

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

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PARTIES LEAVING FOR THE SUMMER

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have the Bee sent to them regularly by mail. The Bee has a business office in person or by mail.

Hobson's heroism has not deserted him. He refuses to go on the lecture platform at \$1,000 a night.

Senator Allen is altogether too modest. If he thinks he is the ablest man in the populist party why not say so?

The pendulum swings the other way in China, and Li Hung Chang is again virtual ruler of the Chinese empire.

The Indian congress is now open and its sessions will not be terminated by adjournment until the close of the exposition next November.

Negotiations have reached the stage where free advice is pouring into the president's waste basket again in a stream suggesting a spring freshet.

It is true there are many Indians in and about Omaha, but that need not deter intending visitors to the exposition. The Indians have all been tamed.

The occasional capture of a prize ship by an American canoe is almost the only thing happening nowadays to remind the public of the blockade of Cuban ports.

After all that can be said about the Klondike, it is generally admitted that it is a better proposition than that of "Rev." Jernegan, in the matter of getting gold out of the sea.

It will be observed that Mr. Dingley of Maine has not deemed it necessary to follow the example of Prof. Wilson of West Virginia and make apologies for the tariff law which bears his name.

What a pity Speaker Gaffin was compelled to reconsider his acceptance of Johnny Allen's silver inkstand. It would have been so handy for his use as the new chairman of the populist state committee.

Kansas democrats who dislike the popularizing of their party have sensibly decided that the right way to kill populism is to support the republican ticket. Nebraska offers another field where the plan might be tried.

How much longer is the free pass abuse at the exposition to go unchecked? How can people be expected to patronize the exposition liberally when they know their neighbors are on the free list without any better right or claim than they?

The greatest surprise of the popocratic circus is that which enveloped Governor Holcomb when he found his announcement that he was not a candidate for renomination taken so seriously that the vote accorded him could not be regarded as even complimentary.

The populists have dumped the chairman of their state committee and chief of inspector into the tank without ceremony. Republicans and republicans may be ungrateful, but what shall be said of the populists after this exhibition of the basest of cardinal sins?

The problems growing out of the war are difficult enough, but they are not impossible of satisfactory solution, provided the United States adheres to its traditional policies in a broad sense, and particularly to the policy outlined by the president at the beginning of the war.

The local popocratic organ has sprung the Poynter pun. But the real pointer on the popocratic nomination for governor the public received was through the columns of The Bee, which sized up the situation in the triangular convention correctly while the stereopticon of the popocratic organ was throwing out portraits of every candidate except the successful one.

THE PRESIDENT IN VIEW

Spanish diplomacy is proverbially dilatory. Procrastination is a national trait. It was expected that Spain would do more or less parleying in connection with the peace proposals, finding one pretext and another for delay, if not with any serious hope of obtaining more favorable conditions, than to gratify the national characteristic. However, thoroughly convinced the Spanish statesmen and people are of the hopelessness of the struggle and of the suicidal folly of continuing the war, a prompt acceptance by the government of the terms of peace offered by the United States would doubtless have brought upon the government a great deal of popular condemnation. It probably would have been regarded by many as an abject surrender, damaging to the dignity and honor of Spain, and would have been used by the elements hostile to the government to stir up trouble.

As the Spanish government has asked for certain explanations and modifications of the conditions named by this government, not with any expectation, it is safe to assume, of inducing the United States to materially modify its terms, but simply as a matter of expediency for the effect at home.

Spain should by this time have learned the unprofitableness of temporizing with the Washington government. President McKinley has shown that he can deal firmly with conditions that demand firm treatment and having carefully and deliberately decided upon what terms the United States will negotiate peace with Spain no efforts of the Spanish government will avert him from that decision. The conditions proposed by the president are what he believed would receive the approval of a majority of the American people and having had strong assurance that they are generally approved by this people he will not recede from them.

The danger from Spanish delay in accepting these terms is in the possibility that they may be changed in a direction less favorable to Spain. The proposal in regard to the Philippines is unsatisfactory to a considerable number of the American people. It is disappointing to the advocates of territorial expansion. It is displeasing to the commercial interests looking for enlarged markets in the far east. These powerful influences are likely to be exerted at Washington if peace negotiations do not speedily ensue and they may be effective in the event of much further delay on the part of Spain. Our government is under no obligation to adhere indefinitely to the terms it has offered.

The latest information from Washington is to the effect that President McKinley has positively declined to modify the terms of peace in any material respect. Some unimportant concessions asked for have been made, but the president firmly adheres to the conditions submitted to the Spanish government and there is not the slightest probability that he can be induced to recede from any of them. If Spain should not accept these terms she must be prepared for less favorable conditions hereafter. A continuance of the war can only mean for her a greater loss of territory and the payment of a money indemnity which is not now asked. It is confidently believed, however, at Washington, that our conditions will be accepted and that a cessation of hostilities is not far off.

REDUCING WAR EXPENSES

One of the matters under consideration at the cabinet meeting yesterday was that of reducing war expenses. It is stated that steps have already been taken for the disbandment of the auxiliary navy and the secretary of the navy is devoting his attention to the matter of retrenchment in other directions. There is no doubt that a very considerable reduction in naval expenditures can be made at once, but probably little in the way of retrenchment in army expenditures can be effected pending peace negotiations, which promise soon to be entered upon. The cost of the war, according to the official statement of the expenditures for July, is about \$1,000,000 a day.

With the restoration of peace probable within a short time it would seem that the government might safely forego the issue of new bonds, if it is under no legal obligation to issue them. On a peace footing, even though it be found necessary to keep a considerable military force in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, there will be ample revenue to meet all such expenditures and perhaps leave a surplus. Treasury officials estimate that the revenue from the war bill will exceed \$150,000,000 per annum and it is hardly possible that more than two-thirds of this amount and very likely much less would be needed for the maintenance of forces in Cuba and elsewhere. Besides there will be revenue from these outside sources. Manifestly if the war taxes are continued after peace there will be no need of increasing the public debt.

SHAFER'S ARMY TO RETURN. The order for the immediate transportation of General Shafer's army to the north has been made none too soon in view of the statements of the officers of the army regarding its condition. The daily reports from the commanding general have shown that there was a great deal of sickness, but the letter of Colonel Roosevelt to Shafer, gives an aspect to the situation much more serious than had been supposed. According to Roosevelt, whose statement is corroborated by that of other officers, the sick list affords but a faint index of the debilitation of the army and he declares that not ten per cent are fit for active work. The chief cause of this condition is malarial fever and Colonel Roosevelt pointedly remarks that quarantining against this fever is much like quarantining against the toothache. The suggestion that the army be moved into the interior is impracticable, because the men could not make the march and besides they would be little if any better off in the interior than they are on the coast.

The prompt removal of our gallant army from Cuba is an imperative duty

and it is to be hoped that it will not be delayed a day longer than necessary. Obviously this matter has not received the attention at Washington that should have been given it. Perhaps the authorities have not until now been fully informed as to the real condition of affairs, but if such is the case there is no longer any excuse on this score for inaction. The army can be withdrawn without impeding any interest at Santiago, the force of imbuings ordered there being sufficient for garrison duty, but in any event the army is unfit for service. It is not an unexpected situation, but it is quite possible that adequate provision for meeting it has not been made. At any rate the demand for the removal of this army from Cuba must be complied with at once, or there will be a vigorous expression of popular indignation which the Washington authorities cannot misunderstand.

MODERN MANUFACTURING METHODS. There has just been started in one of the new manufacturing towns of South Carolina a cotton mill that ought to pay and doubtless will pay because it is utilizing all conditions for profitable operation. The company was already running a ginnery, a cottonseed oil mill and fertilizer factory. It will receive the cotton directly from the fields surrounding and separate the seed, sending one part into the looms to be turned into cloth, the other to the crushers to get out the oil and finally to reach the fertilizer factory or the cattle-feeding pens. All of the product will thus be used in one institution operating as near as possible to the base of supply.

Business done on this basis should succeed, because the way to increase profits is by lessening expense and abolishing intermediaries. This is the principle by which success has been attained in the great western meat packing industry. The by-products are all used and nothing wasted or turned over to others to form the basis of a subsidiary industry. The packing houses have also been moving nearer to the fields and feeding pens to take advantage of freight charges on finished product rather than on raw material. The manufacturers of cotton goods are learning a valuable lesson from the packing house managers.

The same principles apply to all manufacturing industries depending on agricultural products or in which agricultural products are largely used. Cotton mills, sugar factories, packing houses, distilleries, breweries and many other factories fall under this head. That is why a good agricultural region is sure to become a good manufacturing country.

OPENING OF THE INDIAN CONGRESS

The opening of the Indian congress marks an epoch in the history of the American Indian. For the first time since the government of the United States has undertaken the management of the Indians, representatives of all the principal tribes have been brought together in one great encampment. In making the appropriation of \$40,000 to provide for this unique gathering as part of the government exhibit at the Transmississippi Exposition congress was actuated by the desire to afford to the world an object lesson of the progress of the American Indian from the savage state to his present condition. Incidentally, congress was impelled to favor the plan of exhibiting the aborigines at this time and place because the American Indian, like the American bison, is rapidly passing away, and those who survive will soon lose the characteristics of their full-blooded ancestors.

The conception of the Indian congress, like that of the Transmississippi Exposition, originated with The Bee, whose editor, with the aid of Senators Allen and Thurston, Congressman Mercer and other representatives of the transmississippi states, succeeded in enlisting the active interest of the Indian bureau and Secretary of the Interior Bliss in the project and in procuring a congressional appropriation to defray its expenses. Had it not been for the delay in the passage of the Indian appropriation bill, caused by the pressure of war measures, the Indian congress would have been installed at the opening of the exposition.

Although the Indian appropriation bill was not passed until the last day of June, the Indian bureau has succeeded in less than five weeks in completing all the arrangements for the selection of tribal representatives at the different agencies and reservations and for transporting them to Omaha. The congress, or rather the great Indian encampment, has been placed under the immediate charge of Captain W. A. Mercer of the United States army, whose experience in dealing with Indians, both as an army officer and as an Indian agent, gives him pre-eminent qualifications for the responsible task imposed upon him.

The Indian congress does not contemplate merely an encampment of tribal Indians, housed in native habitations and carrying on various native handicrafts, but also periodic Indian festivals, participated in not only by the Indians in attendance, but by additional members brought from the larger reservations for these special occasions. These Indian festivals, illustrating the religious and social rites of the American Indian, will be not alone interesting as a show feature, but instructive from the educational and scientific standpoint, affording students of ethnology and sociology an opportunity never before presented and never likely to be again within their reach.

Only in the presence of cold statistics can one realize the vital relationship between the distilling and brewing industry in the United States and agriculture. The amount of grain consumed in the manufacture of liquors is enormous. The internal revenue records show that 45,792,665 bushels of malt were consumed in the breweries of the United States in the year ended June 30, 1896, or 32,459,471 bushels of barley and 1,940,001 bushels of rice. In the same period there were used in the

distilleries 19,019,243 bushels of corn and cereals and 2,055,833 bushels of rye. This is a comparatively small proportion of the entire grain crop of the United States, but it is a large proportion of the surplus grain above that used regularly for the food of man or animal. But this is not all of the agricultural product consumed directly as the result of the industry of manufacturing liquors. However much men may differ as to the propriety of using liquors as a beverage there can be no disagreement in regard to the importance of the liquor industry to agricultural interests.

The German agrarians have shown no great interest in the sparring for public notoriety going on in the Philippines, but they have been preparing to prove that American pork consists largely of trichinosis germs, that American apples are covered with dangerous scales and that American canned and preserved meat and fruit are all unfit for use. If this is not enough they will use other means to induce the next Reichstag to practically prohibit the importation of American agricultural products into Germany. The agrarians want only the kind of war that is fought out at the customs houses.

In spite of the assurance that the new geographies ordered by the school board are the cheapest job lot of school books on the bargain counter of the Book trust the taxpayers of Omaha and the patrons of the public schools do not approve the investment. They would prefer to hold on to the old books until the geographies are revised, according to the rearranged boundaries to be fixed by the impending treaty with Spain, even if they have to pay more for them. In the end it will be cheaper to trade geographies once instead of twice.

It is pleasing to learn that the Third Nebraska regiment has been assigned to a camp in Florida where the soil is sandy and conditions favorable to continued good health of the men while waiting to be sent to the front. But the men would prefer to take some risks in order to see actual service in Cuba or Porto Rico. The Nebraska boys did not enlist for the purpose of testing the healthfulness of various camping sites.

According to Senator Allen, the war with Spain is nothing but a gigantic conspiracy of goldbugs to intrude the national banks behind more noted issues, based on new war bonds. But the same senator claims all the credit for the war for the populists, who, he says, forced the republican administration to take up arms. Can it be that the populists have been playing a part in the great goldbug conspiracy?

Satisfactory Business Conditions. Chicago Times-Herald. The financial, commercial and industrial conditions of the country may be said to be satisfactory, while the outlook for the future is more encouraging than it has been for years.

No Cheap Dollars for Them. Indianapolis Journal. The \$60,120,787 assets of the League of Building and Loan associations is a factor which we are not yet in possession of a cheap dollar should take into their account of the opposition to their scheme.

Introduction Cost Money. Springfield Republican. If Promoter Hooley's statements in bankruptcy are trustworthy it cost him as high as \$25,000 to be introduced to one English nobleman. But that seems entirely creditable; it has often cost American business men more.

No Music Needed. Globe-Democrat. The concert of Europe is behaving itself with becoming modesty in regard to the arrangement of peace between the United States and Spain, which is to say that the powers are looking on through a knothole in the fence.

"Returning" What We Have Not. Kansas City Journal. While talking about "returning" the Philippines to Spain it might be as well to remember that we are not yet in possession of any one of the 800 or more islands, nor even of the city of Manila. We have simply sunk some Spanish ships.

A Slander Retorted. Indianapolis Journal. Gold has been denounced as a coward, yet it has come into the United States more rapidly during the months of the war than in any previous period in our history. Since August 1, 1896, the circulation has increased from 458,128,483 to 669,850,880, or 45 per cent.

Are Fooling Themselves. St. Joseph Herald. Complaint is made that the people of the east are not attending the Transmississippi Exposition in as great numbers as had been expected of them. If the eastern people are to be disappointed, they would see nothing new and learn nothing at the Omaha display they are fooling themselves.

Plenty to Do at Home. Philadelphia Record. A voice from Arkansas exclaims: "The Philippines are ours and we'll keep 'em, civillize 'em, Christianize 'em and educate 'em!" Perhaps it would be well to apply these processes to some sections of our own country before undertaking to impose them upon the poor natives of the equatorial islands. A great deal remains to be done at home in these respects.

Futility of Bombardments. Springfield Republican. Evidence is accumulating every day as to the smallness of the injuries inflicted by our various bombardments. This has been the first good opportunity to match the new tactics against land fortifications and the facts seem to indicate that in the future when the matter is once settled it will be a great saving to be able to dispense with useless bombardments. Still it is an excellent target practice and it enables a feet of crack marksmen to display their skill in a way which must produce some moral impression.

Kansas City and the Exposition. Kansas City Star. The day set apart for Kansas City at the Omaha exposition should be made a memorable date in the annals of the Transmississippi show. It is not necessary to inform the people of this community that the exhibition is the finest that has ever been held in the west of the Mississippi and that everybody who visits it will receive the worth of his money many times over. The friendly and neighborly feeling which has always existed between Kansas City and Omaha calls for a liberal patronage of the Omaha show for our people, particularly when the attractions are so worthy of the slight effort that will be required to see and enjoy them.

THE PHILIPPINE WHITE ELEPHANT

Philadelphia Record: The latest news from Manila is disquieting. It is one thing to take Manila, and quite another to establish the authority of the United States over the Philippine archipelago. The fact that Spain in 400 years has not been able to subdue all of the islands is calculated to discourage even the most blatant of jingoes.

Springfield Republican: There are those who protest against "abandoning" the Philippine insurgents to Spain on the ground that thereby would break loss on the island after our departure. The answer is this: If Spain proves unable to maintain a decent, stable government let those governments interfere that are most concerned. They would have an excellent precedent in the intervention in Cuba. The European powers make a business of that sort of thing wherever they see the chance, and the Philippines come more properly within their sphere of operations. The Philippine question would then be settled without making us against our will, against our best interests and against our finest traditions the ruler of subject peoples in no way adapted to our republican system.

Indianapolis News: One thing, however, is clear, and that is that the possession of the Philippines would be of no advantage whatever to us. We ought, of course, to have a naval station, and it would be well to strengthen the American commercial influence as much as possible. We ought to have a port of Manila till we have done our utmost to put things on a satisfactory basis. But we do not believe there is any respectable sentiment in favor of annexing the whole island, unless we are driven to it by an emergency. Our only real purpose, however, is to commend the administration for its conservative and prudent course and to ask for a continuance of that loyal support which has so far been given to it by men of all shades of political belief.

Andrew Carnegie in North American Review: To reduce it to the concrete, the question is: Shall we attempt to establish ourselves as a power in the far east and possess the Philippines for glory? The glory we already have, in Dewey's victory overcoming the power of Spain in a manner which adds no more to the many laurels of the American navy, which, from its infancy till now, has divided the laurels with Britain upon the sea. The Philippines have about 7,600,000 people, composed of races bitterly hostile to one another, alien races, ignorant of our language and institutions. Americans cannot be grown there. The islands have been exploited for the benefit of Spain, against which they have twice rebelled, like the Cubans, but even Spain has received little pecuniary benefit from them. The estimated revenue of the Philippines in 1894-95 was \$2,715,880, the expenditure being \$2,856,028, leaving a net result of about \$140,000. The United States could obtain even this trifling sum from the inhabitants only by raffling them, as Spain has done. But, if we take the Philippines, we shall be forced to govern them as generally as Britain governs its dependencies, which means that they will yield us nothing, and probably be a source of a great expense. Certainly they will be a grievous drain upon revenue if we consider the enormous army and navy which we shall be forced to maintain upon their account.

DEARLY LOVE A LORD. Washington Post: Ex-Plunger Hooley made a vicious jab at the solar plexus of English honor. Globe-Democrat: The titled British business charges all the way from \$10,000 to \$250,000 for the use of their names in capitalizing a business scheme. Investors who dearly love an earl have recently found the taste expensive.

Philadelphia Ledger: The saying that Englishmen dearly love a lord has found a new exemplification in the revelations made by Ernest F. Hooley, the company promoter, respecting the sum of money he was obliged to pay noblemen for the use of their names in floating a bicycle tire company. The exposure ought to have the effect of reducing the number of English snobs, or at least to put a reasonable limit upon their love for a lord. Springfield Republican: We have heard of people who have lost money in ventures floated in these names, but we do not now recall a single instance of financial corporate success among them beyond the success of the men who have sold the use of their names to the promoters who bought them. Few nobby men come into life than those who, having obtained some title station and influence among their fellows, are ready to market their names to any "rotation" schemer who comes along, for use in preying upon the poorly-informed and confiding public.

Philadelphia Record: Terah Hooley, the bankrupt London company promoter, indulged in no empty threat when he declared that he could reveal things that would create a sensation in the west end. The revelations were made, and the west end has in truth had a sensation. Millions of dollars were paid to British peers for the use of their names on boards of directors of companies floated by the bankrupt speculator. The price which the holder of a proud title would demand for an introduction to a brother peer ranged from \$2,500 to \$10,000. An earl promised \$50,000 for acting as president of a bicycle tire manufacturing concern. Well may the west end be in a flutter, for the venality of the British peerage as exposed by Mr. Hooley is astonishing. The revelations will doubtless give a new impulse to the radical agitation for the ending or mending of the House of Lords.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE

It was on June 17 that Dr. Everett Edward Hale said: "This war will be over in sixty days. Mark my words. When a prophet makes a prophecy, he likes to have his prophecy noted."

They always find a way in Germany to do anything they set out to do. In crossing a bridge there the bicycle has to pay a toll bridge, and now the user of "small cattle, with driver or attendant."

James W. Collins of Philadelphia, who was run over and killed the other day by a train in Maryland, was known as the "Tomato King" because of the extent of his dealings in tomatoes.

Renewed efforts are being made in Indianapolis to erect a monument in memory of General Pogue, the white settler there. Pogue was a giant physically and is said to have been killed by Indians who stole some of his horses.

A Nyack hotel keeper has paid \$20 for the luxury of pulling a lawyer's nose, but the owner of the nose does not think that is enough, and now the user of \$500. This seems a pretty high price for a nose, especially a lawyer's nose it was particularly expert in smelling out a suit.

President Guggenheimer of the New York council, who introduced the anti-swearing ordinance now in force there, has received an anonymous letter in which the writer says: "You are a — of a good fellow and a — good cook. Inclosed find \$2 for you." Mr. Guggenheimer is famous as a clam baker, which explains what the unkind correspondent says regarding his ability as a cook.

One of the epigrams that ought to be included in the best of poetry is that of Leonard Landis of the Kansas penitentiary, who, in putting in a recommendation to Governor Leedy for executive clemency for a man who robbed a bank, said: "Seven years is too much for taking advantage of a bank, who has two or three years ago made sufficient for the banker who takes advantage of everybody in the community."

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Effect of Their Establishment Upon Loan and Building Associations. Chicago Record.

At the annual national convention at Omaha last week of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations the postal savings bank system was one of the principal subjects of discussion. Since the agitation for postal banks in this country has become so widespread the members of the league were anxious to know what might be the possible effect upon their associations of the establishment of this system. Consequently two of the most prominent members of the league were selected to present papers on the subject at the Omaha meeting. One of these persons was Mr. Julius Stern, the Chicago bar, who was president of the national league in 1896. The other was Judge Seymour Dexter of New York, who was president of the league in 1893.

Mr. Stern first gives a history of the postal savings bank movement and an account of the work of the system in other countries where it is in operation. He reaches the conclusion that the establishment of the system would be of great benefit to the people of this country. Mr. Stern then takes up the relation of postoffice banks to building and loan associations, and reaches the conclusion that members of these associations should welcome rather than oppose the establishment of the postal savings system. There might be a small amount of interference between the two systems, but this, he believes, would be of slight importance. He points out certain ways in which the postal system would tend to strengthen the building and loan associations, and the postal banks, too, would be of great benefit to thousands who, for one reason or another, could not possibly avail themselves of the opportunities to save afforded by the building association. Mr. Stern evidently believes there cannot be any real competition between the saving and accumulating habits of thrift among the people. He believes, too, that there is a field for each without encroaching upon the domain of the other. This is the idea that should prevail.

Judge Dexter, who presented the other paper, does not believe the postal banks possess his opposition on general principles, however, and not on any special menace of postal banks to the property and permanence of building and loan associations. The following quotation from his address indicates the line of his opposition: "It is an opinion to any matter of States postal savings system because it is not in harmony with the theory and principles upon which our institutions are founded. The domain of our government should be confined to guarding, supervising and educating its citizens in the possession and handling of their own property, rather than to become their custodian and investor. To make the government the custodian and investor of the people's savings tends to the growth and development of paternalism in government."

This is simply an appeal to the old scarecrow, paternalism, which is losing its power with the people. Mr. Stern gives attention to this point and says that the cry of paternalism must be waived as soon as raised, for in this country the people are the government. In consequence the cooperative effort of the people to make use of their government for the accomplishment of a given object is not "paternalism," but "fraternalism."

The discussion of this subject before the leading members of the building and loan associations of the country cannot but prove beneficial. It cannot be doubted that a large proportion of these members will look upon the postal banks, not as a rival to be opposed, but as another helpful institution working for the same end as their own, but designed to supply a need for saving facilities which the building association is not expected to satisfy.

DEMAND FOR MORE ROOM.

Absurdity of the Proposition Clearly Stated. Springfield (Mass.) Republican. More room for American labor and capital—room for growth, for expansion, for the stretching of cramped and aching limbs. This is what we want Porto Rico for, as some persons view the matter. We should take the Philippines and all else in reach. And as Porto Rico at least seems destined to become a part of the United States, it is well to inquire just how much extra room we shall acquire thereby in the struggle of life.

The island is about ninety miles long by thirty-six to forty miles wide, and is nearer to the dimensions of Connecticut than any other American state. But Porto Rico, with about 3,500 square miles of land area, has a population of some 2,000,000 souls, while Connecticut, with an area of 4,846 square miles, has 747,258 inhabitants, or a density in 1890. This Porto Rico is much more densely populated than Connecticut—the figures being 234 persons to the square mile in one case and 154 in the other; and there are only three states of the Union more densely populated than Connecticut. A large island almost as thickly settled as Massachusetts, the second most populous state area in the United States, Rhode Island being first. But the Porto Ricans are an agricultural people, while the high density of population in Rhode Island and Massachusetts is due to concentration in manufacturing. What would be the chances of newcomers getting a living from the soil in Massachusetts, for example, if our population of 278 to the square mile were scattered out from the cities to work exclusively at agriculture within the present bounds of the state?

It will be seen that Porto Rico is pretty well occupied as it is, comparatively speaking. No agricultural section in the United States begins to be so densely populated as this island. Compare its 234 persons to the square mile with Kansas' seventeen or Nebraska's thirteen, or the sixty-eight of Illinois, including the great city of Chicago. Florida has sent most of the physical characteristics of Porto Rico, but its population averages only seven to the square mile of land area, and we must needs take up Porto Rico with its density of population, the density of population to give us room!

Porto Rico undoubtedly affords room for mining, forest and manufacturing development; but so does Florida, and wonderfully rich as the island's soil is, it obviously presents few opportunities for a man out of a job among the people who grow crops in the midst of the boundless and sparsely inhabited areas which lie within the present boundaries of the United States. The idea that Porto Rico or any other additional territory is going to contribute largely to an industrial revival and that it affords money making possibilities of the nature of absurd. It is the suggestion not of the nation's needs but of the nation's unsatisfactory and depressed industrial state, which arises from other causes decidedly than lack of unexploited natural resources.

BEANS VS. BULLETS.

Efficiency of the Former Weapon on the Hungry Spaniards. St. Louis Republic. There is something quite refreshing about the Spanish guerrillas in eastern Cuba are surrendering. All that seems to be necessary to convince them of the desirability of becoming prisoners of war with a promise of a free ride to Spain is a glimpse of Torley's army at Santiago. Lieutenant Colonel of General Shafer's staff makes a little excursion to the city of Havana, Palma, Soriano, Hongo or some other fortress in the interior and gives a glowing account of the surrender idea. The Spanish officers want to see for themselves. They return with Miles to Santiago. There is a liberal order of American soldiers and beans hanging over the city. In the cafes

and saloons there is much gaiety and many rounds of free drinks.

Then there is the certainty of a speedy return to mother, home and friends. We can fancy the wily Miles saying: "Have one with me, senor," as he prepares to bid good-by to his guests. Certain it is that they gather back to their mates, and surrender follows just as surely. This mode of procedure reflects great credit upon Spanish intelligence. It shows that the dons know a good thing when they see it and are pushing it along. The diet furnished to the prisoners by the American commissary is said to have a remarkable effect upon them. Many are showing a desire to become citizens of the United States or to remain in Cuba under the delightful conditions now prevailing in and around Santiago.

MIRTHFUL REMARKS.

Rochester Gazette: Brisket—What can I send you today, Mrs. Styles? Mrs. S.—Send me a leg of mutton, and be sure it's from a fat sheep. Brisket—A black sheep? Mrs. S.—Yes; we are in mourning, you know.

Detroit Journal: Young Doctor—Patient out here wants to be operated on for appendicitis, but I don't believe he can stand it. Old Doctor—Well, I suppose we can operate on him for something cheaper.

Brooklyn Life: "I tell you," cried Nupop enthusiastically, "that baby of mine is a wonder. 'Bearly' it is, only 8 months old and 'ag talk!'" "Bearly," remarked his friend carelessly, "is that your baby's name?" "Yes, that's easy," replied Brooks. "It would be no trouble at all to automobilize the adults in time of war." And they continued to glare at each other.

Yonkers Statesman: The Lieutenant—is that one of our men over in that field? "Who is it?" "Fussett, the plumber." "What is he doing in that onion patch?" "Looking for leaks, sir."

Detroit Journal: "There was no newspaper when Ajax defied the lightning," remarked the doozy of men and things, "and doubtless no other way of indicating that he was not a candidate in the ordinary acceptance of the term."

Chicago News: "I think we ought to get Mead into one what club." "Why—has she a good head?" "Good head? She has an ice creambeau for every night in the week." Indianapolis Journal: "Miss Blithelee," said the clergy gentleman, "your image is imprinted on my heart—" "Oh, by the way," Mr. Sears, the young woman, who had not been paying attention, interrupted, "did you know that they can now photograph on leather?"

WHAT GREAT MEN SAID.

Philadelphia Bulletin. "A man well drilled," Abe Lincoln said, "is a man well fitted to follow his trade." "But a battle's hell lost that is long delayed." "Be ready to fight in the morning."

"The men are not drilled," MacClellan said; "they don't look well on dress uniforms." "We'll be licked tomorrow, I'm half afraid," in the morning. He was stuck in the mud in the morning.

"Follow me, boys," Phil Sheridan said, and the rout was charged to the charge, which led. For soldiers are born, by the gods, not made. And he won his fight in the morning. "Damn the torpedoes!" bold Farragut said, and he shouted from aloft: "Four bells, go ahead and blow the torpedoes away. They obeyed to a man, except the dead, at Mobile bay in the morning.

"Remember the Maine!" brave Dewey said, and the way they fought was the answer they made. They were heroes all, of every grade, at Manila in the morning.

"This fighting is rather a dangerous trade; but an order to follow is to be obeyed." "We fight it out on this line," the warrior said. And victory came with the morning.

OUR DAILY BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1898.—This is the day set by the Red Cross Society for receiving, from every source, contributions for their ice fund. The ice purchased with the money donated will be sent wherever our soldiers lie sick or wounded.

"Money, in truth, can do much, but it cannot do all."

Money can buy a fine garment, but a high-priced suit of clothes is not good merely because it is high-priced.

Money can buy cloth and trimmings and labor, but it cannot make up for the lack of style, if such a lack exists. That must come from good taste.

The fact that our prices are not as high as those of the custom tailor, therefore, is not a reason why our clothing is not as fine. We put into it what he sometimes omits, and that is thought.

We offer a greater variety for your selection and we show you at once just how a certain suit will look. We guarantee the fit, and at present we are offering this clothing of ours at greatly reduced prices.