Spain will give such guarantees as to final terms of the treaty of peace for which it is now suing as will render a resumption of hostilities at the expiration of the armistice needless on our part.

With the conditions precedent once settled the United States is in honor bound to adhere to the main object for which the war has been inaugurated and live up as near as possible to the declaration enunciated by congress as the fundamental reason for proclaiming war. That proclamation expressly limited the scope of the war against Spain to the restoration of law and order in Cuba and the establishment of an independent republican form of government on the island. Disclaiming all ideas of conquest or aggrandizement at the outset of the war the United States is now in honor bound to adhere as far as possible to the assurances given to the world when the liberation of Cuba from Spanish misrule was officially ordained by the national legislature and chief executive.

During the coming week the people of Nebraska are to be treated to another three-ring performance by the troupe of political acrobats who constitute the star attraction of the tripartite circus. This aggregation will go through the face of holding three separate conventions to nominate one and the same ticket on three different platforms.

When the three conventions assemble at the state capital the thimble-riggers and contortionists who have fed and grown fat at the state crib will renew the bulldozing tactics by which they dragged and whipped into line the delegates of the populist, democratic and silver republican state conventions a year ago.

With the fore-ordained renomination of all the state house officials except the governor and lieutenant governor, and with the tacit agreement among the plotters that they will unite on the man who pledges himself to retain them at the fishpots, the delegates to the conventions will have little to do except to ratify the deals made for them by the machine. With this prospect before them it is exceedingly doubtful whether more than one-third of the delegates chosen to represent the mongrel combination in state convention will take the trouble to present their credentials.

Whether they act separately or fuse themselves into a single convention, the elements that constitute the so-called reform forces have degenerated into a mere spoils grabbing conglomeration which can inspire little hope for real reform in the affairs of the state. Building three platforms under one ticket will deceive nobody who does not want to be deceived. The fact that the platform pledges of the reformers have gone to protest is so generally known among the people of Nebraska that new pledges will be double-discounted and discarded.

It is not to be expected that the United States will be able to emerge from the war with Spain without being made the target for demands of indemnity from different governments litigated by subjects who think they have sustained losses for which this country can be held responsible. When these demands are made they will doubtless receive respectful consideration and if founded upon just cause will be either adjusted by the federal authorities or referred to some mutually acceptable referee.

Yet it is certainly premature for the German government to call upon the United States to reimburse German firms at Manila who think they have been injured by the part played by the Dewey fleet in the eastern waters. While the war has doubtless entailed loss upon a great many rests the responsibility for the war rests as much if not more upon Spain than upon the United States. When it comes to locating responsibility the nations of Europe that encouraged Spain in its foolhardy course cannot secure a complete exoneration and must find themselves in peculiar position if they attempt to press claims for incidental damages on behalf of their citizens.

While the people of the United States will not be disposed to shirk any just obligation incurred through the war they will certainly refuse to countenance anything that savors of trumped-up claims for indemnity by nations not parties to the conflict.

"A NEW ARKANSAS." The republican candidate for governor of Arkansas in his speech opening the campaign a few days ago declared for "A New Arkansas" as the battery of the campaign. This he defined as "an Arkansas wherein the poor and the possessors and nobles shall be relegated to the rear and the brain and brawn and push shall come to the front." It is too much to expect all of this at once, but good reasons are given why this state ought to change its politics and begin to realize on its wonderful undeveloped resources. The democracy of Arkansas is charged with having repudiated \$10,000,000 of state debt, adopted an iniquitous election law which places control of the elections in one party and having sent to congress men to represent the state

who have voted constantly to cut the throats of manufacturing industry under a democratic system of free trade. These are all serious matters affecting the growth of any state. Capital is not easily attracted where debts have been canceled without payment. Men accustomed to freedom of political action and fair elections hesitate long before going to a state where these are denied. Manufacturing industries are not built where there is no direct or indirect encouragement for industry in general. The cry for "A New Arkansas" means taking the back track on all these political blunders.

The state of Arkansas ought to be one of the best states of the transmississippi region, cross marked with railways and dotted with factories, and it will be if the spirit which inspires the republican campaign in the state can be made the basis of a state policy. It is the right spirit for "A New Arkansas" as well as for other states and other communities east and west of the great river.

LESSONS IN SANITATION. The 200,000 young Americans who are learning from personal experience what it is to engage in war are not the only persons receiving valuable lessons in sanitary science. Their friends at home who are deeply interested in the reports from the front cannot fail to observe that the value of sanitation where men are subjected to unusual physical conditions has not been over-estimated. The evil influence of tropical heat and poison laden air from Cuban swamps cannot be wholly overcome, but good care of the body and good food go a long way toward making the use of medicines unnecessary. The triumph of sanitation in temporary camps and hospitals, in preventing disease and in rendering fever comparatively harmless, is a chapter of war history in which every one feels satisfaction.

The work of the volunteer societies and associations in all the states in providing sanitary clothing for the men at the front or on the way to battlefields, guided by instructions from the medical department of the army, has brought home to many thousands of women and men the importance of dressing properly to resist the dangers of hardships in army life. It is but another step to apply the lessons thus learned to the home life of the people. If it is good for a soldier to be careful of clothing and food it is equally good for one not a soldier. Men endure hardships and exposure without going to war and thousands die before their time because they have not exercised reasonable precautionary care.

The good resulting from these lessons in the simpler phases of sanitary science will not end with the war. It ought to be very helpful to the medical profession in combating ailments brought on our people largely by ignoring the rules of rigid living.

The Springfield rifles carried by the United States army are subjected to a great deal of abuse on account of the smoke turned loose when they are fired. But smokeless powder can be used in the cartridges of the old Springfield rifles as well as in the Mausers and Krag-Jorgensens and now it is stated that the War department has ordered the use of smokeless powder in the future. The American soldiers ought to have smokeless powder, but they have already demonstrated that they can win victories with the old-fashioned kind.

Unfavorable railroad rates have without doubt prevented many people from visiting the exposition who would have been here already were the railroads acting more liberally. Many of these people have been delaying their visits in the expectation of better railway rates. The sooner the railroads wake up and do the proper thing the sooner will this line of travel set in. Delay is dangerous, and if the reduction in rates is long postponed it will be too late to work full benefit to either railroads or exposition.

Up to date Bill Greene is the only popocratic congressman from Nebraska who has clinched a renomination. And he has done this without liquidating his unpaid campaign assessment of 1897. Other popocrats who have yearnings for a cheap trip to Washington should apply to Congressman Bill Greene for tips.

The stamp tax is causing trouble among Iowa druggists and the State Pharmaceutical society has ordered a boycott on all manufacturers of proprietary articles who have added the price of the tax to that of the goods sold. The danger is the manufacturers and druggists may compromise by raising the price of the medicines to the consumer.

A new use has been found for our allies of the Pacific islands. The fall carnival managers of Topeka have commissioned an agent to procure a dusky queen from the Philippines, Ladrones or elsewhere—a real royal blooded queen—for a carnival queen. Last year they tried a Missouri girl.

There is a law on the Nebraska statute books making it a punishable offense for any railroad to provide free transportation to the delegates to any political convention. But will the reform attorney general evince any disposition to have it enforced? That depends.

While seeking testimonials to the efficiency of the police under a man who was made chief without a day's experience in police work, why not call on the gamblers and bunco men who have been enjoying police protection under the outlawed board?

Indian Territory is reported to be rapidly yielding to the influences of civilization, but it will be observed that the one qualification for a bank cashier in that part of the country still is to be a good shot and quick at the trigger.

Fighter and Diplomat. Washington Star. A less capable commander than Dewey, either a more radical or a more complacent one, would perhaps have caused serious trouble ere now by permitting the commission of overt acts of intervention or by re-

sisting them in a manner which the occasion did not require. Dewey seems thus far to have hit upon the happy and effective medium.

Let All Texans Come. Everything in Texas is in such fine shape this year that the state ought to take a day off in August and put it in seeing the Omaha exposition.

Without an Occupation. St. Louis Republic. Unless the Tamarack comes up from South America our fighting jack tars on this side will soon find their occupation gone. The red and yellow has been nearly wiped from western seas.

Hats Off to the Red Cross. Baltimore American. All honor to those who have taken the work it is doing among our wounded men and among the starving Cubans cannot be too highly commended. It is saving many a life by its noble and devoted service.

Struck the Wrong Country. Chicago Times-Herald. A correspondent says that the American soldiers were greatly disappointed because they found no good tobacco in Santiago. If they want it secure "pure Havana" cigars at first hand they should waste no more time in Cuba, but boardard Connecticut.

Drawing Nations Under Protest. Chicago Chronicle. "The insurgents, though sulter, continue to draw their rations from the United States commissary stores," says a Santiago correspondent. We may therefore give ourselves no further uneasiness concerning the reported disaffection of our troops. If they are to be drawn under protest, the resentment of the patriots will be held in check. "Tell him my fury shall abate and I the crowns will take," said Abate and the French captive, and Pistol had many of the characteristics of a Cuban patriot.

Courtesy to a Fallen Enemy. Philadelphia Bulletin. Complaint is made that poor old Cervera in the religious press. "The old man fought like a good soldier, and has behaved since like a gentleman. Who is it that would begrudge him the civility and the decent comfort which we can afford to offer a fallen enemy who has suffered the adversity that the best of us could wish to avoid?"

Mostly American Born. In examining the lists of soldiers killed and wounded before Santiago one is struck by the great proportion of what may be termed distinctly American names which appear. It has been a common belief that the majority of the men who fought with our army in the trenches around Santiago de Cuba, under the pretense that the Spanish army had no real commander nearer than Madrid. This same characteristic of the Spaniard marks his whole history, and will be a prominent feature in the future in numerous feints of a desire for peace. The only way to secure peace with Spain is for Uncle Sam, if possible, to increase the vigor of his blows. Let us have no long waits to see what Spain will do. Such folly makes the Spaniard laugh, and all the world may join in his laugh.

Let Us Beware of Gush. Cincinnati Enquirer. There is a time for war and a time for peace. Both cannot exist at the same time. War is pitiless and strikes to hurt. Pity is not for the enemy until he is conquered. There is a soft spot in the American heart for the enemy whenever he seems to be yielding, and it is this which has cost our army in the trenches around Santiago de Cuba, under the pretense that the Spanish army had no real commander nearer than Madrid. This same characteristic of the Spaniard marks his whole history, and will be a prominent feature in the future in numerous feints of a desire for peace.

Big Crops, Big Prospects. Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. Bountiful nature is extending a helping hand in making the present year one of unexampled prosperity for the United States. We are not only waging a war in the interest of oppressed humanity and a better and higher civilization, but we are getting ready to garner some of the largest crops in our history. The reports received from every quarter are the best ever received in mid-summer. Wheat, the world's greatest, best and most necessary staple, leads the list. The yield will be the largest in the history of this country, and there have been some big crops. In 1892, for instance, the farmers reaped 611,000,000 bushels. That was 39,000,000 bushels greater than the crop of any other year. This will undoubtedly be exceeded in this record-breaking year. The smallest estimate places the crop at 625,000,000 bushels, the largest at 660,000,000 bushels. The average of these estimates is 642,000,000 bushels, an amount of wheat that simply amazes one by its vastness. Even at a low price, it will bring to the farmers a sum of money quite as great as the whole amount the government is apt to spend during the present war.

But the end is not here. Corn must have something to say in acknowledgement of nature's bounty. Last year's crop was unprecedented for size. The yield was 2,284,000,000 bushels, that, for instance, reminds one of the distances to fixed stars. In three other years, and three only, did the yield pass the 2,000,000,000 mark. If the yield this year reaches 2,300,000,000 bushels the farmers have another crop which will bring them, at low prices, more than the cost of the war, even if it lasts a year.

In the face of such figures, can it be doubted that there will be a business boom the coming fall and winter? It is a most natural thing to anticipate. The farmers are absolutely crazy ready to give up anything of them to clean up old debts and lay by something for a rainy day. Their wealth this year will be velvet. They will be liberal purchasers of necessities and luxuries. It is not too much to expect that they will bring them, at low prices, more than the cost of the war, even if it lasts a year.

Commodore Winfield S. Schley. Interesting Sketch of the Career of a Distinguished Naval Officer. Spruigland (Mass.) Republican. As those who enjoy a personal acquaintance unite in saying that in Commodore Schley are combined the three ideal attributes of a commander—rapidity of decision, coolness in action and courage that knows no fear. To these are added an equally commendable trait—modesty. "The victory belongs to every officer and man on the fleet," he said in reference to the naval triumph at Santiago, and emphasized the admirable sentiment by calling upon the officers to cheer "the men behind" and "the men behind the gun."

Rev. Dr. Elliot Griffith gives in the Independent a sketch of some of the commodore's notable achievements prior to the present war, showing his readiness to lead where any dared to follow.

"During four years in Japan," writes Dr. Griffith, "I saw most of the wooden ships famous in the civil war, besides meeting the gray-haired veterans and the young officers trained by Farragut, Dupont, Porter and Rodgers. In the seas surrounding the Mikado's domain a brilliant chapter of American naval history has been written. It is pleasant today to see how grandly certain of our officers have fulfilled the promise of twenty-five years ago. I speak of one of my naval acquaintances on the Asiatic station.

In 1871, besides the beautiful frigate, Colorado, and the covert Alaska and Benbow, there were the two gunboats, the Palos and the Monocacy—now the lone survivor of our wooden fleet in the far east, and unable to take part in the Manila triumph. Lieutenant Commander Schley was one of the most popular and efficient officers. On the Benicia he seemed to understand the men, the general limitations and idiosyncrasies of the American sailor. Severe in discipline, standing no shirking, he yet knew the power of a joke to lighten toil and make men forget homesickness and trouble. Schley came of that old "Penalty" generation which has branched out into Maryland and Virginia, producing some of the ablest Americans in all departments of human achievement. One of that stock today, inheriting the skill of generations, expert with the rifle on chamois and deer, and with memories of "Buckskin" remnants, is rated chief gunner of the cruiser Columbia, though but 18 years old.

Schley, born in Barbara Fritschie's country, through which flows the Monocacy, joined the navy as midshipman in 1857. Under Farragut he fought in the naval battles of 1862, which led up to the capture of Port Hudson. One of his shipmates, a brother of mine, tells of his dash, courage and coolness under fire. Indeed, on one occasion, Schley developed a most convenient deafness to messages and commands to signals, until he had hammered a confederate battery to pieces. Farragut's roprimand, however, was like that given by Tainall to American sailors for serving the gun of the British Plover against the Chinese fleet. It was a burr outwardly, but in true inwardness it was "out."

When Korea's royal line became desunct, and that human tiger, the Tai-Wen-Kin, ruled the Hermit nation, our government sent a fleet, offering both the olive-branch and the arrows in the eagle's claws, and the Koreans took either. Based on their treachery by the old regent in Seoul, the Koreans fired, not one shot, but with hundreds of jingals and cannon on our survey boats in the Han river.

This was too much for "Fighting John" Schley, and he followed the lead of the admiral, in 1866, of the crew of the American schooner, General Sherman, was too much for Minister Luo. Waiting ten days for an apology or explanation, and none coming, Lieutenant Commander W. S. Schley was in command of the land expedition of chastisement, consisting of 650 men and seven howitzers.

The Colorado, Benicia and Alaska (on which John Crittenden Watson, now Commodore, was an officer), could not get up the shallow Han river, but the Palos and the Monocacy (a double-ended), were sent to shell the five forts. These were immensely gay with banners, that seemed to be embroidered or painted with all the zoology of the Apocalypse. Under the winged serpents and the leopards with pincers, glared the white-coated tiger hunters from the north, who, in 1866, had driven off Admiral Roze and his French marines.

British officers on their iron-clads had freely sneered and jested at the "antiquated tubs" of our navy; but as of yore and now, the men behind the guns were more than ships or arms. Five stone-walled forts, the chief one in size and the strongest perched like a falcon on a pinnacle, were to be taken; but the Monocacy's 11-inch shells, the valor of our marines and the splendid marksmanship of our Dahlgren batteries on land, gave Schley and the sailors little to do the first day. Then night, camp, a morning march in the intense moist heat of Sunday, June 11, 1871. At noon, a little band of 350 Americans confronted the eryrant, whose parapets were spitting fire across a ravine eighty feet deep. All around were masses of infuriated Koreans ready to rush to overwhelm our men. Could our Dahlgrens and outposts keep the enemy back? Even if they could where were the goats to climb or the birds to fly? Could ordinary men rush down the slope and up the crags when already fainting in the heat? Nevertheless, Schley posted his little forces wisely and then gave the signal. Down into the gorge and then up the dizzy hills our marines and sailors rushed, leaped, climbed, holding their fire till within the breach made by the Monocacy's shells. Then match-locks were dropped, and the men who had looked into the tiger's snapping eyes seized the spear. Even with stones they faced Plymouth and Springfield rifles. One stalwart hunter speared to death Lieutenant McKee, and then rushed at Schley. The lunge was made, but the steel passed between arm and body and saved the hero for Cervera. Schley landed his forces on the deck again, and after five forts had been destroyed as fully as shell, sword, shovel, fire and sledge could do, he was at the next opportunity, under Shufeldt, the Koreans made a treaty of peace. For a second time the United States led a hermit nation into the world's brotherhood.

Justice Brewer on Imperialism. A Forceful Western Voice Against the Policy of Expansion. Spruigland (Mass.) Republican. Thus far, among republicans of standing, experience and intellectual power, Thomas B. Reed of Maine, Senator Morrill of Vermont, Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, and ex-Senator Edmunds of Vermont have declared themselves as opposed to imperialism. We now go west and find a ready ally for them in the person of a United States supreme court justice, David J. Brewer, who was a representative before being appointed to the bench. At Milwaukee Wednesday night he gave out an interview from which liberal extracts may be quoted to the public advantage. First, as to George Washington. The justice does not believe the farewell address is a back number:

"What is your idea about the proposed Anglo-Saxon alliance as mentioned by Chamberlain in his speech some time ago and talked of in the country?" "I do not believe in a formal alliance. I think George Washington's advice is as sound today as it was when it was given, to avoid all alliances. At the same time, I believe in an arbitration tribunal to settle all disputes between the two nations, and also believe in the closest kind of intercourse between them. I think a formal alliance would expose us to the possibilities of controversies with other nations."

The justice said something of special interest to the clergy, the missionary societies and the religious press: "I have seen in a good many religious papers, and heard in a few sermons, that because we have the best civilization in the world it was our destiny and our Christian duty to reach out and make other nations accept our civilization. It seems to me that the best way to make our civilization of value to others is by example and not by force. We could make it valuable to the world a great deal better by example than by appropriating territory."

As for the Philippines, Justice Brewer, who was a member of Mr. Cleveland's Venezuelan boundary commission, says that their absorption would be a "black eye" to the Monroe doctrine:

"When we said that the European nations must not take possession of any territory in this continent it was a sort of implied declaration that we would not take any possessions in their continent. If we would reach out into Asiatic countries and take the islands there it would look as though we could not say anything if European nations reach over here and take possession of territory."

On these issues the justice is very "old-foggy" indeed. He thinks that we could not govern distant possessions of Malays except by force, and that government by the long arm would be contrary to American principles. Then, too, he objects to the United States becoming a great military nation with taxes in proportion. He says so frankly.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE. Does Aguinaldo read Tom Moore? If so, he should remember that King Malachi did not wear his collar of gold until it was "won from the proud invader."

Ex-Secretary John Sherman and Mrs. Sherman did not sail for Europe, as announced recently. The mistake arose over the fact that John Sherman of Tennessee sailed.

The Boston Board of Police has forbidden liquor dealers to put alluring signs in their windows setting forth the prices of their wares. The board says signs are liable to tempt the wavering wayfarer.

John Y. McKane, who was the "king of Coney Island" before he went to Sing Sing prison, and who when he came out was supposed to be a pauper, has just sold some real estate at Sheephead Bay for \$140,000.

Old people in Galesburg, Ill., remember when General Sherman was a bustling employe of the Burlington road and that place. He is remembered as a manly, ambitious young fellow, the leader in spelling and wrestling.

Some Chicago men have announced their intention to open a big department store in Havana just as soon as the stars and stripes wave over it. They have done so because the Cuban Trading and Improvement company, and their project includes the establishment of a real estate business and a bank.

The dilapidated conditions of Longfellow's birthplace in Portland, Me., has excited much comment among travelers, and it has been suggested that the house should be purchased by the city, repaired and converted into a Longfellow museum. At present it is occupied as a tenement house and bears a tablet with an inscription saying that in Longfellow was born.

Dr. Eastman, the Sioux Indian who has been to Washington in the interest of his nation, declares his people will cheerfully fight against Spain if called upon, and in explanation of the reason, says: "We have a grudge against Spain. It was she who discovered the American continent and enabled the whites to dispossess us of our most valuable lands and push us out on the bleak and barren lands of the far west."

The corner-stone of the monument to Frederick Douglass in Rochester has just been laid with appropriate ceremonies and the monument itself will be unveiled on September 20, when it is hoped that President McKinley and other government officials, ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback of Louisiana, and John R. Lynch, well known colored men, will be present, as well as a representative from Hayti, who once entertained Douglass as the United States representative to that country. Hayti has already given \$1,000 to the monument fund, and President Heuresaux has sent a picture of himself and staff, which will probably be deposited in the corner-tone.

Ten years afterward I inquired of a naval officer concerning the hero of the Han forts. The gratifying answer was made: "No matter where or how situated, Schley will have an hour daily for special studies belonging to his profession. He was steadily becoming one of the foremost naval men of his age."

It was a blood-warming night and one to make the eyes moist when, in 1884, the sailors on the T. H. Bear, at the shipyard, cut out of the Brooklyn navy yard, flung their caps in the water. What did it mean? Schley was "seeking to save" Greely and his men. Our rare, confident in their commander, believed they would reach home successfully, and get their caps again. They did. Not a second was to be lost or lost. Schley knew it, and he knew his ships. He rammed the ice till their masts bent like reeds in a gale. Forty-eight hours more and all would have been dead. On June 22, 1884, at the home church bells were ringing for prayer, the rescue was made; Greely and his six men were saved. Now, general and commodore are comrades in a war that means the advance of civilization.

After such heroism, who could not preach with a thrill upon the text: "For thus saith the Lord that created the

heavens; God Himself that formed the earth and made it; He hath established it. He created it not in vain. He formed it to be inhabited: I am the Lord, and there is none else."

Of Schley's coolness and nerve at Valparaiso in 1881, the American public knows. There was no war, and there was no dishonor. I met Schley again when we welcomed Peary in Boston, in 1892.

Of the Sunday of Santiago, we all know. It was a victory of science, valor, moral stamina and nerve.

Confederate, Korean, Spaniard, could not surrender to a more gallant victor. All honor to Schley, a typical American naval officer!

Washington Star. "Now, Josiah," said Mrs. Cortisole, "I don't want you to have nothing to do with any games of chance while you're in town."

"Mandy," he answered, "I won't take pains to hunt up some of them sure-thing games I've heard 'em talk about."

Phuck; Citizen—They say that opposite dispositions attract one another. Do you believe it?" "Riley—Shure an' of do that. Of niver kin meet an' get along without clinchin' wile him on 'is spot."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "It is remarkable that one rooster can do all that crowing."

"Oh, yes; an auxiliary crew-sir."

Cleveland Leader: "Pride—No, George, don't ask me. I can't go down the fire escape with all those people looking at me."

"You must, you'll be burned to death if you stay here."

"I can't go down the fire escape with all those people looking at me. I wouldn't go down that ladder for all the world. The shoes I have on are two sizes too big for me."

Indianapolis Journal: First Spiritualist—I have just heard that Brother Goast-macher was killed and cooked by cat-bills.

Second Spiritualist—I wonder how they served him?" "Medium done, in all probability."

A Warm Day. Washington Star. "Why do you weep, oh gentle lass? Could not your love consent to pass 'One of your grace and station'?" "I am not weeping, sir," quoth she. "The fear drops that you think you see are simply perspiration."

UNCLE SAM ON DIPLOMACY. S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader. A lot of talk is going on at present 'ere the sea. Concernin' how the diplomats shall get us to agree:

The best way to think in Europe that hostilities should cease. And want a congress at Berlin to name the terms of peace. They've got some fancy notions as to what should now ensue.

And propose to fix the limits for the old red, white and blue— There's a call for compromise' from the fellar on the line. But I'm tired of diplomacy—we'll settle with the gun!

I'm not much good at sayin' things which may mean the or that. When I have any talk to make I just come right out flat. I never took no lessons in the lyin' bizness, and I prefer to stick to matters that I fully understand.

So let the oily diplomats take notice that I've done. With Europe's way of doin' things—we'll settle with the gun!

I've had enough diplomacy to last me for a spell. If Europe wants the diplomats to run things, very well. But let them just confine themselves to Europe's own affairs. And not attempt to mix me up in diplomatic snarls!

I've learned in to do a job—I've got it nearly done. And I reckon that I'll go ahead and finish with the gun!

I've picked out what I'm after, and propose to have it. And they may as well take notice now that 'nothin' else will do. So let them hold their congresses, but I'm not goin' in. My fightin' isn't ben' done at Paris or Berlin. Just let their diplomats go on and get us to agree. But their settlement won't settle it if it interferes with me. For I'll stand no sick undoin' of the work that I have done. And I guess I'll blunder right ahead and finish with the gun!

TART TRIFLES.

Detroit Free Press: "If I should embrace you would you call for help?" "Sho—if you really thought you needed it."

Boston Transcript: Miss Greener—And so you were in the train that was held up by robbers? "Weren't you just frightened to death?"

Miss Whiting—You'll hardly believe it, but I wasn't frightened a bit! The fact is, when they came into the car and ordered us to hold up our hands, I thought it was going to be a lecture in pauperism, and I didn't find out different until it was all over."

Indianapolis Journal: Weary Watkins—With all your gab, you got to admit that religion has its good points. "Hungry Higgins—Well, that there idea of 'work on Sunday is good as far as it goes."

Washington Star: "Now, Josiah," said Mrs. Cortisole, "I don't want you to have nothing to do with any games of chance while you're in town."

"Mandy," he answered, "I won't take pains to hunt up some of them sure-thing games I've heard 'em talk about."

Phuck; Citizen—They say that opposite dispositions attract one another. Do you believe it?" "Riley—Shure an' of do that. Of niver kin meet an' get along without clinchin' wile him on 'is spot."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "It is remarkable that one rooster can do all that crowing."

"Oh, yes; an auxiliary crew-sir."

Cleveland Leader: "Pride—No, George, don't ask me. I can't go down the fire escape with all those people looking at me."

"You must, you'll be burned to death if you stay here."

"I can't go down the fire escape with all those people looking at me. I wouldn't go down that ladder for all the world. The shoes I have on are two sizes