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unications relating to news and editors should be addressed: To the Edito BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be idressed to The Rec Publishing Company, mana. Drafts, checks, express and postoriles oney orders to be made payable to the order of

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tree B. Taschuck, secretary of The Hee Pubge company, being duly sworn, says that the
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. Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed
g the month of March, 1808, was as follows: Total

Net total sales
Net daily average
GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. .094,009

This is not the first time congress has had difficulty making both ends meet.

The 1898 crop of fighting Yankees just as good all over the United States.

are properly planted in time. Mother Nature will do the rest. The district court docket for the next

of recent years. But the attorneys' fees will not be curtailed. After the rains of the past few days

partnership the new process of street

faction. Omaha will guarantee the safety of all exposition guests from Spanish submarine mines and torpedoes. So no one need stay away for fear of Spanish

treachery. At all events by the time congress finds out where it is at the entire regular army of the United States will be almost within hailing distance of the

Cuban harbors.

The police force has been enlarged, but the burglars keep right on burgling just as if there were no police to be afraid of. . And the worst part of it is that the burglars seem to have sized the situation up right so far as they are concerned.

Governor Holcomb says in his latest letter to the public, "that when honored by his first election as governor he entered upon the duties of the office with a sincere desire to discharge with fidelity the duties thus devolving upon him." What a plty he did not live up to his good intentions.

The Kentucky way of dissolving part nership brings results more promptly than the receivership plan, but it is more dangerous. A partnership quarrel at Pineville has caused the death of ten men and the wounding of three others and the final report has not yet been in Europe that a prolonged war between made to the coroner.

There are free public libraries in every town of Massachusetts, except ten, and Under the prompting of this fear the New Hampshire has a new law requiring European governments would, it is most every town to maintain a free library. If there had been free public libraries in every city and town of Spain the last twenty years the Spanish nation would it is more than probable that this would not now be in so much trouble.

paved streets within the district in a cessation of hostilities. With Cuba which a petition of property owners is lost, however, the Spanish people would not necessary to give the council juris- perhaps speedily become convinced of diction? What is the use of the city the utter fatuity of maintaining a conwinning cases in the courts if the 'dec'sions are not to be taken advantage of with the United States. promptly for the benefit of the public?

The statement of the Louisville Courier-Journal to the effect that Leiter, the wheat corner man, recently gave an order to a Louisville dealer for "several hundred cases of 1882 bourbon to present to his agents, customers and long they will carry on the work of de- that had been voted down and manip- dals. friends," indicates that there is still considerable spirit to the bull movement in be said with confidence and that is that it is not out of the range wheat circles.

It will be remembered that a few years ago nearly 400 members of the British Parliament signed a memorial in favor of a permanent treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain. The British are not likely to side against the United States in any provoked to it,

TEMPOHARILY HALTED.

feeting reciprocity arrangements set on mining claims that will yield rich refoot by this country has been brought to made to complete any of this work until haste and inexperience leads to waste. the supreme and overshadowing issue They pass over the dirt that would be is settled-certainly none as to the coun-profitable under normal conditions and tries of South and Central America. pause only when they believe them-War will call for additional revenue and selves upon a bonanza. Even when they a large part of this may have to be have rich pay dirt they offen but half raised by imposition of duties on coffee work their claims. If Alaska is all and other articles which form the sub- worked over by the mere adventurers ject of trade relations between the willing to risk everything for the chance United States and the southern coun- of getting great stakes from placers, tries. Moreover, it is pointed out that there will have to be much reworking of tariff rates may have to be readjusted the same ground in future years by men to meet the need of revenue and as long who know how to get every particle of as such need continued concessions to gold out of the sand and rocks. other countries for the sake of securing | What is needed now in Alaska is such trade would be out of the question. Be a cheapening of provisions and supplies sides, war would involve risks in trading as will enable experienced miners to with the United States, so that conces- make a deliberate study of the gold sions made would be of little if any fields and promote systematic developvalue. There will be a general suspen- ment of low grade as well as high grade sion of traffic between this country and ore. Not until this is done will the era the states of Central and South America of stable and prosperous conditions for as soon as war comes, some steamship Alaska be entered upon. A basis for lines having already withdrawn and permanent prosperity will be established

at a later time to give effect to the ers and mine gold on a business basis. reciprocity clauses of the tariff law is problematical. The duties that will be made necessary to provide more revenue upon the close of war. They must be retained, probably, for at least a year or two, though as to this of course all depends upon the duration and cost of pelled to borrow heavily the need of additional revenue will continue for a number of years. At all events, for the present the reciprocity provisions of the tariff law are practically nullified and in the legislature of that state having set prehend that it will not be found practicable to make these provisions effective state authorities. There is a bill for a during the term of the present admini-See that the trees and shrubs and grass tration. In the meantime European land legislature and Ohio will make an countries will take the fullest possible advantage of the opportunity to secure a larger share of the trade of South acd Central America and to strengthen term promises to be one of the shortest their financial and commercial hold there.

LIMITS OF THE CONFLICT.

people wont to refer to Nebraska as a drive Spain out of Cuba and give to that state partly in the arid region are at island independence. It is not proposed least willing to call it semi-arid or sub- to wage a war of conquest. This country does not want Cuba as a part of our ation. However, nowhere will the peoterritory, but it desires that the island If the spring rain and the dustless shall have a government that can mainstreet sweeper would only operate a tain peace and order and that will enable it to become a valuable commercial cleaning might work with entire satis- neighbor. The resolutions in congress refer only to Cuba and do not contemplate action as to any other Spanish territory. But there is a feeling manifested in certain quarters that war should not end until Spain is driven out of the western hemisphere-that the United States should not only wrest Cuba from her control, but Puerto Rico. It appears to be the view in Europe

that this will be done and it is even suggested that Spain may lose the Philippine islands, where revolt has recently been renewed. Much may de-The newspaper accounts of the latest pend upon Spanish war policy. If Spain upon its industrial development. Com-California earthquake in which thirty- should desire to confine the conflict to merce alone cannot sustain a large two distinct shocks were felt at Point Cuba she may be able to do so. Un-population center. Permanent employ-Arena have caused a great many peo- doubtedly Spain expects to lose Cuba, ment of wageworkers in the mills and ple to look up California geography, so but it is necessary to the existence of the factories constitutes the most potential anxiety to expend on the world at large his with all the power at its command the armed intervention of the United States. Having done this to satisfy the popular demand, as soon as the Spanish flag tinue it. With the accomplishment of its purpose to give Cuba independence this country will have no reason to carry war further. But if Spain should continue, after Cuba was lost to her, to menace our seaports and to make warfare on our commerce, undoubtedly the United States would make a demonstration against the other Spanish posses sions and perhaps against Spain itself.

The question of localizing the conflict, therefore, can be decided by Spain and there is reason to think that great pressure will be brought to bear upon that country by the European powers to induce it to discontinue fighting as soon as it shall have lost Cuba. There ap- tion shall close its gates there will be pears to be a very general apprehension Spain and the United States would eventually involve other nations and perhaps bring on a world-wide conflict. reasonable to think, strongly urge Spain, as soon as her "honor" had been suffi ciently vindicated, to stop fighting and club as well as all other organizations be effective. At the same time the powers could guarantee the safety of the What about ordering pavements on un- dynasty, should public opinion be against fliet with no other motive but revenge,

> It is impossible, however, to do more than speculate in regard to the limits and the duration of a war with Spain. Nothing can be predicted with any degree of certainty. Once the "dogs of war" are let loose no one can foresee what directions they will take or how struction. There is one thing that can will be freed and the loyalty of our own

people will be strengthened.

FUTURE OF ALASKA MINING. The news from Pacific coast ports in dicates that overloading of Alaska bound steamers has ceased. This is one of the best things that has happened for the complication with another power unless future of Alaska. So long as the offices of the transportation companies were besleged by gold hunters begging a chance One piece of extravagance in which to ride on payment of extortionate fares,

With war impending the work of efturns at the earliest possible moment.

others have made preparations to do so. In Alaska only when veteran miners Whether anything can be accomplished take the place of the army of adventur-

ACTION OF THE STATES.

The state governments will all do their cannot be relinquished immediately full share in strengthening the hands of the national government in the impending conflict. Thus far only a few of them have taken action. The Iowa legislature appropriated half a million dolthe conflict. If the government is com- lars to be used in case of war and the New York legislature appropriated a million dollars to be used in strengthering the militia of that state. A few days ago Massachusetts took similar action. the event of war there is reason to ap- aside \$500,000 as an emergency war fund and placed it at the disposal of the appropriation probably to the full limit authorized by the constitution of the state, \$750,000.

The example of these states will be followed by the others and from \$20,-000,000 to \$25,000,000 will be expended by the state governments in strength-The purpose of the United States is to ening the national forces. This will constitute a most material help and it will be given by many of the states without the necessity of imposing additional taxple complain if called upon to pay a little more in taxes in order to give any necessary support to the national government at this juncture. Whatever is demanded to uphold the honor of the country and to carry out the policy which congress and the president shall decide to be necessary will be cheerfully supplied by the American people. War is expensive, but if entered upon it must be prosecuted without regard to cost.

> PROMOTE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE. The effort of the Commercial club to encourage the location of mills and factories in Omaha is highly commendable. The future growth and prosperity of Omaha depends largely, if not wholly, factor in the growth of cities.

The efforts of the Commercial club should not, however, be made contingent upon the assignment of the expected exposition surplus. While the outlook disappears from Cuba the conflict will of the exposition is most promising and terminate if Spain does not wish to con- the prospect of a stock dividend excellent, it is problematic whether the subscribers to the stock will be willing to bind themselves in advance to turn it over to any new company organized to offer subsidies to manufacturing con-

The close of the exposition is, moreover, six months off and the final settlement of its finances is not likely to be completed for a full year. There is no reason why the Commercial club should not exert all its influence by constant and unremitting effort to induce investors to establish factories in Omaha and increase the opportunities for employment so that when the exposias much demand for skilled mechanics and laborers as there is at present.

As a matter of fact, the exposition was designed by its projectors to draw attention to the advantages of Omaha, as well as other cities in the transmississippi region, as affording most profitable opening for enterprising capitalists. It should be the a!m of the Commercial interested in building up Omaha to impress capitalists who visit this city during the exposition with the claims of Omaha as a field for manufacturing and to induce them, if possible, to give this city their preference in making invest-

According to the attorney general, there is no provision of law in Nebraska ulating the election laws to promote parthe United States will triumph, Cuba of possibility that this was an intentional oversight.

If a war tax of \$1 a barrel on beer should be imposed it will raise a nice chunk of revenue, despite the fact that for the fiscal year ended June 30, last, the sales of beer and ale in this country showed a substantial decrease over other The amount sold in the time mentioned was 34,423,094 barrels, a decrease of 1,402,999 barrels from the sales

parture of this train was witnessed at the station by 10,000 people, and this fake was certified to to the Associated Press over the name of the chief fakir. a halt and doubtless no effort will be Their necessities compel them to great The photograph, which is said to have been taken the moment before the train pulled out, shows that there were not more than 200 people drummed up by the brass band.

Part of Their Business.
Washington Star.
It should be remembered that Burcpean monarchs are frequently obliged to make some sort of demonstration in order to im-press their constituents with the idea that the world cannot get on without them.

We Have Bonds of Our Own Louisville Courier-Journal.

It may as well be understood at the outset that we are not going to pay any Span-ish bonds, recognition or no recognition of the Cuban government. We are likely to have enough bonds of our own to shoulder

Deserves a Foreign Post.

before we are through.

"I really cannot recall him," said the Finest Specimen of Western Manhood the State of Nebraska has Produced, "but per-haps I have seen him somewhere in my travels. Yes, Lee has made a very fair consul, and he ought to be given a good foreign post at once. Something in Persia would do."

The Anxillary Fleet.

More than half a hundred ships have been added to the naval force of the nation within a month. They are not all of first or second or third class fighting power, but they all possess some value in that direction and together increase the strength of the naval arm immensely. The resources of the country in such an emergency have been most encouragingly revealed.

Widows on the Pension Roll.

Indianapolts Journal. Of the 989,613 names on the pension roll only 755,125 represent survivors of the war. The remaining 234,492 include widows, minor children and a few other miscellaneous claimchildren and a few other miscellaneous claimants, but mainly widows. At the present time the widows are keeping up the number of pensioners. The widows, young women who marry old soldiers, will keep up a pension roll nearly 100 years after the war for the union ended. The revolutionary war closed 115 years ago, yet by the last report seven revolutionary widows were drawing needs of the control of the control

Paying the Piper.

The unromantic side of the war question is forcing itself into view. Congress will be caked to authorize a bond issue of \$200,000,000 or \$300,000,000, and of course it will have to couple its action with a measure to provide extra taxes for payment of the same. The idea of the ways and means committee, as forestadowed from Washington, seems to be to let the present generation pay its own course we are all so eager to mop Spain off the face of the western hemisphere that we the face of the western hemisphere twill not mind a little thing like that.

Meanness of Caste Prejudice.

Rousing receptions have been given to the Iwenty-fifth United States infantry by the people along the fine in Illinois, Indiana and people along the line in Illinois, Indiana and Tennessee, over which the regiment is pass-ing on the way to Key West. The Twenty-fith infantry is made up of colored men. Why they should be admitted to such honor as this is a puzzling question. In Indiana the white militia have recently threatened to disband if the officers of a colored company or two were promoted as their are entitled by length were promoted, as they are entitled by length of service and merit to be promoted, to places where they might outrank some of the white militia officers. Caste spirit is not far different from this in Illinois and Tennessee. But how quickly it sinks out of sight when trouble threatens and black shoulders line up with the white for the country to lean against. Its ineffable meatiness then shines forth to the shame of the people.

Blamarck's Wistaken Opinion. New York Tribune

America reminds Bismarck of "a mighty, unlimited physical power." But it is his opinion that its people lack politeness and have much to learn from Europe on that score. He thinks them too coarse in their expressions of ill-will, but still likes their rudeness better than the false, hypocritica suavity in which the Spanlards are so adept But the great chancellor is much at fault in imagining that as a nation we lack politeneed. We, of course, have our share of blackguards, in and out of public life, as other countries have, some native and some imported, but they are not numerous or flagrant enough to set a national stamp on our manners. Washington, to take an historic instance, was quite as polite as Frederick the Greet or Bismarck himself, and President McKinley's courtesy, official and per-sonal, would moult no feather in comparison with that of William II. "Though we say it as shouldn't," we are quite as good-macnered as our neighbors. Bismarck mistakes the plug-ugly for the general type of patriot current here, and in this does not display his old-time perspicacity.

FOREST RESERVE.

Timber in the Mountains of the West Attacked in Congress.

Detroit Free Press.

For years our most eminent experts in geology and forestry have devoted themselves to the development of a forestry policy that would insure the preservation of certain timber lands embracing beautiful and valuable species of trees and protecting invaluable water supplies. Through extensive travels and investigations under national auspices commissions have located the areas, whose preservation as parts of the national domain commended itself to their enlight-ened judgment and to the approval of the two presidents immediately preceding Mr. McKinley, who issued orders setting apart such lands.

The reservations ordered by Presiden Cleveland were in Wyoming, Utah, Mon-tana, Washington, Idaho and South Dakota. The urgent necessity of the action appeared in the discovery that timber thieves and for-eat fires were rapidly denuding these magnificent forests and threatening the headwaters of important streams that are affluent to the Missouri, Columbia and other great rivers. Unauthorized use of the tracts for sheep raisby which persons tampering with ballots cast at an election can be prosecuted. The attorney general explains it as an oversight of the legislature. That is certainly putting it mildly. The late populist legislature was so busy trying to count in constitutional amendments that had been voted down and maniputations. Unauthorized use of the tracts for sheep raising was also found to be damaging to the growth of trees. By placing these timber to be applied apart from the public lands subject to one-emption and aettlement and under the populist legislature was so busy trying to count in constitutional amendments that had been voted down and maniputations.

dais.

But ever since the executive order reserving these tracts was issued there has been a furious fight wifed by the interests self-ishly affected by the reservations to have the action annulled. The lumber companies have found the government timber lands too inviting and profitable for their operations to funcy the region being set aside out of regard for the public weal. Their representatives and senators sought first to have the reservations revoked? claiming a great inreservations revokeds claiming a great in-justice to their states in the northwest; but justice to their states in the northwest; but they were not successful in this, and their opposition took the form of providing a law of forest reservations, empowering the president to change, suspend or abrogate all such reservations as he deems reasonable and proper. But this was not sufficient for the timber-grabbers, and they have the revocation of the law recent in a sufficient of the law and they have the revocation of the law recent in the law to the law and they have the revocation of the law are sufficient or the law and they have the revocation of the law are sufficient or the law and they have the revocation of the law are sufficient or the law are One piece of extravaganee in which the school board would be fully justified would be in the laying of a permanent stone sidewalk on the south side of the High school grounds in place of the broken planks now there. The High school grounds in reality constitute a public park and cannot help being one of the centers of attraction for visitors this summer, especially the great numbers of teachers and educators who are sure to attend the exposition.

One piece of extravaganee in which the school board would be fully justified would wo MEN OF THE HOUR

Patriotism in Philadelphia Some Notables of the Navy. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia anounces his readiness to respond to a call for volunteers, promising to raise a regiment of Pennsylvaniane and go to the front with it. Nor does his patriotism end with a tender of his services. Last week he poster a notice in his catablishment in Philadelphia informing his 1,500 employes that should any of them enter military service their posi-tions would be open to them on their return, that salaries would continue in full during their absence, and that an insurance of \$1,000 would be paid by the firm in case of death while in the military service of any employe. Such an example and such liberality prove that genuine patriotism best exemplified in deeds, not words.

There are in the United States navy a list of fifty-seven of the highest officers who saw service in the civil war. They fought in ships that were never meant to fight in, and they fought in ships that were heaped together and set to fighting before it was allogether certain that they would float. Seme of them can the Missisppi and Mobile gauntlets with Farragut and saw with their own eyes victory come to a commander who salled his feet up to a line of torpedoes and salled his feet up to a line of torpedoes and then, seeing them, said, "Damn the torpedoes," and salled on over them without slackening speed. Among these are Admirals Kirkland and Sicard, Commodores. McNair and Kautz (who was in command of the big guns on the Hertford, Farragut's flagship, in the Mississippi), Captains Higginson, Sumner, Barker, Merrill, Miller, who was in charge of the mortar boats at the slege of Vicksburg; Read, Cooper, Wadleigh, Wildes, Harrington, Cook, Chester, Clark, Gridley, Sigsbee, Whiting, Dyer, who gave up a leave of absence to ing, Dyer, who gave up a leave of absence to be with Farragut at Mobile Bay, and Com-manders Forsyth and Mulian. Admiral Miller's list of battles numbers seven. For his conduct as executive officer of the Passaic in the attacks on Fort Sumter and Fort McAllister he was commended by name by his commanding officer. Admiral Steard went through manuing omeer. Admiral Sicard went through a dozen bombardments. Admiral Matthews was at Annapolis as an instructor during a great part of the war. He is now the head of the Naval Retiring board. Admiral Noron was affoat during the entire war. Admi al Bunce was repeatedly commended for his bravery in leading boat attacks during the war. Commodore Frederick McNair and Howell, who are next in line for promotion to be rear admirals, have both of them seen hard fighting. Commodore Howell is the in-Commodore Albert Kautz was released from

the county jail in Richmond, Va., where he was held as a prisoner of war, in 1861, and sent to Washington on parole to negotiate an exchange of prisoners with the federal au-thorities. It was contrary to the plans of the federal administration to do this. Secretary Stanton urged Kautz to disregard his parole. Kautz indignantly refused and made all his preparations to return to the confederate ines and give himself up when President incoln overruled Stanton's decision and Kautz was the first prisoner exchanged. Under Captain Henry Bell, Kautz was in com-mand of the land force that entered New Orleans with howitzers. With two men he went to the roof of the city hall and, despite the howis and threats of the mob in the streets, hauled down the "Lone Star" flag and replaced it with the stars and stripts. He is known as the possessor of a ready wit. He has a brother who is a general in the that his ability to ride a horse was alto-gether due to the fact that his brother was in the cavalry. Two days later, in the pres-ence of the man who had complimented him, the commodore was thrown sprawling in the middle of the road. His friend made haste to withdraw anything he had said, complimenting the captain's horsemanship, and

"What's the matter with the cavalry brother of yours?"
"He was promoted to the infantry yes terday," said the commodore. "I ought to have had more sense than to get on a horse

Liberty. Mo., rejoices in being in position to uphold its title. Three of its sons are navel officers. Gatewood S. Lincoln is an ensign on the cruiser New York at Key West. Commander James M. Miller of the cruiser Merrimac is stationed at Hampton Roads and Lieutemant James A. Daugherty, another of Liberty's boys, has been given command of the yacht Mayflower, recently converted into a formidable torpedo hoat destroyer.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

To Captain Signbee of the cruiser St. Paul: Remember the Maine." No board of inquiry is needed to deter-mine that the explosion in congress was

of interior origin. One of the Key West torpedo boats tool a run down to Havana one night last week, sped through the shadows of Moro castle and returned before daylight.

Governor Tanner of Illinois has discovered a constitutional obstacle to his ambition to go to the front at the head of the Illino's militia and hold the governorship at he same time. It is said 90 per cent of Chicago's popula

ion is for war. Yet the Spanish caravels loating lazily in a pond in Jackson park have not been molested. The patriotism of Chiago befits its nickname. Dr. Gatling declares that the big gun on which the government is spending mil-lions will not last for more than thirty

rounds. But the Gatlings, they are invincible. The doctor modestly refrained from say. There will be some fancy shooting in the navy when the time comes. That Brook-lyn gunner who cut the staff of a small flag

depended on to split Spanish hairs in a close Strange to say, air ships are not as numer-cus this year as last. Only one air ship is in eight at present. It was built at Fort Logan, Colo., and will be given a practical test for war purposes at Fort Wadsworth New York harbor.

One of the hot shouting patriots of New York whose yells for war rose above the din of the "yellows" has become indifferent to the fate of honor and country. He tried to unload a \$45,000 tug on the government for \$105,000 and failed.

An American who has spent many years in Cuba and the tropics says an unac-climated person going to Cuba is reasonably secure from disease if three rules are ob-served: Boll water before drinking it; avoid drinking liquor; do not eat uncooked fruit

The cruiser Nictheroy recently secured by the government has had a baptism of war It was in the Brazilian rebellion a few years ago and was the first vessel from which the Zalizaki dynamite gun was fired. It is a fast cruiser, has four torpedo tubes and a dynamite gun.

Theodore Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, is regarded as the fighting man of the administration. But there are times when his discretion is more conspicuous than when his discretion is more conspicuous than his courage. When Charlotte Smith, the Boston crusader, called at the Navy depart-ment she was shown to Roosevelt's office. Teddy secured a tip in advance and executed masterly retreat.



ABOUT PATRIOTISM.

True and the Palse_Wanton Carl Schurz in Harper's Weekly, The dictionaries define "patriotism" "love of one's country," and "patriot" as "one who loves and faithfully serves his country." These definitions are generally accepted as correct, and they should be well kept in mind, especially at a time of warlike excitement when the word "patriotism" is on every lip, and an appeal to patriotism," from whomsoever it may come and by whatever motive it may be prompted, sure to draw popular applause. It should be constantly remembered that to "serve one's country faithfully" means not only to profess love for it, or to have a sentimental attachment to it, but to consider with conscientious care what is best for its welfare

and its honor, and then to do one's duty to it

according to that understanding, honestly, with courageous devotion, and in a spirit of

self-sacrifice. we are apt to admire as the highest ex-hibition of patriotism the voluntary sacrifice of one's life in battle for one's country. Insemuch as life may ordinarily be assumed the possession we should be least inclined to part with, and as the deliberate sacrifice to part with, and as the deliberate sacrifice of it is justly thought to require a high degree of devotion and courage, the popular appreciation of the spirit which prompts such an offering is certainly well merited. But the peculiar luster in which this kind of patriotism appears, and which seizes upon the popular imagination, easily makes us depreciate another kind, which, although less brilliant may be a less than the sacre was the sacre when the sacre was less brilliant, may be no less heroic, no less self-sacrificing, and sometimes even far more self-sacrificing, and sometimes even far more useful to the common good. The glory surrounding warlike achievement and the homage lavished upon the martial hero are apt to make especially the young and ardent forget that while sometimes the interests of a country may be furthered and its honor protected by means of war, of all the means by which such the chief of the common protected by means of war, of all the means of the country in the such that while such that we have the common protected by means of war, of all the means of the country is a such that we have the country in the co y which such objects can be accomplished. war is the most cruel, barbarous and abomnable, and should be resorted to only in the ast extremity, when there is no more hope of any other means succeeding. The man who in times of popular excitement boldly and unflinchingly restats hot-tempered clamor for an unnecessary war, and thus exposes for an unhecessary war, and thus to a skel if he could name all of the archimeelf to the opprobrious imputation of a askel if he could name all of the archive lack of patriotism or of courage, to the end ops. "Oh, yes," he replied; "any school boy lack of patriotism or of courage, to the end ops. "Oh, yes," he replied; "any school boy lack of patriotism or of courage, to the end ops. "Oh, yes," he replied; "any school boy lack of patriotism or of courage, to the end ops. "Oh, yes," he replied; "any school boy lack of patriotism or of courage, to the end ops. "Oh, yes," he replied; "any school boy lack of patriotism or of courage, to the end ops. "Oh, yes," he replied; "any school boy lack of patriotism or of courage, to the end ops. "Oh, yes," he replied; "any school boy lack of patriotism or of courage, to the end ops. "Oh, yes," he replied; "any school boy lack of patriotism or of courage, to the end ops. "Oh, yes," he replied; "any school boy lack of patriotism or of courage, to the end ops. "Oh, yes," he replied; "any school boy lack of patriotism or of courage, to the end ops." The urchdeacon says that of saving his country from a great calamity, is, as to "loving and faithfully serving his country," at least as good a patriot as the hero of the most daring feat of arms, and a far better one than those who, with an ostentatious pretense of superior patriotism, cry for war before it is needed, especially if then they let others do the fighting. As there is nothing more dangerous to he wellbeing of a monarchy than a prince

ncessantly thirsting for martial glory, so there is no delusion more dangerous to the peace, the prosperity, the honor, and the liberties of a free people than the one that a needless or wanton clamoring for war on every occasion of foreign embroilment is a sign of patriotic spirit. True patriotism in time of peace demands that we should vigilantly and actively endeavor to obtain the exactment of wise laws; the appointment of able and honest public servants; the redress of wrongs and the reform of abuses; the expulsion from public life of drones and rogues; the restraint of lawlessness and violence, the preservation of security and good order; and, finally, the maintenance of an honorable name among the nations of the world by dealing with them on principles of fairness and magnanimity, preferring at all times, in the adjustment of difficulties, peaceable means to the savage arbitrament fairness and magnanimity, preferring at of war, and resorting to this only when we can conscientiously affirm that no peaceable expedient has been left untried, and can, without fear of an adverse judgment. submitted to the opinion of civilized True patriotism is incompatible with any selfish motive that does not accord with the

public interest. The journalist or the public agitator generally who, while knowing that just demands might still be satisfied by peaceable negotiation, clamors for war and stirs up popular passion to increase his popularity or profit, is not only not a patriot, but a public enemy—just as much as if he openly and persistently urged the law-

ing is necessary. But the same patriotism forbids them to clamor for a fight so long as fighting is not necessary. If officers of the army or the navy should ever use their influence to bring on a war while peace might homorobly be maintained, to furnish them opportunities for showing how brave and skilful they are, and to increase their chances of promotion, they would be just as unpatriotic—aye, just as criminal—as the members of a fire department would be who tried to set a crowded tenement house ablaze for the purpose of exhibiting their ablaze for the purpose of exhibiting their skill in handling an engine or fricir courage in scaling bidders, and of thus earning praise and advancement. Indeed, it is difficult to imagine a wantonness of spirit more reckless, more wicked, more repugnant to true patriotism, than the use of whatever influence one may postess to bring on war, with all its horrors and miseries, so long as the possibility of preserving an honorable peace has not utterly vanished.

If, in spite of all efforts to avert it, war does come, the duties of patriotism are the

does come, the duties of patriotism are the same for all, of whatever shade of opinion-for those who did not approve of the causof the quarrel, as much as for those who did. Patriotism then demands that we should all units with the same faithful devotion est possible work of the struggle, and to vantageous to our country. It demands that we chould carefully abstain from endanger-ing the operations of our armies or navies by giving information to the enemy, and that, among other things, we should sternly curb that spirit of journalistic "enterprise" which, for instance, now is so busy ad-vertising to the whole world the military and paval plans of our government. It demands that we should always be willing to deny ourselves any opportunity for private advantage that may injuriously interfere

with the public policy.

It demands that, while vigorously pushing the war, we should neglect no chance for an honorable peace, and that in making such a peace we should never tarnish the good name of our country by an unnecessary humiliation of the defeated enemy. It demands that while the war is going on we should strive to the utmost of our power to mitigate its horrors, to alleviate its miseries, and, last,

out not least, to counteract those as demoralisation and corruption which, while the excited public mind is turned to one single object, are apt to grow and flouried in extraordinary measure.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Congresman Lentz's command of language indicates that he has mistaken his vocation He should have been a prize fighter. If the purchases of vessels go on much longer, government ownership of American shapping will soon be an accomplished fact.

visit to Mr. Gudsterse not long ago, said, "We is the only man I ever walked with that walked fast enough." A Kausas man is raising a company of total abstinence men for the war, but perhaps they will not keep their powder dry any better than the other kind.

Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage, in speaking of his

A Chkugo woman tackled her first dish of ice cream with such avidity as to fracture her jaw. There is a moral to this serrow

The recent death of Horatio Waldo re-called a story of Thackeray's first visit to America. Some of the Manhattan club's jokers bet Waldo that he would not slap Thackeray on the back and exclaim, "I do love a man with a bald head." Waldo won the bet and the author's friendship at the same time.

A bowlder of Roxbury pudding some, with a suitably inscribed bronze tablet, is to mark the grave of Samuel Adams in the old Granary burylog ground, Tremont street, Boston. The memorial will be placed there by the Massachussetts Epclety of the Sons of the Revolution, who will, with simple exercises, about noon tomorrow, ucveil the memorial. IE. B. Dore of Kausas, says, that sections

of that state are overrun with jack ratioits. Some time ago they became such a nuisance that flumner county offered 3 cents apiece for their scalps. One hundred and fifty thousand were slain on one Sunday and in a week the county was bankrupt and had to levy a special tax to finish paying for the Archdeacon Flarrar, in a recent reminiscence, says that when a young man he heard Macauley name every woman who had ever been executed in England. He was then

Macauley's memory made him the most woodesfully informed man that ever lived. There will be an election for a governor of Connecticut this year to succeed Lorria Cooke, republican, chosen in 1896, when Mc-Kinley swept the state by 53,000 plurality The tenure of the governor of Connecticut is now two years, and a candidate for the nomination on the republican side is John A. Porter, private secretary of President Mc-Kinley. He was a candidate for the nomina-tion in 1896, but was defeated by Mr. Cooke. The republicans will hold their state convention in Connecticut this year in New Haven in the month of August.

THOUGHTS THAT TICKLE.

Chicago Record: "What were your uncle's last words?"
"He hadn't time for any; it was a folding bed"

Jewelers' Weekly: Miss Hiborn-It seems to run very well for about a day and a half, and then it will not go at all. Watchmaker-Yes; it should be wound oceasionally.

Chicago Tribune: "What you need," said the physician, "is plenty of exercise in the open air and sunshine."
"B' Jarge, ye're right about the open air an' the sunshine!" exclaimed the sailow individual who had called to consult him.

Indianapolis Journal: "Haven't I told you." asked the father, "to always tell the truth?"
"Yes, you told me that," the young man admitted, "and at another time you told me never to become the slave of a habit."

Chicago News: "Papa, you said you would leave no stone unturned to advance my social prospects."
"Yes, dear daughter, I did."
"Then why do you refuse me another diamond ring?"

Detroit Journal: "It is a sign of good luck to find a horseshoe." remarked the observer of men and things. "It is a sign of better luck to find a shoe that you can wear comfortable."

Chicago Post: "There has evidently been a reform in our city administration, despite the talk of corruption that we hear."
"What leads you to think so?"
"I saw six men working on the street this morning and there was only one boss to look after them."

Washington Star: "How did that mata-dor happen to fare so badly?" inquired one Madrid citizen.
"Why." replied the other, "he used to be connected with the diplomatic service. He forgot himself the other day and stopped to ask the bull whether there was not some means of putting decisive action off for a week or so."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Did you read that advertisement of the woman in Kentucky who wants to sell herself into slavery?" asked the fluffy-haired woman. "I did," said the short-haired woman. "I don't see why she so beat about the bush. Why did she not say plainly that she wanted to marry?"

London Globe: First Scot—Ay, we has Wel-Hai-Wel.
Second Scot—Has we?
First Scot—Ay, we has.

THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS.

New York Sur Deep down in every heart of ours That's worthy of the name There glows a never-dying spark; And now 'tis fanned to flame.

And brighter, brighter burns the light In every Yankee breast From the north unto the sunny south, From east unto the west.

Mere love of glory never lit
This beacon on our shore.
O Peace, the Yankee loves thy name,
But he loves honor more. And liberty! for these he fought At Lexington and Bunker Hill; A glorious century has passed— The old fire's burning still.

So blame us not, although we fret. Impatient at the long delay; For who would ask us to forget What happened in Havana bay!

And when we fight, if fight we must, Whether on sea or battle plain, We'll conquer sure, for God is just, And he'll avenge the Maine.

"The loss which is unknown, is no loss." -- Publius Syrus.

What do you care, then, what name is in your hat so long as the hat is all right? No one knows whether it is a \$3 or a \$5 Hat and why should you if the shape is what you want?

Our hats have just as responsible a stamp as any others, in the trade mark of Browning, King & Co., and we have all the popular shapes of the leading and most fashionable hatters-and the hats are as well made as any.

The real and about the only difference is in the prices a which we sell them. \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, soft or stiff, black or colors.

