THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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1	24,258	16	32,110
2	24,418	17	24,202
3	23,008	18	24,747
4	23,586	19	25,550
5	23,715	20	25,012
6	24,152	21	25,279
7	24,036	22	25,132
8	23,873	23	29,134
9	24,090	24	24,830
10	24,607	25	28,602
11	30,150	26	28,453
12	28,809	27	29,017
13	24,247	28	29,541
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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK,

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of April, 1898.

(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The more we learn of the battle of Manila the better it gets for the American fleet.

If the Nebraska soldier boys are to march to Manila they may have to get their sea legs steadied.

The secretary of war seems to think he has the same right to change his mind that anybody else has.

A little thing like the cutting of a cable has no effect on the yellow fakirs. Their news comes through whether the cable is in operation or not.

The explaining and the apologizing this week will all be done in Madrid. In Washington and the United States everybody knows why it happened.

The South Omaha boodlers who want $3,000 to let down on the brewers for another year will probably be willing to compromise on half that sum.

The shipowners are protesting against the proposed tonnage tax, notwithstanding that any free trader can prove that it is the consurmer that pays the taxes.

What Governor Holcomb could not accomplish for Lincoln Acting Substitute Brad Slaughter brought about by simply putting in an appearance at the war office.

If Emperor William is bound to gobble one of the Philippine islands he ought to have no serious obstacle in doing so, as there are about 1,200 islands in the group.

Unless the Spaniards learn how to use them, the X rays are not going to be of much service in this war for the location of bullets in the bodies of wounded soldiers and marines.

Just a century ago America carried the war into Africa when it punished the pirates of Tripoli. Now it has carried the war into Asia when it demolished the Spanish fleet at Manila.

A lawyer named Silver threatens to be a candidate for the democratic nomination for supreme judge in Missouri. The name alone ought to command a place for him on the Chicago platform in Dick Bland's state.

The war may for a time distract popular attention from the exposition, but on the home stretch the exposition will be the most attractive subject of discussion in nearly every household in the transmississippi country.

Perhaps Fitzhugh Lee may find it unnecessary to don again the uniform of the United States army which he discarded in 1861. The war with Spain may be over before the new major generals have time to report for duty.

Since the tin plate industry has become firmly established in this country the free traders are saying that it could just as well have been established without the encouragement of a protective tariff. But it was not, and there's the pinch.

The editors of north Nebraska who have been visiting Omaha cannot fail to have been convinced that the exposition will justify all they have ever said in its favor and is an enterprise in which all Nebraskans have reason to take pride.

Ex-Congressman Towne of Minnesota, who has spent the past six months speaking throughout the west in opposition to the republican party and its principles, has just gone to Utah to make an effort to induce the democrats of that state to agree to the fusion program arranged in Washington by a half dozen self-constituted leaders. The Utah democrats, like those in Idaho, Colorado and several other states, have refused thus far to subscribe to the cut-and-dried program and outside pressure is being brought to bear on them from all sides. The leading democrats of Salt Lake, on learning of Mr. Towne's contemplated visit, held a meeting and decided that they would take no part in the reception to him or do anything that would commit them to the bosses' fusion scheme.

NOT A POPULAR LOAN.

The proposed issue of United States bonds to cover the expenses of war is represented by its advocates to be a popular loan. This assumption is a delusion and a snare.

The only feature that is depended on to make the loan popular is the offer to permit the people to invest in these bonds in sums of $50 and multiples thereof. Experience has shown that bond loans, even when subscribed for by the common people, are soon absorbed into the vaults of banks and trust companies.

It is safe to predict that out of the 25,000,000 adults in the United States not more than one in fifty would avail himself of the privilege of investing in the war bonds. A most liberal estimate of such purchases would be $50,000,000 out of the $300,000,000 proposed to be issued and out of that $50,000,000 one-half would be owned by the banks in less than a year. And yet the money in American savings banks alone aggregates from $1,500,000,000 to $1,800,000,000.

If congress is really intent upon creating a popular loan to meet the obligations imposed on the country by the war it should improvise a measure that will be popular with all the people and not alone with the bond speculators and bank syndicates. If it really wants to give American wage workers and producers a chance to place their surplus earnings at the disposal of the government it should at once provide for the establishment of a system of postal savings banks.

Such a system would not be an experiment. It has been in successful operation for many years in other countries and has worked admirably wherever it has been tried. It has been repeatedly recommended by successive postmasters general, including former Postmaster General Gary, whose recommendation was concurred in by President McKinley.

The only argument heretofore advanced in opposition has been that the government had no use for the money deposited and no place to invest it at interest. That plea no longer holds good. The opportunity for safe investment is now at hand and no valid reason can be given why the people of the United States should be deprived of the benefits of a postal savings bank system enjoyed by those of other countries.

The true inwardness of opposition to postal savings banks comes from the same source that is urging congress to create a perpetual interest-bearing bonded debt. That class constitutes an infinitesimal number of the American people, and, while it is very influential, it should not outweigh the demand of the masses who bear the burdens of the government and fight the battles of the nation.

OCCUPATION OF PHILIPPINES.

It is understood to be the intention of the government to send a military force to occupy the Philippine islands. Such a force, it is to be presumed, would be concentrated at Manila and as the Asiatic fleet will remain in the waters near that port probably the number of troops which it is said will be sent—5,000—would be ample for the purpose of occupation. There are now about 20,000 Spanish soldiers in the islands and more were to be sent, but under present circumstances it is not probable that Spain will send any more troops there. If the insurgents are co-operating with Commodore Dewey, as is presumed to be the case, they can easily take care of the Spanish force in the Philippines, so that United States soldiers would not be called upon to do any fighting in order to maintain occupation of the islands.

The question as to the policy which the United States will adopt in respect to the Philippines is causing some concern to European governments. They do not apprehend that this government will permanently hold the islands, but what disposition it may make of them after its occupation is established is a matter of considerable interest if not of anxiety to some of those governments. It is suggested that they may be held for indemnity, which would be entirely legitimate, Spain to resume control when the indemnity demanded was paid, but it may be doubted whether our government will do even this. Our occupation will be simply as a war measure and when the war is ended undoubtedly our forces will be withdrawn. But it is most unlikely that the Philippines will be retained by Spain. Having passed out of Spanish control the people there will establish an independent government, or perhaps place themselves under the protection of Germany or some other European power. It is safe to say that Spanish sovereignty in the Philippine islands was destroyed when American guns demolished the Spanish fleet.

SPAIN'S DESPERATE SITUATION.

Madrid is under martial law and the streets of Spain's capital city are being patrolled by soldiers. Sagasta, the prime minister, is an object of popular scorn and insult. Fears are entertained for the safety of the queen regent, whose Austrian mother is reported to have gone to Madrid to afford her what comfort she may. Weyler is largely in evidence, urging Quixotic military schemes, posing as a soldier and patriot and inflaming popular discontent. The conservative leader has declared in favor of supplanting the present ministry, as soon as the national "pride and honor" shall have gained some satisfaction, by a government strong enough to set aside constitutional guarantees and exercise dictatorial powers, advising, also, a European alliance on the basis of material interests. The political leaders are active in fomenting dissatisfaction. Throughout the kingdom the people are incensed at what they regard as the inefficiency of the government, convincing proof of which they find in the easy and overwhelming victory of the American squadron at Manila. That disastrous blow to Spain has opened the eyes of the Spanish people to the deception that has been practiced by those in authority in telling the people of American weakness and Spanish strength and encouraging the idea, as the absurd Weyler is still trying to do in urging an invasion of the United States, that Spanish "valor" and "chivalry" must triumph in a conflict between the two nations.

The government is making as brave a

show of determination to continue the war to the bitter end as the adverse circumstances admit of. The queen regent appeals to the patriotism of the nation. The ministry seek to placate popular indignation by extolling the courage of the officers and men of Spain's annihilated fleet. This may serve for a time, but another equally severe defeat would undoubtedly so exasperate the Spanish people that they would no longer tolerate the present ministry, even if they did not inaugurate revolution against the monarchy. The elements are there to do this. With the fleets of Spain swept from the sea and its colonies wrested from it the present government could not stand. Carlism or republicanism would replace it and most likely the latter.

Manifestly the only hope for Spain is in European alliances, as counseled by the conservative leader, Silvela, but can she effect them? Is it not now too late? Spain has nothing to offer any European power that would compensate it for an alliance offensive to the United States. A month ago she might have been able to make some arrangement with Germany and Russia, but at that time Spain did not apprehend that there was any danger of an American fleet taking possession of the most important of the Philippine islands. Neither Germany nor Russia, it is safe to say, could now be induced to interfere with our occupation of that island as a base of operations. Germany undoubtedly covets the Philippines, but she would not pay the price for them that an alliance with Spain against the United States would involve.

From every point of view Spain's situation is desperate. Isolated, bankrupt, disastrously beaten in the first battle of the war, her weakness exposed, her industries idle, her commerce being driven from the seas, the people exasperated against the government and the government almost helpless—Spain faces inevitable defeat and perhaps utter ruin if she shall persist in the unequal conflict.

A TONNAGE TAX.

The provision in the pending revenue bill for greatly increasing the tonnage tax on foreign shipping has elicited protests from the principal maritime governments, or rather representations that it would operate oppressively upon the shipping interest of those countries. It appears that these representations have had the desired effect and that the proposed tax will either be eliminated from the bill or materially reduced.

The tax in the bill as it passed the house is 20 cents per ton, the old rate being 6 cents. It is estimated that the revenue from the proposed rate would be between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 per annum. Two reasons are urged against it, one being that it would have a tendency to drive shipping from our ports, which is highly probable, and the other that it would have the effect to increase unfriendliness abroad toward the United States, also very likely. The practical consideration, however, is the one deserving the greater attention. If the proposed tax would result in sending any considerable amount of shipping to Canadian ports it is easy to understand that we might in the end lose more than we should get in revenue from the additional tax. The other reason is not unimportant and it may be doubted whether it is good policy to run the risk of creating more unfriendly feeling abroad for the relatively small revenue to be derived from this tax. All things considered, we think the proposed tonnage tax may wisely be dispensed with.

FRUIT CULTURE IN NEBRASKA.

Every person engaged in making a farm home in Nebraska could profit by perusal of the just published annual report of the State Horticultural society. No one can make a careful study of this report without becoming impressed with the fact that a knowledge of horticulture is essential to home-making on Nebraska farms and further that the possibilities of adapting horticulture to the climate and soil conditions of this state are not yet half appreciated.

Horticulture embraces much more than a mere knowledge how to grow apples and strawberries. It is a big subject and one in which the intelligent farmer may take great delight. There is something to learn about all the varieties of apples, peaches, plums, berries, grapes and useful or ornamental shrubs. And after that a great deal to learn about the characteristics of the soils and adaptability to different purposes, and about methods of cultivating, irrigating, grafting and transplanting, and still more to learn about fighting the orchard pests, four-footed, many-footed or winged, and resisting the evil effects of climate. Horticulture is an inexhaustible subject and as fascinating as it is useful.

What has been done for horticulture thus far in Nebraska has been little more than preparatory work. Now that there has been excellent preparation the process should go on rapidly. The era of experiment has given way to the certainties of a science adapted by intelligent students to the needs of the state. By systematic fruit culture Nebraska farm homes may be made the most beautiful of any in the northwest and when this is done the value of Nebraska farms will have been more than doubled.

The mines of the west continue to pour out their streams of gold, silver, copper and lead and reports from all the great American mining camps indicate that the year 1898 will be memorable as a record breaker in mineral production. One of the best features of this mining activity is that it does not follow any great excitement in mining stocks due to the efforts of brokers and promoters. This means that the benefit from the increased output of minerals will largely come to owners who actually operate their mines. Australian and South African mines are largely owned in London, but the American mines are owned largely by men who live in the states where the mines are located.

Kicked to Death.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

There is sorrow in St. Louis and Kansas City, for the mule trust is "busted." A quarter of a million dollars that would have gone there by the payment of the government for 2,800 mules, which are badly needed by the army of invasion, will now be divided amongst Kentucky, Tennessee and Illinois. As an instance of unpatriotic greed for profit at a critical time, the mule trust, as organized, is about the meanest on record.

Gaiety in Grim Business.

Washington Star.

General Blanco's official report of the bombardment of Matanzas shows talents in the line of rollicking humor that were hitherto unsuspected.

Simplicity Needed.

Globe-Democrat.

Of course citizens are willing to pay stamp taxes to meet war expenses, but the system should be simplified to the greatest possible degree. A multiplicity of stamps will waste time and cause annoyance.

Deadwood's Brilliant Mayor.

Boston Transcript.

Hon. Sol Star has been re-elected mayor of Deadwood. This welcome news shows that in one town at least of the mountain regions of this land of the free the inhabitants hitch their wagons not only to a star but to the god of day also.

Blanco's Flashing Pen.

New York Sun.

The rigid accuracy of the Hon. Ramon Blanco in his capacity of war correspondent in Havana for the Spanish government inspires in lovers of historical literature the hope that he will yet yield to treatment, give up his advertised intention of conquering or dying, swim back to Spain and complete the ruin of the Carthagenians by writing a book about them. But whether he waves his far-flashing pen against the United States or Carthage, the exactness of his assertions and the sobriety of his style must continue to endear him to all collectors. A magnificent compound of Gongora and Munchausen.

A Persistent French Flurry.

Philadelphia Record.

The activity in the French navy yards and the unmistakable sympathy shown by Frenchmen for Spain will give no uneasiness to the people of the United States. As the largest creditors of Spain, there is very excellent reason for worry upon the part of French bankers. There is also sufficient reason for activity in the French navy yards, growing out of the ticklish condition of affairs in China. The best guarantee against intervention between the United States and Spain on the part of any of the European powers lies in the nice balance of their military strength. They dare not disturb it. Their mutual rivalries and jealousies are our protection.

Iowa's Delegation in Congress.

Washington Post.

While the Iowa delegation in the house will have to yield the palm to the Maine delegation in the matter of influence on national legislation, they are easily first in their array of eloquent and forcible orators. The most notable speeches of this session, from the standpoint of eloquence and able presentation, have been made by Iowa members of the house. Representative Cousins' speech on the destruction of the Maine almost reached the dignity of a classic. Representative Dolliver's speech of Wednesday on the war revenue measure, fully substantiated the remark that Mr. Blaine once made about him as the most eloquent orator he had ever heard. But General Henderson and Colonel Hepburn, both of Iowa, have made notable speeches at this session, although their field is more in the rough-and-tumble of partisan debate, where members are roused to enthusiasm by the ready retorts and ringing sentences of speakers.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Reminders of Former Spanish Greatness and Glory.

The Philippine islands are a large and important group of the Malay archipelago, forming its northern division, lying chiefly between latitude 5 degrees, 32 minutes and 19 degrees, 38 minutes north, and between longitude 117 degrees and 126 degrees east of Greenwich, having east and north the Pacific ocean, west the China and Soloo seas and south the Sea of Celebes.

There are about 1,200 islands in all, of which 408 are inhabited. The principal islands are Luzon, Mindano and Palawan, with Mindoro, Panay, Negros, Zebu, Bohol, Leyte, Samar, Masbate and many smaller islands of considerable note. The total area is estimated at about 115,528 square miles. The islands are of volcanic formation, traversed by a chain of mountains from north to south, rising in some of them to 6,000 feet, and some of these are still active volcanoes. The coasts of most of them are deeply indented by the sea and the larger islands are well watered by large streams, with estuaries affording excellent harbors. Earthquakes are of frequent occurrence. The group is within the range of the monsoons and violent hurricanes are common. From May to September the west coasts are deluged with rain, while the October monsoon brings rain to the east coasts, which are at other seasons dry.

The high temperature and abundance of moisture produce a luxuriant vegitation, so that they are capable of yielding all kinds of produce. Rice, millet, sugar, maize, indigo, hemp, tobacco, cotton and coffee are raised; and sago, cocoanuts, bananas, cinnamon, betel, numerous fine fruits, timber for ship building and dye woods are among the products.

Buffaloes and most of the animals common in Europe are reared; the horse, introduced by the Spaniards, runs wild among the mountains. The wild animals comprise the antelope, fox, wild cat and monkey; the cayman is found in the rivers and lakes, the tortoise abounds on the shores; fish are very abundant and serpents numerous.

Among the birds of the islands are the parrot, a species of pheasant, pigeon and water fowl. Pearls, pearl oyster shell, the sea slug, edible birds' nests and sapan wood are important articles of export to China.

The mineral products are gold, copper, iron, lead, mercury, sulphur and coal. Domestic weaving is pretty generally carried on by the females and straw hats, cigar cases and earthenwares are made, but the chief article of manufacture is that of "government Manila" cigars.

The colonial policy of old Spain formerly excluded all foreign ships and Chinese settlers from these islands and the trade with the Spanish dominions in America was also confined to that conducted annually by a single ship. But such restrictions have vanished and the colony has progressed in many ways.

The capital of the Philippines, Manila, had 154,062 inhabitants in 1887; other towns are Laoag, 30,642; Lipa, 43,408; Banang, 35,598; Batangas, 35,587.

The estimated revenue of the Philippine islands in 1894-95 was £2,715,980 and expenditures £2,656,026. In 1894 the total imports were valued at $28,530,000 and exports at $33,250,000. In 1895 the chief exports were: Hemp, 832,322 bales (one bale weighs about 250 pounds), valued at £1,665,000; sugar, 230,083 tons, valued at £1,205,000; copra, 61,438 piculs, valued at £283,000; tobacco leaf, 207,371 quintals; cigars, 164,430,000; coffee, 194 tons. Owing to disease the production of coffee is falling off. The chief imports are rice, flour, wines, dress, petroleum, coal. In 1895 177,020 piculs of rice were imported from Hong Kong, Saigon and Singapore; 61,391 tons of coal from Australia and Japan; 357,638 cases of petroleum.

On an average about 34 per cent of the import value is from the United Kingdom, 21 per cent from Hong Kong and Amoy, 13 per cent from Spain and 10 per cent from Singapore and British India. Imports into Spain from the Philippine islands in 1894, 17,994,838 pesetas (the value of the peseta is 19.3 cents); exports to Philippine islands, 28,584,122 pesetas. In 1895 304 vessels of 425,025 tons cleared the ports of Manila, Iloilo and Cebu. There are 720 miles of telegraph in the islands and seventy miles of railway.

The coin in use is the Mexican dollar with locally coined fractional currency. The import of foreign money is illegal, but that of Mexican dollars is permitted.

Manila is the seat of the government and residence of the governor general, who is appointed by the crown of Spain. In each of the larger islands there is a lieutenant governor, and each of the thirty provinces, governed by an alcalde, is divided into pueblos or communes. The Roman Catholic religion has been extensively diffused among the Malays, who form the greater part of the population. The Negritos, or Oriental negroes, are found mostly in the mountain regions of the larger islands. Many Chinese have settled in the group. The public revenue is derived chiefly from duties on imports and exports, the tobacco monopoly and a capitation tax. These islands were discovered by Magellan in 1521 and settled by the Spaniards in the reign of Philip II, after whom they were named.

MEN OF THE HOUR.

Thrilling Experience of Commodore Dewey Recalled at Manila.

There was one incident in the action at Manila that recalls a somewhat similar experience in the career of Commodore Dewey in the civil war. The flagship of the Spanish fleet was shot to pieces and the admiral was forced to transfer his flag to a smaller gunboat. While Dewey was yet a lieutenant his ship was shot to pieces and he with the crew was forced to take to the boats. It was the steam frigate Mississippi of Farragut's squadron; the time, March, 1863, and the place Port Hudson. The Mississippi was one of the fleet which tried to run past the confederate batteries. Some of the ships got as far as a narrow part of the channel, where they met land batteries almost muzzle to muzzle, and then were forced to retreat. The Mississippi did not get as far as this. A foggy day had been chosen for the attempt, and this was soon made more obscure by the smoke of battle, and amid this the Mississippi lost her bearings and ran ashore. Her officers found that she had struck just under the guns of a battery in the middle of the line of fortifications and one of the strongest of the lot. In half an hour 250 shots struck the vessel and she was riddled from end to end. There was no chance to hold her, and her crew took to their boats and landed on the opposite side of the river, after setting her on fire. Soon, lightened by the loss of the crew and by the fire, she drifted off, and, blazing and saluting with bursting shells, she drifted down the river, until finally the fire reached her magazines, and her career was ended in one great explosion. The predicament of the Spanish admiral at Manila was equally perilous amid burning and exploding ships, and undoubtedly awakened in the conquering commander memories of that thrilling experience on the Mississippi thirty-five years ago.

Captain Frederick Rodgers of the Yale, formerly the Paris, comes of naval stock famous in our maritime annals for generations. He is a grandson of old Commodore John Rodgers of the war of 1812 and the nephew of Admiral John and Admiral Raymond Rodgers, who distinguished themselves in the blockade of Charleston and the bombardment and capture of New Berne and Wilmington, N. C., in the late war. Captain Rodgers is one of the youngest officers of his rank in the service. The Yale is now scouting the Atlantic, with coal bunkers loaded for a 10,000-mile run if need be. Captain Watkins of the Paris paces the bridge with Captain Rodgers of the Yale.

Governor Bob Taylor of Tennessee has put away his fiddle and his bow and will devote his energies, if the chance offers, to serenading the dons with Krag-Jorgensen sonnets. With "Fighting Bob" Taylor on land and "Fighting Bob" Evans at sea, even the timid cannot doubt that the country is safe.

Another cheering evidence of the complete unity of the blue and the gray on the war question comes from Kentucky. A grandnephew of the late Jefferson Davis has been chosen by the military company of the town of Paris to carry the stars and stripes to the front for the volunteers.

Admiral Henry Erben is the first officer from the retired list to re-enter active service. He has been in the navy since 1848, and is a type of the rugged old school of officers. He has a splendid war record. He succeeds the late Commander Elmer as commander of the mosquito fleet.

"Roosevelt's Rough Riders," the regiment of mounted rifles of which Assistant Secretary Roosevelt is to take command, will probably have the lightest equipment of any troops in the military service. Each man will carry a rifle, a revolver and a machete. Army experts think that Colonel Roosevelt's hardest work will be to keep his men in order. They will all be from the plains, chiefly cowboys.

George Cabot Lodge, son of United States Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, told his father he should go to the war in some capacity, despite paternal opposition. The senator capitulated and secured him an appointment as acting ensign on the auxiliary cruiser Dixie.

Captain Charles King, the well known soldier and author, will command the volunteers who have enlisted in Wisconsin.

One of the lieutenants of the navy, whose name does not appear in the active list, is Joseph Straus, a Kentuckian, who graduated at Annapolis, class of '81. No man in the navy has done as much as he to improve its efficiency. After graduating, the lieutenant decided to go on board vessels and study ordnance. As the result of this study he evolved the plan of the double turret, which enables a concentration of fire unattainable without its use. While watching the work of the big guns the lieutenant was struck with the inefficiency of the hydraulic recoil, which was constantly getting out of order, filling the floors of the turrets with water and drenching the men to the skin, rendering the working of the guns not only dangerous but in every way disagreeable. He devised a system of heavy steel springs, wound in cylinders, which not only take up the recoil of the guns, but automatically return them to the firing position, rendering them more rapid in their workings. He also saw that the old-fashioned loading mechanism for heavy guns was faulty. He worked out a new device for loading them, which has made it possible, as shown by a test recently made on the Texas, to load a 13-inch gun in two minutes, instead of six minutes, as required under the old machinery. It was the intention of his superior officers to have him occupy a chair in the Naval academy, but being of a practical turn of mind, the lieutenant begged to be allowed the privilege of studying the actual workings of guns on board ships. Members of the Ordnance department who have watched this remarkable genius say that should he happen to no misfortune he will continue to make improvements until the American navy will be far and away ahead of any other in matter of rapidity of action and in the minimum danger to its working force.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

M. Hanotaux, the French minister of foreign affairs, a few years ago was a school teacher in Paris at a salary of 60 francs a week.

Congressman Jerry Simpson of Kansas served with the Illinois volunteers during the war, and since February, 1896, has drawn a pension of $12 a month.

The late Dr. Cornelius N. Hoaglund of Brooklyn, who made a fortune out of baking powder, gave over $250,000 to educational and charitable institutions.

Herr Wolf, the notorious member of the Austrian Reichsrath, interrupted a recent debate in that body by the repeated threat: "Herr President, we shall throw ink pots at your head."

Tsching-ta-jen, the new Chinese ambassador to France, is a Catholic. He comes of a family that was converted two centuries ago by a Jesuit missionary, and has remained a Catholic ever since.

Robert Barr, the novelist, when asked a few questions about himself and his family said: "My wife is a Canadian of English descent. My daughter is a Kankee, born in Detroit. My son is an Englishman, born in London. I am an American citizen, made one in Detroit."

Sir Henry Hawkins, the famous justice of the queen's bench, explains his refusal to write his memoirs by saying: "If you begin by saying what a splendid fellow you are they call you egostical, and as for saying anything against myself, I'll be hanged if I will. Would you?"

General Fitzhugh Lee has three brothers, all living within a few miles of Fredericksburg, Va. They are Major John M. Lee, Captain Daniel M. Lee and one Robert Lee, who is eccentric enough to be plain "Mr." Captain Lee's residence is on an estate called "Highland Home," and with him lives the venerable mother of the family. She is 90 years old, and for some time has been totally blind.

Lieutenant de Carranza, the fire-eating Spaniard who wants to fight Fitzhugh Lee and Captain Sigsbee, is about 45 years of age, tall and of athletic build. He looks more like an Englishman than a Spaniard. His face is full bearded and ruddy from exposure on the sea, for he went to Washington after long sea service. For three years he commanded a gunboat in Cuban waters. Like most naval officers, Lieutenant de Carranza is an expert swordsman and pistol shot.

THE TRIUMPH AT MANILA.

Minneapolis Times: It seems very certain that the signal victory achieved by Admiral Dewey in Manila bay and the occupation of Cuba by an armed force protected by the powerful fleet now blockading Havana, will bring the war to a speedy close with victory for the Americans and liberty for the Queen of the Antilles.

Kansas City Star: The first trial should convince all Americans that our flag is still there and put an end to a certain amount of disparaging, critical talk respecting the government, the army, the navy and, in a manner, the courage and patriotism of the people of the United States. All that this country and its defenders have ever been, they are still. All the brave traditions of the past will be remembered and abundantly vindicated.

Globe-Democrat: In the battle off the Philippine islands the expected has happened. The Spaniards have met with a disastrous defeat. Even as told by themselves, the story shows that their overthrow in the fight was complete and calamitous. It is the old story of Spanish cowardice and incapability. Not once in three centuries has Spain won a fight on the water which was important enough to have the slightest effect on her fortunes.

Chicago Times-Herald: On paper the Philippines squadron looked large enough to swallow the Asiatic squadron, for one has eighteen and the other six vessels. Even in respect of guns the Spanish seemed to have the advantage, for they had sixty-five pieces to fifty-seven for the Americans. But the displacement of the American vessels was 18,671 tons to the 15,023 tons of the Spanish vessels. The difference in equipment, discipline and manhood did the rest.

Detroit Free Press: This is just what the American people have been expecting to hear from their gallant navy. Wherever the big guns roar from American decks, the people of the republic have confidence that they will speak in triumphant tones, for freedom and human rights. The opening engagement has been won. It will be a precursor of other victories yet to come when Admirals Sampson and Schley have been given a chance at the Spaniards.

Minneapolis Journal: The battle of Sunday was the second real battle with modern naval fighting machines which has occurred. The battle between the Chinese and Japanese navies at Yalu river showed the deadly character of these modern fighting machines and the fight of Sunday repeated the horrors with variations. Each succeeding modern naval battle will deepen the conviction that if it is possible, nations should avoid these awful tragedies and be at peace with one another.

Chicago Record: Admiral Dewey has performed his mission magnificently in destroying the Spanish fleet in Asiatic waters. One must regret that the battleship Oregon was withdrawn from the Pacific. Re-enforced with its mighty guns, the Olmypia, the Baltimore, the Boston, the Concord, the Raleigh and the Petrel probably would have made short work of every hostile battery within range. Accepting as true the Spanish account of the battle, which of course does not do justice to American prowess, it is still perfectly clear that a glorious feat of arms has been performed by American seamen.

Chicago Tribune: This crushing defeat is but the beginning of the end. If the Spanish vessels which left Cape Verde are crossing the ocean, which is doubtful, they will never go back. Spain will lose another fleet. Meanwhile the North Atlantic squadron will tighten its grip on Cuba, reducing the fortifications of Havana as it has those of Matanzas and Cabanas; while it opens up communications with the insurgents under Gomez and Garcia and supplies them with the arms and munitions they so sadly need. The battle of Manila bay is the first chapter in the story of Cuban freedom. The story will not be a long one, but it will be interesting reading.

FROTHY DEMAGOGY.

Why the Leader of the "Holy Cause" Fears to Enlist.

Philadelphia Ledger.

W. J. Bryan, late candidate for president of the United States and present peripatetic lecturer on the blessings of a debased and dishonest currency, has caused to be published a statement to the general effect that if he were not fearful his act would be misconstrued and political capital made of it by partisan newspapers, he would enlist as a private soldier. If Mr. Bryan should really think of offering his services as a private soldier, he need fear only the charge of the enemy; with respect to the motives of the patriotic citizen who goes quietly and modestly to the recruiting station to enroll his name among the heroic defenders of his country there can be no possible misunderstanding, and there will be no newspapers which will fail to recognize and do honor to his patriotic conduct. But from the matter or the manner of his letter it does not appear that Mr. Bryan has either pursued or intended to pursue the usual modest fashion of entering the army. Today, all over the land, there are scores of thousands, or hundreds of thousands, of Mr. Bryan's countrymen who are eagerly answering the call for volunteers. Men of affairs, men distinguished in the professions, men active in all life's busy pursuits, men from the offices and counting rooms, and men from the fields, shops, factories, furnaces and mines, men of enormous wealth and men of no wealth, are moving forward together—all alike impelled by the same noble, patriotic impulses, inspired by the same heroic purposes—silently, unostentatiously pressing into the ranks, and the newspapers have nothing but commendation for them.

Indeed it would seem as if only this noisy, frothy, political demagogue were endeavoring to make capital for himself through the newspapers, by announcing that he would enlist if he were not afraid that his motive for doing so would be misunderstood and misrepresented by the press. Had he really volunteered as a private soldier, and being without military knowledge, skill or training he could have scarcely expected to be commissioned a major general, the whole country would have applauded the act; but Mr. Bryan has done nothing of the kind, has said nothing to indicate that he has any real intention to do so patriotic a thing as support his country's flag. On the contrary, he has noisily proclaimed to the entire nation that he would enter the ranks if he were not afraid to do so. Being afraid to do that he will continue to lecture for hire and salary. Mr. Bryan's conduct in this particular is in entire accord with his character. He sends the noisy, blaring brass band before, he employs the press agent to announce his coming performance as a private in the ranks, being determined to get all the political capital possible out of it. Mr. Bryan will not volunteer in support of his country. He has never intended to do so. That would be the act of a patriot; his is the act of a political juggler.

As an advertiser, the difference between his legitimate competitor and himself is that the former advertises honest wares, and honestly pays the newspapers for advertising them, while Mr. Bryan advertises a "gold brick" or "green goods" for sale, and pays nothing for doing it. If by playing for the plaudits of the galleries this wholly transparent trick and device Mr. Bryan has made any political capital which will obtain for him a single vote, the voter thus easily beguiled can be only one so totally blind as to be unable to see the sun at noonday. Mr. Bryan is not seeking, and will not seek, glory at the cannon's mouth, but he is seeking, and will continue to seek, political capital from the newspapers in which he publishes his wholly insincere and ridiculous pretense that he would, if he were not afraid of being misunderstood, become a private soldier in the war against Spain. His betters have done so, are doing so every day, and are not misunderstood. Why should he be fearful of not being understood? His demagogism is as clear as glass.

In ordinary times the country will good naturedly tolerate a great deal of demagogic yearning and seeking for cheap notoriety, but at times like the present, when the business of the people is the serious one of war, there is little patience with the notoriety hunting political mountebanks of the Bryan sort.

POINTED REMARKS.

Somerville Journal: When a fat man is made a Mason sympathetic people always feel sorry for the goat.

Brooklyn Life: Fiddler—Yes, Boston has turned out a great many musicians—yours truly among the number. Quiz—Well, how can you blame her?

Chicago Record: "That botany professor has lost his mind."

"War excitement?"

"No; he couldn't classify more than fifty of the flowers on his wife's spring hat."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Queen Christina seems to be an able woman."

"Oh, she's not so smart."

"Why do you say that?"

"Isn't she still a widow?"

Detroit Journal: "It used to be," remarked the observer of men and things, "that the poor shop girl had to stand on her feet all day long; but the law intervened in her behalf and now she sits on them much of the time."

Cleveland Leader: "There is a German proverb which says: 'No looking glass ever tells a woman she is ugly.'"

"No sensible man ever does, either."

Indianapolis Journal: The Judge—So you were getting money by calling yourself a survivor of the Maine, eh?

The Culprit—Well, ain't I? I've been living ever since it happened.

Detroit Free Press: "Tartly's a mean old joker," declared the fashionable doctor.

"What has he been doing now?"

"Just met him on the street and asked him how he was. He handed me a $2 bill, said he never felt so well in his life, asked me to mail receipt and was gone before I realized what he was at."

Chicago Tribune: "What sort of a paintin' do you call that?" asked Uncle Jerry Peebles, after a long and earnest look at a "Sunset on Squam Bay," catalogued as No. 37.

"That's what they call an impressionist picture," replied the city relative. "It's by Woggins. What do you think of his style?"

"I think," said Uncle Jerry, he ought to take the Keeley cure for it."

Chicago Post: As the agent for the phonograph paused at the door he felt a friendly tap on the shoulder.

"You can't sell any talking machine in there," said the stranger.

"Why not?" asked the agent.

"They already have a United States senator in the family."

SHE DOETH WHAT SHE CAN.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

She sits alone in the window seat,
Watching the soldiers who throng the street,
A tear clings fast to her gentle eye,
Her bosom heaves with a sudden sigh,
And her slender fingers that clutch the sill
Wave a proud adieu with a royal will.
But her mouth in its motion never slacks
O'er the gum she cheweth to pay the tax.

There are women who go to the battle front,
Women in hospitals bearing the brunt,
Women who serve 'neath the Red Cross sign,
Women whose mission seems half divine,
But Annabel sits at the window high,
She cannot go where the bullets fly,
But steadily onward through packs and packs,
She cheweth the gum to pay the tax.

HINKS' GOGGLES.

S. E. Kiser in Cleveland Leader.

A little while ago it seemed my neighbor Hinks would just
Swell up with wild impatience and anger till he'd bust;
He read the yellow papers—swallowed everything they said,
And got their wild ideas firmly planted in his head;
He told us that McKinley was in league with money sharks,
And that his soul was branded, he would bet, with dollar marks,
But in spite of all his cursing and the way he used to fret,
I notice that he hasn't got a uniform as yet.

He used to have a picture of a starving Cuban child
That he showed among the neighbors till he nearly drove us wild,
And he'd talk about the horrors that we knew existed there,
And ask us how a person with a soul in him would dare
To withhold his hand a minute when, with one stroke of his pen,
He could strew the sea with corpses of a hundred thousand men—
It was all a money bargain—some one had to pay a debt—
But I notice that he hasnt got a uniform as yet.

I saw a little item in the paper t'other day
That people who wore glasses needn't mix up in the fray;
I didn't think much of it till I next met Neighbor Hinks,
And then it struck me funny, for, by the jumping Jinks,
A pair of mighty goggles had been fastened onto him,
And he sorrowfully told me that his sight was getting dim;
He was meeker, too, than Moses, and I noticed when we met,
That he hadn't got a musket or a uniform as yet.

"It is easy for man to talk one thing and think another."

But it isn't fatr. We would never have built up this business by any such course. When we say we think our present sale of men's and boys' clothing the greatest as to real worth and value Omaha has ever seen—we believe it. For we are never satisfied with any item short of the best that can be turned out in clothing—and when we give you the best for less than you can get the ordinary kind. We are not talking one thing and thinking another.

Prices in this sale range from $7,50 to $15. AN INSPECTION WOULD BE THE MOST CONVINCING—so come and look us over.

And if you are not satisfied with any purchase made here—your money back tor the asking.

B & K Co. TRADE MARK

BROWNING KING & CO.

S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas Sts.