THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas county, ss.:
George B. Tzschuck, 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 March, 1898, was as follows:

1	22,403	17	22,246
2	22,523	18	22,222
3	22,510	19	22,415
4	24,784	20	22,050
5	22,574	21	22,515
6	21,511	22	22,528
7	22,278	23	22,510
8	22,505	24	22,461
9	22,594	25	22,465
10	22,282	26	22,477
11	22,584	27	22,110
12	22,377	28	23,641
13	21,818	29	22,135
14	22,481	30	24,702
15	22,207	31	22,697
16	22,096		

Total	705,607
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Net daily average	22,389

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of April, 1898. N. P. FEIL,
(Seal.) Notary Public.

If the calamity howlers really thought they could produce prosperity through war they would be the most active advocates of peace extant.

Good for the Missouri Pacific. Only one Omaha railroad is now missed from the exposition roll of honor and that ought to be heard from in a short time.

Thousands of homeseekers will visit the western states this year. But not one of them will get away without being thoroughly convinced of the prosperity of the western country.

Why should Governor Holcomb be so fearful of listening to the testimony in support of the charges filed against his outlaw police commissioners unless it is that he is afraid he will hear something he does not want to hear?

The taxpayers of Iowa have been informed that the recent session of the Iowa general assembly cost $1,716 a day. Yet this has not deterred the proposal from being made to increase the membership of the lower house.

Judging from the statement of Minister Woodford given to the public for the purpose of correcting false impressions created by the Spanish press the methods of the yellow fabricators are the same on both sides of the Atlantic.

California had an earthquake and Mt. St. Helena is giving signs of an approaching eruption. Nature's advertising agents seem bound to keep the Pacific coast in the show despite the extra attractions along the Atlantic and Gulf.

Ex-Governor Pennoyer of Oregon, now mayor of Portland, has expressed a wish that he might be president of the United States for an hour or two. It would be absolutely certain, however, that if he ever got there he would ask an extension of time.

So it turns out that the stories told by the police board impeachables before the alleged referee were not even sworn testimony. But then men who have no regard for their oaths of office would have had no more regard for an oath to tell the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

The government report on the number of new beet sugar factories that will be in operation this year in the United States did not include any in Minnesota. From the Minneapolis newspapers it is learned, however, that active work on a factory near that city is in progress and it will be ready for beet grinding before October 1. It is just possible several other factories may have been overlooked, but all will be welcome.

The most direct way to deal with the straw bond business is for the police court to establish a blacklist and refuse to accept bonds signed by men who have failed to pay previously forfeited bonds upon which their names appear. Such a course would soon make short work of the professional bondsman and make known the determination of the court to require good and sufficient bonds without favor or discrimination.

From the transformation that has overtaken the army reorganization bill before it has even come under formal consideration of congress, the conclusion is inevitable that the national guard has a bigger political pull than the regular army. It is possible, at least, that the explanation lies in the fact that members of the militia retain their status as voters, while enlisted soldiers relinquish the franchise for the term of their enlistment.

As the exposition approaches nearer the man with the fake scheme is sure to become more numerous and the temptations offered the credulous to bite at some gold brick game more alluring. It is a pretty safe rule for a person to adopt to look with suspicion on everything that promises something for nothing. There are plenty of legitimate lines of business which will enjoy the stimulus of the exposition without including any catch-penny lottery.

The news that the city of Astoria, Ore., has just been connected with the outside world by a new line of railroad will be surprising to many persons. Astoria is one of the oldest settlements on the Pacific coast, but its former prominence has been overshadowed by the growth of more important ports. The marked industrial and commercial revival in the far west is resulting both in the opening of new territory and in increased business in the old.

THE QUESTION OF METHODS.

Two methods of dealing with Cuba are proposed. One, which it is said upon good authority will be recommended by President McKinley, is for direct intervention for the pacification of Cuba, by force if necessary, and the ultimate establishment of an independent government there. The other is to recognize the independence of Cuba and back this up by armed intervention.

The advocates of the latter course urge that the Cubans have earned independence and that it is the duty of this government to accord it to them, making itself a party to the establishment of independence. The advocates of the other method point out that it would be impolitic to recognize independence because that action would imply the physical existence of a government fully established and performing all governmental functions. This is not the case with the so-called Cuban republic. The insurgents are said to have a form of government, but as a matter of fact it is not so organized and established as to have a good claim to recognition. This was pointed out by President McKinley in his annual message and the situation is the same now. It is further urged that to recognize Cuba as an independent government would be likely to cause trouble and complications in the event of military operations, for the reason that the president of the United States and the military and naval commanders would be obliged to give consideration to the authorities of this recognized sovereignty if its official representatives, civil or military, should raise questions touching the policy of the United States in the conduct of the war or the plans of its officers in the field. Of course having recognized the independence of Cuba and thereby conferred upon it all the rights of an independent state, so far as this country is concerned, in whatever operations our government should undertake in Cuba it would be subject to the wishes of those in control of the new state, otherwise there would not be independence. Still another consideration presented against a recognition of Cuban independence at this time is that it might be found that the governmental policy of the Cubans would not be satisfactory to this government and the United States ought to be free to insist upon such a government as will be favorable to the interests of this country. It is furthermore asserted by those who oppose recognition of independence at once that such a course cannot be justified by international law.

Certainly these are very cogent reasons and the probability is that they will prevail, though it is quite possible that the advocates in congress of recognition and intervention will make something of a fight for their view of what should be done. One thing is settled, that whatever course shall be decided upon will have in view the independence of Cuba and it seems to be equally well assured that this will not be accomplished without war. It is of the very greatest importance that there shall be no conflict between the executive and legislative departments over the question of methods and in view of the fact that the right of recognition of a foreign government is an executive prerogative congress should not hesitate to act in complete harmony with the president.

A POPULAR LOAN.

If a war loan shall become necessary it should of course be made a popular loan, in the most liberal sense—one that will give every citizen who has a little money to invest in this way an opportunity to manifest his patriotism by getting a government bond. Interviews with financiers in various parts of the country show that there would be no difficulty in having a loan of several hundred millions of dollars, at a low rate of interest, subscribed by our own people and there can be no doubt that all the money which the government might require for war purposes can be obtained at home. The opinion has been expressed that bonds would command a premium and there is no good reason why they should not do so if all the people were given an opportunity to subscribe to them. There is a large amount of idle capital in the country which its owners would not hesitate to invest in the bonds of the government, issued to carry on war, and it would furnish a most instructive object lesson in popular patriotism.

Only in the most extreme exigency should this government ever look to financial syndicates or foreign capitalists for money. Under ordinary conditions it can always obtain all the financial support it may require from the people and upon the most favorable terms. It now seems highly probable that we shall soon have a test of this and if so it can be confidently predicted that the result will be in the highest degree satisfactory and gratifying. Make the war loan, if there is one, a popular loan and the government will have more money offered than it calls for.

COAL MINING BY MACHINERY.

The use of machinery in the mining of coal is now general in the great coal mines of the United States. Except in thin veins where hand labor offers greater advantage a machine operated by two ordinary workmen will do the work of four skillful miners working with picks and machine mining has the additional advantage of saving about 25 per cent of the inevitable waste.

The miners' view of the difference between machine mining and pick mining was embodied in the demands of the mine workers in their convention at Columbus in January of last year for pay for machine mining at the rate of three-fifths the price for pick mining except in one state, where the rate should be four-fifths. The question of machine mining had a great deal to do with causing the strike of 1897. The 54-cent rate was originally made by an operator who had agreed not to introduce machines and when the other operators cut the price the crisis was precipitated.

The use of machines is also responsible for the fact that while there was a strike in progress a part of the year 1897 involving at one time nearly 150,000 miners the total coal production of the United States was, according to the statistics since compiled, the largest on record. In many mines the strike was seized on as an opportunity for installing machinery and as the strike did not spread to all the mines production was increased in the undisturbed districts. There are over 400,000 miners engaged in mining coal. If machinery is introduced only gradually the number will probably not be decreased, but the advantage will be in the greater output and consequent cheapening of the product to the consumer.

The coal product of the United States is now nearly 30 per cent of the total product of the world. In 1896 Great Britain mined 213,920,000 tons and in 1895 Germany mined 114,524,186 tons. The total production of the world amounts to about 635,000,000 tons. With the introduction of machinery and development of new mining regions, particularly in the west, the coal production of the United States will before long equal that of Great Britain.

NO DANGER FROM REACTION.

The chronic croakers and mildewed mossbacks who have set their faces against the exposition and refused it aid in any shape or form profess to be very much disturbed over the prospect of a backset after its close that will leave Omaha in worse condition than it was before the exposition was projected. All these apprehensions and fears have no other basis except the fact that the Chicago World's fair was followed by a reaction in business and an increase in the number of the unemployed in that city.

The croakers and mossbacks who predict that Omaha is to have a repetition of Chicago's experience forget that the Columbian exposition was opened in 1893, in the face of a terrible financial cyclone that swept the whole country and left in its wake a path of wreck, ruin and destitution. They never ask themselves what would have happened to Chicago had there been no World's fair there to break the force of the storm by pouring into Chicago over $200,000,000 in money, which filled the arteries of commerce and increased the permanent population of the city by nearly half a million, making it one of the great world cities. They do not ask themselves how much more disastrous would have been the depression at Chicago had it been exposed to the full blast that struck other cities and kept them prostrate for years.

The croakers forget also that the Transmississippi Exposition does not open at a period of national financial depression and business stagnation, but at a period of business revival following a restoration of confidence that must precede an era of prosperity. Leaving out of consideration the fact that Omaha has not indulged in over-building or wild speculation in anticipation of the exposition, the marked expansion in the city's industrial enterprises and the improvement of its facilities as a distribution center will within themselves constitute a protection from any injurious reaction after the exposition shall have closed its gates. A few hundred fakirs who follow such big shows will fold their tents and move on, but the improved business conditions, supplemented by another good crop, will keep in Omaha nearly every person whose permanent location is desirable, and those who leave will be replaced by others attracted to this city through the object lesson presented by the exposition.

The new city charter makes it very plain how all unsettled accounts inherited from preceding administrations are to be adjusted. It expressly requires claimants who come within this class to bring suit against the city and submit to judicial arbitration. Under such conditions there is no good reason why old claims should be kept hanging fire. On the contrary, parties who attempt to evade the law and escape an adjustment by the courts must be presumed to have little faith in the justice of their own demands.

The municipal election in Helena, Mont., resulted in the success of the republican candidate for mayor with a clear majority over the democratic and populist candidates. The republican candidate for mayor received 257 more votes than the republican candidate two years ago and the democratic candidate got 269 less than the democratic candidate on the head of the ticket two years ago. Four years ago the same populist candidate got 844 votes to his 210 this year.

Since the supreme court has ordered a reargument of the appeal of the Bartley criminal prosecution the reargument should be expedited with all reasonable haste. There is no reason why the Bartley case should remain undisposed of because of dilatory proceedings on the part of the lawyers either for the state or for the defense.

A few more subscriptions to the exposition fund from those who have thus far shirked their duty or have failed to contribute their full proportion and the Transmississippi Exposition will achieve the distinction of opening up to the public without hypothecating a dollar of its gate receipts.

Speaker Reed's Magnanimity.
New York Tribune.

It would, indeed, have been cruel in Speaker Reed to clear the galleries because they cheered Bailey, when he knew that Bailey would be plunged into the depths of sorrow if he didn't have the galleries to talk to.

Patience as an Ally.
New York Mail and Express.

When the president's message reaches congress the people will learn that his fairness, patience and justice have secured for his country an ally stronger than all the principalities and powers of the world. If Spain goes to war with us, the ally of the United States will be the Lord of Hosts.

Must Blow or Burst.
Indianapolis Journal.

It is worth while to remark that the citizens who are shouting themselves black in the face in demanding war do not monopolize all the patriotism. The men who are keeping silence or those who are advocating peace may have an equal right to be called patriots, and may even be doing a greater service to their country than the shouters.

A Time for Silence.
Philadelphia Times.

There is sense as well as sarcasm in ex-President Harrison's declaration that he can serve his country best by keeping silent now, and that perhaps some others might help in the same way. The trouble is that while Mr. Harrison, who knows by experience the perplexities and burdens under which the chief executive staggers even in time of peace, practices the silence he recommends, nothing short of paralysis or death will silence the others of whom he speaks. They belong to the class who never read that silence is golden or perhaps may dislike it on that very account—and they haven't sense enough to realize the value of a still tongue. Mr. Harrison's promise to keep silence himself will be kept to the letter. His suggestion of silence to others will fall on ears already deafened with the clamor of their owners' tongues.

Prospect of War Taxes.
Kansas City Star.

The prospect of a war duty on coffee has started an advance in the coffee market. Prices have advanced a cent and a half a pound in the last few days. A duty of 4 cents a pound on coffee would yield about $20,000,000 in revenue, and still leave the price lower than it has averaged for the last twenty years, so that it would not be an excessive burden on consumers.

The Land Is Here—Work It.
New York Mail and Express.

Secretary Wilson assures the American farmers that all the sugar imported into this country, amounting to $100,000,000 a year, could be raised on 1,000,000 acres of land planted with beet root. The land is here, the men to cultivate it are here, the market for the product is here—all that is needed is to get the industry started. American sugar for American consumers should be the national policy from this time forward.

The Ink-Well Warriors.
Chicago Post.

We confess to some surprise that the government should be giving all its war plans to various Washington correspondents for publication, but we find even greater occasion for surprise in the fact that these plans, as given to the public by the correspondents, do not exactly coincide each with the other. Of course when a yellow journal correspondent asserts that he knows all about the secret orders given to Commodore Schley and Captain Sampson we must believe him, but it does seem extraordinary that there should have been so many different plans and so many different sets of secret orders.

Bryan's Waning Popularity.
Natchez (Miss.) Democrat.

It had been expected that Natchez was going to send up a large contingent, but she had only between fifteen and twenty delegates. The Jackson association that ran the excursion train, we are told, lost in the neighborhood of $100 on it, but this did not keep the very worthy organization from carrying out all the promises. These figures, if they show anything, indicate that Mr. Bryan is losing his power as a drawing card, and that he can no longer attract even as large a crowd as could a first class threering circus. If he really aspires to the next presidential nomination he should take himself off exhibition, go back to Lincoln, Neb., and let his personality drop out of sight as far as he can, without removing himself entirely from the public view. He is already palling on the taste of sensible, reasonable, thinking men, and doing himself much harm by the exhibition he is now making of himself.

DISASTER BY FLOOD.

New York Mail and Express: As these spring freshets make their way toward the gulf, the residents of the low lands along both the Ohio and Mississippi should strain nerve and muscle to strengthen in every possible way the levees that protect from the waters their homes and families. These recurrent disasters must in time be effectually prevented by engineering skill. The process may be costly, but it is a necessary measure of insurance against death and devastation.

Philadelphia Press: The Shawneetown levee break is exactly such an accident as has long been predicted and was certain some day to come. Adopting the policy of embankments which for twenty-centuries in China have made the Hoang Ho a river of death, the Mississippi has been fenced in by army engineers and local levee boards. Yearly the levees grow, yearly the river rises higher and yearly a larger population is put in peril. But three courses will obviate the danger which exists, has existed and steadily increases. One is the construction of vast reservoirs already begun, to hold back part of the floods until summer and equalize the flow; the second is to open courses and outlets down the river, and the third is to reforest the head waters on a great and national scale. All should be done, and if each it not done these disasters on the Mississippi will multiply and grow more deadly. The present disaster has scarcely been equaled save by Johnstown, and it deserves the aid and sympathy like previous disasters have received.

Philadelphia Ledger: When a calamity like that at Shawneetown, Ill., occurs, the first thought is, why do people build in such perilous places? It is a proper question, and one to which no satisfactory answer can be given, since the one appalling fact of its destruction nullifies all arguments in its favor, no matter how plausible or apparently sound they may be. Holland, with its many flourishing cities standing below the level of the sea and depending, as the Illinois town did, on dykes for their sole security, is an example to the contrary; but the parallel is not complete. In Holland people must live below the sea level, if they are to live in that country at all; while in the vicinity of Shawneetown there was plenty of space to place a town secure from any flood. In Holland, too, the people realize that eternal vigilance is the price of safety, and a constant watch is maintained on the dykes to anticipate even the beginning of trouble. Shawneetown felt so safe behind its twenty-foot embankment that it seems to have taken no precaution against the gradual or sudden weakening of its defense, and it was entirely unprepared for the catastrophe when it came. The initial error, however, was in building a town below a mill dam; it is never safe.

POLITICAL DRIFT.

Boss Croker has his political fences in such good repair that he finds time to play golf.

A somewhat notorious prize fighter threatens to invade congress. The tendency of mouth warriors to flock together is not a cheering sign of the times.

Minister Woodford once came near to being president of the United States. When Garfield was nominated the choice for vice president lay between Woodford and Arthur, and the former was for a time the favorite.

Populist patriots in two congressional districts of Pennsylvania insist on running Joe Sibley for congress. Joe is a plutocrat with a big P, but the fact that he has money to burn will be forgiven if he runs and puts up "the stuff."

There is an election for governor of New Jersey this year, and senators will be chosen in these counties: Atlantic, Bergen, Cumberland, Hudson, Mercer, Morris and Ocean. With the exception of Hudson all are now represented by republicans.

Democratic defeat in Maryland promises to rankle for some years to come. The redistricting of the congressional districts of the state makes three of the districts safely republican and gives the party an even chance for two of the remaining three.

Notwithstanding the persuasive oratory of the silver apostle of Massachusetts, George Fred Williams, 360 of the 487 members of the Bay State Democratic club have been expelled for failing to pay their dues. Down in that section the "holy cause" is chock full of holes.

Colonel Allen D. Candler, an aspirant for the democratic nomination for governor of Georgia, declines to meet his competitors for the nomination on the stump, saying that there are now no principles for them to discuss in which the people are interested, and, besides, such debates always engender bitterness.

The term of Mayor Jones of Toledo expires on April 15, 1899. He is known throughout Lucas county as the "golden rule" mayor in consequence of his constant and hearty advocacy of the principle of an eight-hour working day, and is, it appears, the author of a song entitled, "Divide the Day," the words and music of which he has prepared by working overtime—that is, by working after the expiration of the eight hours in which he believes.

The executive of the state of New York has elevated his official pedestal very appreciably during the last twelve months. The New York Evening Post says: "The people of the state owe it to Governor Black that the session of the legislature which ended yesterday was one of the least harmful that we have had for many years. Not since Mr. Cleveland was governor have we had as the result of a winter's work a smaller amount of positively bad legislation than is to be found in the bills now awaiting executive action."

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The concert of Europe is now called upon to pay the piper, and it has delegated that expensive duty to the three "protecting powers" of Greece, England, France and Russia, who now jointly and severally guarantee the new Greek loan which is to be issued to reorganize the finances of that country and to pay the indemnity to Turkey. The chancellor of the exchequer recently in the House of Commons outlined the scheme of the new loan, which is to have a maximum of $34,000,000. Of this more than half, or about $19,000,000, will go to Turkey as an indemnity, payable when the sultan withdraws his troops finally and completely from Thessaly. The chancellor was rather vague as to the time when the evacuation of Thessaly might be looked for, but remarked incidentally that it was notorious that Greece was not the only imprecunious power concerned. This being the case, it was natural to believe that Turkey would like that $19,000,000 as soon as she could get it. If Turkey proved recalcitrant the powers might be called upon to argue with her. This has a familiar and not very satisfactory sound to those who recall how Turkey defied the powers, made war successfully and then dictated terms of peace, which the powers registered.

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The adoption of the commonwealth bill by the federal convention, which has been sitting for the last two months in Melbourne, brought the scheme of Australian federation to a new stage. The bill is now to be submitted to a plebiscite of the Australian electorates. The colony of Queensland, which was not represented at the convention, is excluded from the voting, but there is a general understanding that in the case of the commonwealth bill becoming law Queensland will be admitted to federation. It is not necessary that the bill should be accepted by all the Australian colonies. The adhesion of any three will suffice to initiate the scheme of federation as between those three. The other colonies can then join the group at their own time and pleasure. Unfortunately, the acceptance of the bill by even three colonies is not certain. It is provided by the enabling bill that the scheme of federation must be accepted in each colony by a minimum vote so substantial as to preclude the possibility of any change except by a resolution of the people, and the fear is that the minimum vote required is too heavy to be secured without much effort. In New South Wales the minimum required has been raised from 50,000 to 80,000 votes, in an adult male population of about 400,000. In Victoria a minimum vote of 50,000 is required in an adult male population of 370,000. In both colonies opinion upon the subject is much divided.

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Great Britain needs Wei-Hai-Wei as a naval station, 1,300 miles north of Hong Kong. Japan probably acquiesces gladly in an arrangement which will enable her to maintain her insular strength unaffected by mainland holdings. Great Britain will probably add other naval stations at intermediary points, until finally she will be in a position, with Japanese co-operation, to maintain a naval supremacy of the Yellow sea despite every effort of combinations by other powers to overcome it. This is not very pacific, nor along the direct line of trade development. But it appears to be the truth that, without desiring war or pretending to belittle its disastrous consequences, Great Britain has decided that if she is not to be left out in the cold eventually by Russian diplomacy she must play a bold game alongside her foes before they are in a position to command "Hands off!"

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France has civilized and rehabilitated Tunis to a degree almost comparable with that done by Great Britain in Egypt. When she took hold of it there was no security for life and property. Now they are as safe as in France itself. Then there was no taxation but plunder and the province was bankrupt. Now taxation is equitably assessed and honestly collected, and the treasury shows a surplus every year. Then there was not a yard of good road and no harbor which large vessels could enter. Now there are splendid roads connecting all important towns and one of the best harbors on the whole Mediterranean. Then there were three lighthouses on the coast. Now there are fifty. Railroads have been built, hotels opened, wells sunk and an abundant water supply has been secured, the famous old Roman marble quarries have been reopened after 1,200 years, land has been placed under cultivation, the locust plague abated, and the country generally made more prosperous than for a thousand years.

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It is a peculiar fact that Li Hung Chang, the most famous of Chinamen, is held in the highest regard outside of his country. At home, whether from jealousy, revenge, good cause or some other reason, he is periodically made the object of some charge of disloyalty, venality and corruption, and more than once he has been compelled to suffer punishment from the emperor because of some unfortunate act that was anathema in that august personage's eyes. Just now Li Hung Chang is again called upon to answer a charge of having accepted a bribe of 1,500,000 taels for playing into the hands of Russia. The unnamed person who makes the charge says that the entire Taung-Li-Yamen, or Chinese foreign office, was involved in the conspiracy, and that Russia bought in the body for the sum of 10,000,000 taels. In order to give emphasis to his charge, he requests a searching investigation, and consents that if his charges be not proven, he shall himself be beheaded, that being the punishment he demands for the viceroy if the charges are substantiated. It is a brave offer, but this tale of bribery is altogether unlikely. Li Hung Chang has a record which should protect him from the suspicion of venality; moreover, why should Russia resort to bribery to secure what she was ready and able to extort from China by force?

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The demands of France from the Pekin government, which, according to recent advices from the Chinese capital, have been tardily conceded, include as a leading feature a coaling station at the mouth of the Min river, province of Fokien, about 300 miles north of Canton and directly opposite the rich and populous island of Hainan, to secure which is now the prime object of French diplomacy in the far east. There is already a French arsenal and dock on Min river, and with the further concession granted the post might be made an exceedingly important adjunct of French colonization schemes in that quarter of the world.

Little by Comparison.
Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A truer word has not been spoken in the present crisis than this of President Harper of the University of Chicago: "I believe that war with Spain for a single year would retard the advance of civilization toward a higher level fully twenty-five years." But if the interests of peace and humanity demand it, war should come, in his opinion. How little, therefore, appear those congressmen who are trying to howl the president into precipitate action, beside these mighty consequences of an armed collision.

MEN OF THE HOUR.

Commodore Winfield Scott Schley and the Flying Squadron.

Commodore Winfield Scott Schley, commander of the flying squadron, was a midshipman on an American war ship which cast anchor in Boston harbor late in April, 1861. The news of Sumter being fired upon was given the crew by the pilot. Almost instantly the officers divided into northern and southern groups. Next morning the officers were called together by the captain. Pointing to a paper on his table he requested those desiring to do so to sign the oath of allegiance. Nine names were placed under the captain's. "Did you sign, Winnie?" said the captain, turning to the handsome young midshipman from Maryland. "Aye, aye, sir," promptly came the response; "same flag and same Uncle Sam in Maryland as in Massachusetts." Midshipman Schley staid by the flag and fought for it and saw hard service during the conflict between the states. And he has had some fighting and some hard service since then. He took a hand in suppressing a revolt of Chinese coolies in the middle Cincha island, Corea, in 1871. A year later he returned to the United States and was attached to the naval academy for two years. In 1874 he was commissioned commander and served on the North and South Atlantic stations for five years.

When the Greely relief expedition was organized he was sent in command of it to the north polar regions. He rescued Lieutenant Greely and six survivors at Cape Sabine and brought them back with great promptitude. He was awarded a gold medal by congress for this, and partly as a reward he was promoted by President Arthur to chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, which place he held until 1889, when he resigned. While serving as chief of the bureau he was promoted captain. He has many times been attached to the lighthouse board.

When the cruiser Baltimore was put in commission Commodore Schley was placed in command of her. It was during this time he carried back to Stockholm, Sweden, the remains of the late John Ericsson, the inventor of the monitor. The king of Sweden presented him with a gold medal. He was in command of the Baltimore during the complications and trouble at Valparaiso, Chili, in 1891, when several American sailors were stoned by a mob. He speedily settled the trouble and was thanked by the Navy department.

The state of Maryland presented him with a handsome gold chronometer watch for the services he rendered in the arctic expedition which found and rescued Lieutenant Greely and the survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay in the polar region.

Megargee thus gossips about the chief of the flying squadron in the Philadelphia Times: "A visit made to him and his at that time (launching of the cruiser New York), and, of course, by "his" is meant his vessel, could not fail to impress every intelligent person; it could not but highly inspire every one possessed with the slightest spark of patriotism. The cruiser New York seen in Cramps' shipyard was not the cruiser New York seen on the broad bosom of Hampton Roads, ready at a moment's notice if necessary to fly to the relief of the oppressed Cubans. Bristling with armament of enormous size, their management and that of the other necessary functions of the boat requiring the employment of thirty-six separate and distinct steam engines, containing nearly 600 active and alert and courageous men, it presented a picture of menace to any foe that is most impressive. Visitors to it at that time could never forget Captain Schley, its commander, a typical gentleman-soldier of the sea.

"Tall, lithe, of graceful manners, with a natural courtesy springing from his Baltimore birth, a man of travel and of books, with an eye that invites confidence or inspires fear, a linguist of such attainments that he never needed an interpreter to conduct delicate negotiations with Frenchman, Spaniard or Italian, he stands today a type of the class of men of whom every American should be proud. His mere presence, apart from his conversation, makes it quickly understandable how in the harbor of Valparaiso, at a perilous moment, he defied the combined fleets of Great Britain and of Chili, with his decks nightly prepared for action and confident that with his one vessel he could have cleared out the entire harbor in two hours, and his men were of the same belief."

The flying squadron, which now stands anchored at Hampton Roads, steam up and impatient for duty, comprises the crack flyers of the navy. The most powerful is the battleship Massachusetts. Her specifications are: Length on the water line, 348 feet; beam, sixty-nine feet three inches; draft, twenty-four feet; displacement, 10,288 tons; speed, 16.2 knots per hour. The Massachusetts is powerfully armed. Her main battery consists of four thirteen-inch, eight eight-inch and four six-inch guns. In her secondary battery are four one-pounder and twenty six-pounder quick-firing guns and four Gatlings. Her armor is seventeen inches, ten inches and eight inches thick over the barbette, and seventeen inches, eight and one-half inches and six inches over the turret. She carries thirty-seven officers and 438 men and cost $3,000,000 to build. The Texas is a battleship of the second class, a sister ship of the ill-fated Maine. Her displacement is 6,315 tons, horse power 8,000, and cost $2,500,000. Her main battery consists of two twelve-inch breech-loading rifles, six six-inch guns and twelve of smaller caliber. She is two knots speedier than the Massachusetts.

The flagship of the squadron is the splendid armored cruiser Brooklyn. Her displacement is 9,271 tons, her speed 21.91 knots per hour, her length 400 feet, her beam sixty-four feet and her draft twenty-four feet. Her batteries consist of eight eight-inch breech-loading rifles, twelve five-inch rapid-firing guns, twelve six-pounders, four one-pounders and four Gatlings. She has forty-six officers and 515 men. Her cost was just a trifle less than that of the Massachusetts. The protected cruiser Columbia, with the exception of the Minneapolis, is the fleetest ship in the flying squadron. She can easily steam at the rate of twenty-two knots an hour propelled by a powerful triple screw. Her length is 412 feet, her beam 58 feet, her draft 22.5 feet and her displacement 7,375 tons. She has for batteries one eight-inch breech-loading rifle, two six-inch and eight four-inch quick-firing guns, twelve six-pounders, four one-pounders and four Gatling guns. She has thirty-five officers and 429 men, and her cost was $2,725,000. The Minneapolis is the fastest ship in Schley's squadron. She can bowl along with her mass of 7,375 tons of steel at the speed of twenty-three nautical miles an hour. She was commissioned in 1894. Her length is 412 feet, her breadth 58 feet 2¼ inches and her draft twenty-two feet. She is armed with one eight-inch breech-loading rifle, two six-inch, eight four-inch rapid-fire guns, twelve six-pounders, four one-pounder rapid-fire and four Gatling guns. She carries thirty-eight officers and 456 men and cost $2,690,000.

The third rate cruiser Dicgenes, purchased abroad and renamed Topeka, and the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius are mentioned as prospective additions to the squadron. It is not likely that the Topeka will be added, as its reported speed of sixteen knots is a doubtful quantity. The speed of the squadron will be no greater than that of its slowest member. If quick work and gettherativeness is demanded the Massachusetts must be left behind, because its fifteen-knot gait would be a drag on the greyhounds of the fleet. The Vesuvius has a speed of 21.4 knots and can easily keep in the wake of the flyers.

Leaving the Topeka and the Vesuvius out of the count, the three crack cruisers and two battleships mount 162 guns, ranging from Gatlings to thirteen-inch monsters. The Massachusetts can fire forty tons of projectiles in fifteen minutes and if the target is an enemy's ship the salute will cause considerable agitation on board. The fleet will undoubtedly render a good account of itself if turned loose. It has some of the best gunners on two feet and when they get down to business it is not unlikely a few "holes in the bottom of the sea" will be covered with armor plate.

AN UNPATRIOTIC DEMAGOGUE.

Scraping the Thin Veneer Off a Political Montebank.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

"In the presence of war faction should be dumb. Except as voiced by William Jennings Bryan it is dumb. True to his purpose of arraying class against class, this demagogue said to an audience in Detroit:

"We are in the presence of possible, if not probable, war, and I want to call your attention to the fact that the decision of Justice Brown prevents the government from levying upon the wealth of the country to carry on war; but the government can take any wife's husband from her side or son from a mother's side, to be destroyed at the cannon's mouth to save the country. You may call me an anarchist, but I will never take a man's life instead of the rich man's dollar."

The reference to Justice Brown's decision against the legality of the income tax is the old cry of Bryan's campaign against the supreme court. Of course the decision does not prevent the government from levying on the wealth of the country in case of war.

As to the other point, the rich man's life is just as much, not more, not less, in the hands of the government as the poor man's. If a draft be ordered the rich man is as likely to be made a conscript as the poor one. Not more so, not less. Each has one life, only one, and each life is subject to sacrifice, willingly or unwillingly, on the altar of the nation. It is sheer anarchistic blasphemy that lies in Bryan's false charge that in time of war the poor man's life is taken to save the rich man's dollar.

And in the matter of taxation the burden falls, and properly so, far more heavily on the rich than on the poor. A license to keep a bank, to act as a broker, to act as a lawyer, a tax upon a check, upon a note of hand, a license or a tax upon nearly all that men do or receive who directly or indirectly belong to what Bryan calls "the money power," is among the first results of war legislation. On the other hand, "the poor man" derives benefit from the increase of wages that almost always follows declaration of war and he is burdened by little or none of the additional volume of taxation.

MIRTH IN RHYME.

Brooklyn Life.

The flowers are faded that I sent,
My dearest girl, to you.
I would be happy if the bill,
Alas! had faded, too.

Washington Star.

"'Twill soon be here," quoth Cuba;
"The mystic first of May,
Which custom recognizes as
The proper moving day."

Puck.

"An angel without the wings," quoth I,
Thinking myself rather funny.
"Oh! not at all," the actress quoth;
"The wings are on his money!"

Chicago Record.

"He cometh not," she murmured;
"Oh fate, thy cruel plan."
Was she waiting for a lover?
No—a paper-hanger man.

Detroit Journal.

"Oh, say, will you marry me, my pretty maid?"
"The best man in the world, sir I wouldn't wed!"
"And why would you not, my pretty maid?"
"Nobody asked me, sir," she said.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Li Hung Chang is smart indeed,
His schemes will never fail;
If to the head he can't succeed
He'll swiftly take the tael.

Chicago News.

Two souls with but a single thought,
But not the same one, no;
He with her beauty is distraught—
She wishes he would go.

Indianapolis Journal.

"I would, indeed I would, you know,"
The youthful husband said,
"My wishes had an equal weight
With Evalina's bread."

VERAGUA.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Who was it visited our land
And shook with joy the swift glad hand?
Veragua.

Who was it ate and drank his fill,
And found we'd paid his every bill?
Veragua.

Who was it swelled and strutted round,
And bragged and puffed and fiercely frowned?
Veragua.

Who was it then that homeward went,
Without a chance to spend a cent?
Veragua.

Who is it now doth fiercely lam
The character of Uncle Sam?
Veragua.

Who hath our nation sore maligned,
Forgetting how he wined and dined?
Veragua.

Who is it when we cross the tide,
Behind the weeds had better hide?
Veragua.