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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 30th day of April, 1898. (Seal) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Flag day Saturday. Let the flags go up.

The way to front rooms during the exposition season is to advertise them in The Bee's want columns.

War news may have the call, but no war can permanently overshadow the great Transmississippi Exposition.

It is true that Bryan has hit upon another inexpensive method of getting his name into the newspaper headlines, but the boy babies are being named Dewey this year.

Omaha is to have a mint at least for five months. It will not be engaged in coining the seigniorage, but it will show how the coining process is done where the money is made.

Bryan's fears that his motives might be misconstrued kept him from enlisting as a private, but no such fears seem to have troubled him when a colonel's commission heaved in sight.

Another chance now presents itself to take advantage of that unaccepted offer of the reform police board to hold a position for any member of the force who may enlist in the volunteer army.

Comparison is invited of The Bee's daily market reports and those of the other newspapers in Nebraska that give their readers complete and intelligible commercial news.

It is refreshing to be assured that the telephone and telegraph companies have promised to paint the poles with which they have lined Omaha streets. If we must endure the poles the evil should at least be minimized.

It will not be the fault of the railroad companies if Exposition day is a failure. They are preparing to bring the people here at rates that positively cannot be resisted. Exposition day is sure to be a grand success.

St. Joseph people like their recent prosperity jubilee so well that they have about determined upon having something like it every year. As there are to be no other than prosperity years hereafter the determination is appropriate.

The battleship Alabama got into the water all right, but several months too late to get into the present war. It will form part of the American fleet that will remind other nations that the next war with the United States ought to be avoided.

The house of representatives has voted for a change in the method of electing senators, with a view to getting better material into the senate. The senate has yet to pass judgment on the methods by which members get themselves into the house.

Of course there has been no politics in Governor Holcomb's distribution of military commissions. At all events, there has been no more politics in that than in his appointment of a non-partisan police commission composed of men who all sing the same political song and vote the same ticket.

There is no trouble about the loyalty of the great body of Nebraska people. But Nebraska, like every other state, has a goodly number of self-styled patriots whose fighting is done exclusively with their mouths. Whenever there is a call for troops to uphold the nation's honor Nebraska's quota will be promptly furnished, no matter how large it may be.

The example set by the citizens of Washington state is one that might well be followed in almost every county of Nebraska. A handsome monument is to be erected in memory of the departed veterans of the war of the rebellion, the dedication to take place on Memorial day. Such monuments, however modest and unassuming, serve as teachers of the rising generations. A country where such monuments abound will never be without defenders.

WE MUST BE FULLY PREPARED.

It is said to be the intention to send not less than 50,000 troops into Cuba. The regulars are ready to go at any time, but it may be several weeks before the volunteers are properly equipped. This shows how unprepared we were for war. When hostilities were declared the War department was practically destitute of the supplies necessary to put a large army in the field. There were no uniforms or other equipments for new troops and in the most important matter of arms the only reserve store upon which the government could draw was the stock of discarded Springfield rifles, which would place our soldiers at a serious disadvantage in the field when opposed by high power magazine rifles like the Mauser with which the Spanish forces are armed. Our regulars are armed with the Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifle, but the War department has less than 100,000 of those weapons on hand and some of the troops will have to be armed with the antiquated Springfield gun. Those who clamor for an immediate invasion of Cuba should bear these facts in mind and endeavor to understand how great is the task of providing supplies and equipments for a large army to operate on foreign soil. Every resource of the War department is being used to accomplish this and yet it may be a month, in the opinion of experts, before the volunteers are properly equipped to move and it is needless to say that to move them without adequate equipment would be to invite disaster.

It is said to be in contemplation to soon send the regulars into Cuba, so as to prepare the way for the volunteers. It is questionable whether it would be wise to do this. If it is proposed to make the first army of invasion 50,000—and it should not be less—it should be sent as a whole, landing in such numbers at the points selected as to make certain of gaining a foothold. We cannot make a successful invasion of Cuba by sending an army there piecemeal—a few thousand men at intervals—unless, indeed, the Spaniards are much less alert and capable than there is reason to think. Better wait until we are fully prepared and not undertake the invasion until the conditions are such as to assure success.

CANADIAN GOOD WILL.

There has been some doubt as to whether the sentiment in Canada was more favorable to the United States or to Spain, but this will be dispelled by the expressions of the leaders of the liberal and conservative parties, which distinctly show that their sympathies are with this country. There is a great deal of significance in these utterances, which we venture to think will be cordially appreciated by the American people at this time. The requirements of neutrality would not permit an unqualified avowal of sympathy, but there can be no mistaking the meaning of what Premier Laurier and Sir Charles Tupper said.

That there are Canadians who would not regret the infliction of serious damage on the United States in the war with Spain is doubtless a fact. Perhaps there are some who hope for our defeat, though it is hardly conceivable that there are any who expect it. There are people in Canada who dislike this country as heartily as some Europeans do and for pretty much the same reasons. They do not like our tariff and our industrial and commercial competition troubles them. But we must not believe that so far as the conflict with Spain is concerned only a very small minority of the people of Canada are not in sympathy with us and that the great majority earnestly desire the complete and speedy triumph of the United States. This is as it should be. The issues between the two countries await settlement should not be permitted to influence sentiment and feeling prompted by race affinity, neighborly relations and common interests. These differences will in due time be adjusted, there can be no doubt, amicably and honorably, but at all events they furnish no justification for Canadian sympathy with Spain.

The utterances of the Canadian premier and of the distinguished leader of the conservative party will have a good influence beyond the borders of the Dominion and they will be gratifying to our government and people.

COAL OUTPUT OF THE WEST.

Of the 199,004,980 tons of coal mined in the United States last year nearly 23,000,000 tons came out of mines west of the Mississippi river. Nearly 51,000,000 tons came from mines in the central northern states, including Ohio on the east and Colorado on the west. The latter figure is not as large as that which represents the coal production of Pennsylvania alone, for the mines of that state produced 55,189,809 tons of bituminous coal and 2,431,763 tons of anthracite coal last year. The coal mines of Ohio produce more than 12,000,000 tons and those of Illinois more than 20,000,000 tons annually. The largest production of any state west of the Mississippi river is from Iowa, where 4,196,298 tons were mined last year. Kansas mined 3,692,197 tons; Colorado, 3,585,440 tons; Wyoming, 2,963,133 tons, and Missouri, 2,429,388 tons last year. The output of coal from Ohio, Illinois, Colorado, Wyoming and Kansas has shown a steady increase for a number of years, but the output in Iowa and Missouri is not as large now as it has been in previous years.

The average price received for coal at the mines last year was \$1 a ton, which includes the anthracite, for which the operators received an average of \$1.65 a ton at the mines. The average price of all other coals at the mines was only 80 cents a ton, according to recently compiled statistics, but the average price received for coal at the mines west of the Mississippi was about \$1.50 a ton.

The 23,000,000 tons annual output of western coal is plainly insufficient to supply the local western demand. The higher price it commands shows not only this, but also that while the output on the whole is increasing the increase is not commensurate with the increase of population in the transmississippi region. There are coal beds throughout the western states abundantly available,

worked, to supply more than the home demand and the anthracite area of Colorado and Wyoming is bound in time to rival that of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The development of the western coal industry offers one of the most promising fields for the investment of capital.

WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

The most illustrious English statesman since the younger Pitt is dead. William Ewart Gladstone was not only the foremost English statesman of his time—a period that had such eminent men as Peel, Russell, Palmerston and Disraeli at the head of the British government—but he was the peer of the greatest statesmen of Europe—Bismarck, Metternich, Thiers, Cavour. He possessed the most remarkable combination of constructive capacity with debating power the House of Commons has ever had. It has been said of his legislative measures that they surpassed in importance and beneficence everything attempted by any of his predecessors, even Pitt. The present fiscal policy of England is largely his work. He put an end to centuries of intolerance by disestablishing the Irish church. He was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the independence of Bulgaria, Serbia and Roumania. He extended the suffrage in England and effected numerous reforms in the interest of the masses of the people. In his later years he was a zealous and eloquent champion of Irish home rule and no man in England or elsewhere was more earnest than he in denouncing the course of Turkey toward the Armenians. What he did to advance the interests of his country cannot be recorded within the limits of this article, but it is seen in the great territorial and commercial progress of England during the period of his public life.

Gladstone was unquestionably the greatest parliamentary leader England has produced. He was powerful in debate, an orator of tremendous force and great eloquence and a sagacious politician. In the course of sixty years he changed his opinions several times, but he did so always as the result of conscientious convictions, although his political enemies accused him of want of sincerity. He never faltered, however, when conscience directed and duty called. The course he believed to be best for his country he did not hesitate to adopt, however great a departure from that he had pursued.

Mr. Gladstone was hardly less distinguished as a scholar than as a statesman. He was a lifelong student and his intellectual attainments were vast and varied. In literature he has books, pamphlets and articles innumerable to his credit. He was an enthusiast in the study of Greek. He devoted much attention to theology and conducted services at the little church at Hawarden.

It does not need to be said that his private life was irreproachable and was marked by acts of kindness and benevolence which endeared him to thousands. The world was prepared for the death of the "Grand Old Man." It had watched for weeks the ebbing of the great life and it knew the desire of that one mighty spirit for peace. Yet the feeling of sorrow is universal and the sympathy of all mankind goes out to the aged and devoted wife of the great statesman and to all his kindred.

THE FINISHING TOUCHES.

The brief time to elapse between now and the formal opening of the exposition gates June 1 must be devoted to the finishing touches. While even those who have watched the growth of this great exposition from its inception and seen the fairy village on the exposition grounds spring up as if under the spell of the magician's wand have but a faint conception of the amount of work that has been necessary to produce the result, everybody realizes the importance of having buildings, grounds and exhibits in a condition as near perfection as possible on the day of the inaugural exercises. Upon the finishing touches on the exposition depends in a large measure the impression to be made upon the first visitors and upon first impressions will hang the popularity of the mammoth undertaking.

Upon the finishing touches on the city depends also a large part of the prestige which Omaha hopes to gain for the hospitable entertainment of guests that will make their visits both pleasurable and profitable. The work of preparation undertaken by city and county authorities, by commercial organizations, by private business houses, merchants and householders has gone on with commendable rapidity, though it is still lacking in several essential elements. The near prospect of the big crowds of opening day must spur all on to redoubled effort to carry out planned improvements without further delay.

The fact that all great expositions have presented a more or less crude appearance during the first weeks is the incentive to make the Transmississippi Exposition a marked exception in this respect. Omaha has already outdone all its predecessors in the promotion of the exposition and the few days remaining must be utilized to their full extent to distinguish the achievement beyond compare.

The manifest object of Bryan's grand stand play in seeking a colonel's commission to organize a regiment is to prove that his personal popularity is greater than ever. It comes from good authority that the scheme is to have the regiment completed and practically organized before the day set for enlistments and when the call is publicly issued turn away sixteen men for every one accepted on the regimental roster. The Bryan organs and tin cans will then take their cue and howl themselves hoarse over the wonderful achievement. Bryan's name will be paraded as the talisman which alone makes armed warriors spring as if by magic from the field sown with dragon's teeth. 'Tis true the best laid plans may go awry, but the commissioning of Bryan by Governor Holcomb is only the first of the proposed series of demagogic dodges.

Without an efficient police which will enforce the city ordinances against willful littering of the streets with sweepings, paper and refuse, every civic movement for keeping the streets

clean must be seriously handicapped. To the incompetency of the Omaha police to deal intelligently with the conditions that confront them, due chiefly to inexperienced commanders and utter lack of police discipline, must be laid the principal responsibility for not keeping the streets cleaner.

IN SPITE OF THE ANNUAL RESOLUTION OF THE SOUTHERN COTTON GROWERS NOT TO GROW SO MUCH COTTON AS TO PUT IN MORE CORN, LATE REPORTS INDICATE THAT WHILE THEY HAVE INCREASED THE CORN ACREAGE THEY HAVE JUST AS MUCH COTTON IN THE FIELDS AS EVER. BUT NEXT FALL COTTON MAY ALSO BREAK ITS PRICE MOORINGS AND GO UP TO THE TOP OF THE LADDER.

Secretary Chamberlain, on behalf of his distinguished ancestors, admits that the revolutionary war was brought on by the blunders of British statesmen. We know this all the time, but it is comforting to know that at last an Englishman has acknowledged it.

PUSHED TO THE REAR.

Congressmen now see that war is what Sherman said it was. It keeps them in the background while another set of men occupy the front pages of the newspapers.

PAINTED SHIPS UPON A PAINTED OCEAN.

The more one reads about Spain's fleets the more satisfied he becomes that the Spaniards are past masters of the art of producing optical illusions.

EXPERIENCE AS A TEACHER.

The most recent and thorough converts to the single gold standard are those persons who are now convalescing from an experience as members of the Curse of Gold company.

ENLISTED IN A GOOD CAUSE.

The Omaha Bee is putting up a strong fight against the opening of the criminal classes during the Transmississippi Exposition and it ought to succeed.

BYRAN'S GRANDSTAND PLAY.

There is a great deal of rot being written by the paragraphs about William Jennings Bryan not having enlisted. For Mr. Bryan to have done any such thing would have been a plain grandstand play, and he is above such trivial tactics.

COLONEL WATTERSON'S POINTERS.

Here is a straight tip for Europe: The easiest way to insure the policy of the Philippines by the United States is for Europe to say that the Philippines shall not be retained by the United States. If Europe does not know us any better than Spain seems to have known us, it will acquire some quick and thorough education by attempting to dictate our course in this war.

FARE OF RECONCILIATION.

The saddest news of the war is contained in the hints that come now and then from the interior of Cuba as to the fate of the reconcentrados. These wretched non-combatants, for whom neither the Spaniards nor the insurgents have shown any consideration, are being starved to death by the lack of food and the hardships of the war and are dying of starvation by thousands. The fate imposed upon these wretched people is one of the most horrible crimes of the century.

THE MAN IN THE RANKS.

It must be remembered that in this war the private's part will be no more important than in any war in the past. The order formation in the battle will be largely fought, on account of the precision and rapidity of fire of modern small-arms and machine guns, makes the individual soldier more dependent upon himself and less upon his officers. We must see his part out of all hope of immediate success by the hard necessities of war and are dying of starvation by thousands. The fate imposed upon these wretched people is one of the most horrible crimes of the century.

SECRECY OF SPANISH MOVEMENTS.

One thing is clear, the Spanish admiral has succeeded better in keeping his movements secret than have our own naval commanders. It was understood from the first that if he could get among the West India islands he would have a good chance of slipping behind and seeking among them and possibly slipping between the squadrons in search of him and either escaping into a Cuban or Porto Rican port or of making a dash against some port on the American coast. He has succeeded in this part of his plan. Whether he will succeed in the next depends a good deal on whether his movements can be learned quickly enough to head him off. It is clear that he is cunning as well as bold.

COMMENDABLE SECRECY.

It is refreshing to see Secretary Long attempting to put an end to the truly American plan of conducting war in open competition with the whole people. The department should follow the Navy department in taking action, and the sooner the better. The secretary of the navy has forbidden the officers of the department to give out news or even to talk to newspaper men. This is in such sharp contrast with the truly American way of doing things that the reporters are quick to telegraph that "the officers are fretting somewhat under the imputation that they cannot be relied upon and placed upon honor, and resent the official order forbidding them to be in the line of news." The order is not too sweeping and it should be rigorously enforced.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

Present Supply of the Cereal and the Coming Harvest. Chicago Times-Herald.

The regular monthly report on finance and commerce issued by the bureau of statistics at Washington shows very conclusively that the present high price of wheat is due not to speculation or the manipulation of markets, but to actual shortage of the world's wheat crop.

According to figures which are thought to be reliable the world's wheat crop last year was 2,139,549,168 bushels, against 2,430,407,000 in 1896, 2,546,944,000 in 1895 and 2,676,651,000 in 1894. The wheat crop in the United States last year was larger than at any time since 1883, being a part of it in the hands of the farmers who produced it. It is estimated that on March 1 the farmers of the United States held 131,320,500 bushels, as against 88,149,072 bushels at the corresponding date a year ago and 74,399,790 bushels on March 1, 1896. It will thus be seen that while a shortage of wheat crop abroad has sent prices upward the actual producers of wheat in this country are in a position to profit by the increase. Grain can also be marketed more cheaply now than ever before. Freight rates by rail from Chicago to New York have fallen from 16 1/2 cents a bushel in 1888 to 12.32 cents in 1897. During the same time freight rates by lake and canal fell from 8.71 cents to 4.35 cents, while the rate from St. Louis to New Orleans in bulk by barges fell from 8 1/2 cents to 4.80 cents. The whole story of high prices for wheat is told in the simple statement that the American supply of wheat is larger than usual, while the foreign wheat crop is a failure.

MIST OF THE WAR WAVE.

The outcome of the war is sure to boom business for map makers. Commodore Dewey's only son lives in New York and is in the commission business, having graduated from Princeton in 1896.

Spain is about to replenish its treasury by coining the gold plate of the churches, which Spanish honor permits it to confiscate. Complete success is not possible by merely cutting the cables connecting Cuba with the rest of the world. Blanco's typewriter must be scuttled to insure silence.

Three men in Atchison, Kan., who were discharged from the volunteers for being drunk went straightway as soon as they got sober and enlisted in the regulars and are now well on their way to Florida.

The impression is spreading that the Fourth of July is the proper day on which to celebrate the conclusion of peace with Spain. Several cities are preparing for a blowout, but whether this year or next is kept dark.

The latest honor proposed for Admiral Dewey is the presidency of the International Peace society. Having reached a peaceful conclusion with the Spanish war the admiral would be at home in any position destined to promote amity.

The serpent which in peaceful times participated in the opening of the sea coast resorts has retired from business. Visions of Spanish cruisers have taken the place of the serpent and landlords weep in vain for the hosts that do not come.

Mrs. John Phillips of Long Island City displayed the courage of a Spartan mother as she bade her four stalwart sons goodbye when they went to camp last week. The four brothers are members of the same company in the Sixty-ninth New York regiment and all under 30 years of age.

A naval officer writes to the Philadelphia Record to correct the widespread impression that the published pictures of a string of flags signifying "Remember the Maine" is taken from the naval code. This is not right, as it is impossible to secure the signal letters of any war ship of the navy. The boys' refusal to divulge the information. All code books carried on war ships have been taken, to make them sink if lost overboard. The letters in the book, moreover, are printed with a peculiar ink, which fades away when it comes in contact with the water. To make things still more sure the letters are changed every few months by the Navy department. Even on the war ships few officers know their vessel's official signal code.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

Philadelphia Record: An Anglo-Saxon alliance may not lack attractiveness for American megalomaniacs, and worse things might happen to us than the consummation of a union with Great Britain. Such a union, however, would be dearly purchased at the price of the strain to our institutions and the abandonment of all of our political traditions, which would be invoked by entry into the race for transmarine colonial satrapies.

Detroit Free Press: It is easy to launch ourselves forth into the sea of European politics. Do the American people desire any such thing? If so, the time has come when Washington's farewell address must be re-written and we must cease laying claim to the reputation of being a domestic nation, or a continental power, and expect to be classed with the rest of them, as a nation ready for wars. It is only a few years ago that in our country we were holding the first world's peace congress, and we should not forget that we have boasted of our reputation as the nation which has nourished the principle of arbitration and held the Monroe doctrine to be sacred.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: The cause of England's anxiety is known to every one. The British empire is seriously threatened in more than one quarter of the earth by a combination of powers having interests in common. As Mr. Chamberlain said with perfect candor: "The time has arrived when Great Britain must be confronted by a combination of powers." Observe that he says the time "has arrived," with emphasis on the "has." It follows from these facts that nothing would please English statesmen more than to fish out of our complications with Spain and our new alliance with the Philippines that Anglo-American entente which English interests so clearly demand.

Philadelphia Ledger: The matter of an alliance with England is one to be considered in the friendly spirit with which it is offered, but also with soberness as betrays the gravity of the new departure which it involves. For this we cannot combine interests with England, our old-time friend, without breaking with Russia, our true friend for a century. England and Russia are as diverse as oil and water, and the most skilled alchemy cannot discover an affinity between them. Under the circumstances the constituted authorities of the United States should act with caution and prudence, as they may be called upon to deal with questions without precedent and to confront a future which is Sphinx-like as to its possibilities.

Chicago Inter Ocean: The United States and Great Britain are now the two great allies of the world, just as Russia and Great Britain are the two great enemies. The logic of the situation makes this country the friend of England on this continent, but it need not alienate from us the friendship of Russia. The victory of Dewey takes us into the Asiatic field. Whether we go to the Philippines temporarily or permanently is a matter that we must maintain friendly relations with both Russia and Great Britain.

An alliance with one or the other might work our ruin, not only in the east, but nearer home. The policy for the present is the policy of Washington—avoid foreign alliances as long as our national interests do not demand them. Let the government in Washington keep cool and wait.

Chicago Chronicle: We have a pretty strong "alliance" in the United States of America, an alliance not with foreign governments, but with foreign subjects who have surrendered their birth to become citizens of America by adoption. This is a kind of alliance that carries no entanglement. It provides most excellent fighting material and is loyal to the core. We have a hint of it in the mortality list thus far made on our side in our war of vengeance against Spain. The one officer killed, a North Carolinian, is an American, probably of many generations. Two enlisted men who fell by his side were Irishmen, another man was an "unspeakable Turk." The one American citizen killed at the battle of San Juan, where we wasted much ammunition to little purpose, was a native of Finland. Our ships and our armies are full of this kind of material. This republic is by no means a distinctly Anglo-Saxon. It is recruited from all creation. We have our language and in some form our political institutions from England, but a nation whose army and navy is composed of American citizens having their origin in all the countries in the world is too cosmopolitan to be claimed by any particular race. Our mother is all Europe, not England alone. We have all we can do to take care of her interests everywhere in the round globe, now struggling with Russia, Germany and France in the dismemberment of China, again aiding her suppress in India insurrection we encourage in the Antilles and the Philippines is to enter into an engagement not at all to our profit.

MEMS OF THE HOUR.

Sample Instances of the Restraints of Army Life. Officers of state militia, regular and recently appointed, are receiving much criticism for arbitrary exercise of power. Members of various regiments of New York have enjoyed certain liberty even when on duty, but when mustered into the United States service the lines were drawn taut and the officers turned on the screws with all the vigor of newly acquired power. One of the officers sharply criticised is Colonel Fred Grant, recently assigned to command of a regiment by Governor Black. A private named Height, who had not been mustered in, applied to Colonel Grant for permission to visit his mother, who was reported dying. "I cannot grant your request," Colonel Grant said. "Do you know that I have a margin of only four men in this regiment?" pleaded the soldier. "And pay my own railroad fare?" Colonel Grant was obdurate. Height said: "I must resign, then, sir, and go home anyway." "Step back three paces and stand at attention," thundered the colonel. He sent for Captain Avery of company C. When he arrived Colonel Grant said: "Take this man to his company, strip him of his uniform and send him out of the camp in disgrace. I intend to make an example of him." The punishment was not inflicted. Colonel Grant relented on discovering that the would-be soldier had not been mustered in and was not, therefore, amenable to official orders.

The Seventy-first New York had been ordered to move three different times and stopped by new orders. During one of these delays a well dressed man appealed to Colonel Grant for some day's furlough for his son in order to visit his mother, who was said to be near death. "He can join his company at Tampa," said the man. "He'll be there ahead of them, for I'll send him by rail." "I'm sorry, sir," said Colonel Grant. "I can't let him go." A major in the civil war, and my father fought in the revolution," said the man. "That boy's our only son, and now, as he's going to war, let his mother see him once, colonel, before he goes." Colonel Grant, looking about to break down, turned to the company and said: "Sir, how long you feel for my own father lies dying tonight." The man turned away without another word. He told the boy that his mother was dying. In fact, she was dead, having expired from bursting a blood vessel. The regiment was detained at Jersey City the two following days. But such is war.

The unknown sons of well known fathers are going to the front on the army pay roll at a lively pace. Soft berths in the commissary department and command positions are most in demand. Ex-Senator Bruce landed two tidy jobs for his two sons. A son of Senator Murphy and of Senator Sewall landed the pay and dignities of a major. Vice President Hobart's son has been appointed assistant adjutant general and Secretary Alger's son was made an assistant inspector general, with the rank of captain. Senator Gorman's nephew is made a paymaster, and a son of W. E. English of Indiana, Hancock's running mate, captured a captaincy in the Q. M. D. The list of appointments is long, but influential sons crowded to the front is without limit and extends from Washington to every state and territorial capital in the land.

A gallant Indian fighter, known to the whole army for an act of conspicuous personal courage in 1879, has just been honored by President McKimley with a long-delayed and much-deserved medal of honor. While captain of troop D, Ninth United States cavalry, he was scouting near Grand river October 1, 1879, and there heard of the retreat of the troops of cavalry. Major Thornburg, near White River Agency, Colo., on September 29, an overwhelming force of hostile Indians were besieging Major Thornburg and threatening the entire destruction of the command. Captain Dodge started at once for the battle ground. He arrived at the scene of the conflict at daylight on October 2, attacked at once, and held out for three days, when reinforcements arrived and the Indians fled. He was at the time highly commended in orders. Major Dodge is a son of Francis Dodge of Danvers, Mass., and first saw service in the Twenty-third Massachusetts volunteers during the civil war.

The battle of Manila reveals to the astonished gaze of the Paris Gaulois, as it frankly remarks, the real existence of an American navy and the great bravery of its commanders; for it says, though the squadron was numerically superior to the Spanish squadron (it was in reality numerically inferior), and probably received information less proved by the rapidity of its evolutions, the precision of its firing and the certainty of its maneuvers its possession of indisputable naval and military qualities. Let the campaign of education go on!

Among the men who have enlisted in Colorado is Lyulph Stanley, a brother of the Scotch earl of Airli. In 1881 his father, the late earl, purchased for him a large tract of land near Greeley, Colo., where he has since been engaged in a remarkably successful career, having some of the finest blood stock in the world. He is a lover of agriculture, of manly sport, good horses and Americanism of the Roosevelt type. He can ride anything that bucks. He is not afraid of any of our big game animals in Denver, and has often helped paint things red in the wild west. "Low Ogilvie," as he is known, has enlisted as a private in the First Colorado regiment.

"News as is news" would be sought abroad. According to a Paris newspaper when the Vizcaya was leaving New York at the end of the visit made us after the blowing up of the Maine, thousands of Americans stood on the pier and hissed. Captain Eulate then ordered out his flag and was rewarded to the nearest wharf. He leaped ashore, drew a revolver and shouted: "I will blow out the brains of the first man that hisses!" Then for half an hour the captain paced up and down the pier, waiting for hisses from the crowd multitude, but in vain.

TRIBUTE TO WESTERN GENIUS.

Invaluable Educational Opportunities of the Exposition. St. Paul Pioneer Press. The date fixed for the opening of the great Transmississippi Exposition at Omaha draws rapidly near. Only two weeks more remain for preparations. There is no reason why the war excitement should interfere with any plans which have been made for the placing of exhibits there from Minnesota or elsewhere. Our nation is big enough to carry on a war and an exposition at the same time. The admission of things made familiar in preceding exhibitions without perceptibly diminishing the attendance of visitors at a point whose attractions lie in a new and fresh presentation of achievements in the competitions of peace.

For it is not to view a series of imitations of things made familiar in preceding exhibitions that our people are this year invited to Omaha. It will not be found to be an exposition of back numbers. Invention, improvement, now goes forward as though shod, not with "seven-league boots," but with electric sandals. The admission of things made familiar in preceding exhibitions without perceptibly diminishing the attendance of visitors at a point whose attractions lie in a new and fresh presentation of achievements in the competitions of peace.

POINTED REMARKS.

Chicago Record: "There is only one thing on earth that can make me economize." "What is that?" "Not having any money to spend."

Indianapolis Journal: "Of course," said the political manager, "there is a good deal of glory for the young man who is not afraid to reach out, but the substantial emoluments come to him who has the chance to reach in."

Detroit Free Press: "What makes a man look so much like a martyr when he has his photograph taken?" "The artist makes him feel like an idiot and then expects him to pay for it."

Somerville Journal: She—No, I cannot marry you for these things visitors can't see. Why I am only 17, and you know your fair it white."

He—I would die for you, my darling. Chicago Tribune: "Mamma, didn't papa say he was going to a stag party?" "What is a stag party?" "It is a party, dear, that is so called because everything pertaining to it is necessary to satisfy its thirst."

Boston Transcript: Sutor (to her younger brother)—Come, you ought to know; is there any chance for me? Brother—Oh, yes, all right. That isn't what's troubling Mama. She's wondering if there's any chance for her?

FEATURES OF THE GAME.

[The umpire was met by a volley of cushions, while curses and cries of "Lynch him!" "Kill him!" rent the air.—Base Ball Report for 1898.] When the baseball season opened we were told the welcome of the pastime rent the air with glad acclaim. At the tidings that assured us reformation that these patrons in approval were entirely sincere. We've the grandstand testimony rendered conspicuously here. And the reason why their volleys were not more emphatic still was because they were not fortified with weapons sure to kill. It's pleasant, at this interval when all our nation's fired With horror of the cruelties by Spanish fire. To realize that those who back our country's greatest sport Are emulous of deeds that are by Spanish history taught. For it's patent, if this style of reformation grows apace, The man who justifies scribbles who do the daily record trace Will glisten therewith a peck of teeth, some purlous of the game. And gives scraps of eyes and ears as "features of the game."

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