THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.:

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee, printed during the month of July, 1898, was as follows:

1	31,250	17	29,480
2	36,171	18	29,705
3	36,520	19	28,730
4	46,287	20	28,923
5	42,052	21	28,624
6	43,641	22	28,959
7	39,525	23	28,751
8	29,246	24	28,720
9	31,020	25	27,425
10	31,250	26	29,432
11	31,449	27	32,865
12	31,246	28	28,588
13	30,940	29	28,179
14	34,624	30	28,400
15	35,284	31	28,525
16	29,510		

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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31st day of July, 1898.

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

Push the peace jubilee along.

The job of mustering out the war correspondents ought to be done as quickly as possible.

The peace jubilee held at Omaha in connection with the Transmississippi Exposition must surpass all others.

The important question of the day in a great many communities is, When will the corn crop be out of danger from the frost?

On the retirement of Judge Day the state of Ohio will become better supplied than any other state with ex-secretaries of state.

There is no good reason why the peace treaty negotiations should take as much time as the war. The shorter the dickering the more popular will the treaty be.

The number of resignations that are being sent to Washington shows that commissions were sought for the sake of war and not because of the salary attachments.

All doubt having been removed about the intention of General Prosperity to remain in the service of the United States, it is time to stop putting rocks in his roadway.

Governor Holcomb is on his way home from his visit to the Nebraska boys at Chickamauga and Jacksonville. In all probability he will prove to be only the advance guard of the returning volunteers.

If the democrats count only the same as the silver republicans in fusion state and congressional conventions, why should they count for any more in local conventions? Here is a nut for local populists to crack.

The question is, Will the Jacksonians have the nerve to touch the stock yards people for the ox required for their political barbecue after the cold deal accorded the stock yards by the populist platform-makers?

What the governor of Texas would have said to the governor of Nebraska—but then the governor of Nebraska has by his absence from the state missed his opportunity to do the honors for the governor of Texas.

The big, hearty Texas way of doing things suits the Omaha people and greatly adds to the attractiveness of the exposition. All the Texas people are welcome and no questions asked about expansion or expansiveness.

Omaha is entertaining more strangers every day now than ordinarily it entertains in a week. The merchant who attracts public attention and patronage is the merchant who advertises his wares in the columns of The Bee.

With all the democratic conventions complimenting President McKinley and endorsing the late war the surface indications are that an era of good feeling is almost here. But it will not suit some of the political agitators to have an era of good feeling.

The suggestion that Aguinaldo will consent to fuse with General Merritt in the Philippines on the basis of his men being furnished with American uniforms and his troops led by American officers indicates that he is not a confirmed middle-of-the-roader.

How much longer is the remnant of that county road paving fund to remain as a nest egg in the county treasury? When the paving bonds were voted it was for the purpose of road improvement and not to provide a permanent county deposit in some local bank.

The first bale of cotton of the 1898 crop is being numerously sold in Chicago and elsewhere and as fast as sold is donated to somebody or some charitable organization. And a good thing about the cotton business is that all the bales that are to follow will be sold at fair prices during the next six months.

A PRESIDENT OF THE PEOPLE.

Irrespective of party affiliations all fair-minded Americans recognize and acknowledge the great ability with which President McKinley conducted the war and also the clear-sighted statesmanship of his treatment of every question arising in connection with it. Men who disagreed with the president—and there were many such in his own party—in his refusal to recognize the so-called Cuban republic, now concede the wisdom of his position. Others who charged, as was freely done, that he was influenced in his course by forces which had no regard for the honor and the dignity of the nation, now acknowledged the gross injustice of that accusation. Still others who proclaimed their belief that President McKinley was wholly controlled by partisan considerations have learned how utterly groundless and unwarranted that opinion was. In short, those who five or six months ago questioned the patriotism, the courage and the firmness of William McKinley are compelled to confess that they were wrong.

Today there is no respectable and responsible newspaper or individual in this country that does not accord to the president the heartiest praise for the splendid achievements of his administration in war and in diplomacy. The democratic press and democratic political platforms are not less warm in their expressions of congratulation than are the republican press and republican platforms. Southern men are as earnest in commending McKinley as are northern men. Nor is recognition of the ability and statesmanship of the president confined to his own country. No more generous tributes have been paid to him than have come from the press and from public men of Europe. Recently the London Times said: "If foreign observers might presume to have an opinion upon his conduct, it would probably be that President McKinley has kept his finger constantly upon the national pulse and has known how to stimulate and direct national thought without too markedly outrunning its movement. Everything has been done in the open, every move has been discussed as a possibility all over the United States before the government was irrevocably committed one way or the other and the result of this cautious, tentative policy is that where he stands at this moment the president has the whole American people at his back." Before the war and throughout the conflict President McKinley never lost sight of the people, never failed to consider public sentiment. He is not less careful in studying it now.

The United States has never had a chief magistrate who was more distinctly and unqualifiedly a president of the people than is William McKinley. This country has had no public man, no statesman, who had greater confidence and faith in the people than McKinley has. His whole public career attests this. And so long as he remains in public life he will keep his finger on the national pulse, stimulating and directing national thought "without too markedly outrunning its movement." President McKinley's career justifies his faith in the people and presents an example which those who aspire to public place and honors in this republic should emulate.

OUR TROUBLESOME ALLIES.

General Merritt has been instructed that there must not be a joint occupation of Manila with the insurgents and that the latter shall be required to recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States. There is no doubt about the wisdom and expediency of this, but will Aguinaldo and his followers take that view of it? They co-operated in the attack on Manila which brought the surrender of the city and were to that extent our allies. Under such circumstances it may be doubted whether they will quietly submit to American authority and if they should not there will be work for our soldiers. Of course the insurgents will be compelled to submit sooner or later, but no one can foresee how much trouble they may make before brought to a realization of the hopelessness of resisting the authority of the United States.

At the same time there is some concern in regard to the Cuban insurgents, who continue to manifest anything but a friendly or submissive spirit. According to the latest advices they are sullen if not threatening and it seems highly probable that harsh measures may yet have to be adopted in dealing with them. This the authorities will not hesitate to do if it shall become necessary, but it would be an unpleasant duty to have to exert our military power to reduce to obedience to our authority and rule the people for whose independence we expelled Spanish rule from Cuba. It has at least been demonstrated that some of these people know nothing of gratitude.

INDIANS AND THEIR SLAVES.

In arranging for the forthcoming vote by the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians on ratification of the agreement with the Dawes commission the fact has been brought out that as a result of opposite ways of treating the ex-slaves by these two tribes of Indians the freedmen among the Choctaws will be allowed to vote and those among the Chickasaws will not vote. The fact is also a reminder that not all of the questions growing out of the emancipation of the slaves in the United States have been settled, nor can they be until the last vestige of Indian nationality disappears.

There were negroes held in slavery by the Indians in nearly all of the southern tribes and nations at the time of the rebellion. The Indian nations in the Indian territory were particularly well supplied with slaves, for they were rich and were able to buy slaves from their southern neighbors. The Indian tribes furnished regiments to fight with the confederacy for the institution that was ennabling them to live in idleness, and when the war was over and the slaves freed they entered into a treaty agreeing to make provision for the adoption of the freedmen into their tribes. The Choctaws did make such provision, formally adopting the freedmen and giving them all privileges and rights except as to annuities and lands. This was not done until long after the close of the war, but the Choctaws finally treated the freedmen right. The Chickasaws took a different course and finally expressly refused to adopt the freedmen or grant them any privileges. Since congress has never compelled them to do what was contemplated in the treaty the men who were the slaves of the Chickasaws and their descendants must be denied the right to vote. If the agreement is ratified next week by both these tribes the right of suffrage will not much longer be denied to the freedmen.

POPOCRATIC PLEDGES BELIED.

The refusal of the popocrats of the Third congressional district to renominate the congressman who was elected on the popocratic ticket two years ago is another example of base political ingratitude that is fraught with more than ordinary significance. Having established the two-term rule in their state conventions by renominating every popocratic state officer seeking such endorsement, and pursuing the same course with reference to all their other congressmen, the summary turning down of Maxwell savors strongly of repudiation of voluntary professions.

The extent to which the popocrats have stultified themselves can be appreciated only by reference to the platforms adopted in state convention scarce two weeks ago. In the declaration of principles enunciated by the populist performers in the three-ring circus at Lincoln is the following:

In W. L. Stark, Samuel Maxwell, W. L. Greene and R. D. Sutherland the common people of Nebraska have capable and trustworthy representatives in congress.

Along the same line, the silver republican side show, in operation at the same time and place, formally proclaimed:

We heartily endorse the course of William V. Allen in the United States senate, and also the course of Samuel Maxwell, R. D. Sutherland, W. L. Stark and W. L. Greene in the lower house of congress, and declare them faithful to their trust and deserving our continued confidence.

But the popocrats of the Third district have given the lie to their own state platforms by refusing to continue confidence in their own representative whom they had specially endorsed.

Under such circumstances, how can they expect the intelligent public to continue confidence in their other platform declarations or to accept their statements that their candidates are capable and trustworthy? Why should the voters of Nebraska put faith in the pledges on which the popocratic candidates are asking popular support, when the popocrats have already set to work repudiating those very platforms?

EXTENDING COASTWISE TRADE.

The order issued a few days ago by the secretary of the treasury to collectors of customs, regarding to the clearance of vessels to ports in Cuba and Porto Rico, determines the present status of those islands in relation to the United States. Collectors were instructed that only vessels of the United States could clear for Porto Rico, thus extending our navigation laws to that island, while clearances for Cuban ports may be given to vessels of any nationality. While it is said that Porto Rico is not yet regarded as a part of the United States and that this order was issued as a military measure, which may be modified or revoked by the president at will, it means that in the official view at Washington Cuba is still a foreign country, although Spain has renounced its sovereignty there, while Porto Rico is virtually a part of the United States, only awaiting the completion of peace negotiations to make it actually so. In the meantime it is deemed expedient, if not absolutely necessary, to apply to Porto Rico the laws governing our coastwise trade, which amounts to notice to the world that the island is to be regarded as a possession of this country.

In view of this it would seem safe to assume that the same policy will be pursued in respect to Hawaii and perhaps also in regard to such portion of the Philippines as the United States shall retain possession of. This is one of the matters in which European countries having trade with the Philippines are concerned about. An extension of the laws governing our coastwise trade to those islands would work a considerable injury to the commercial interests of several European countries, particularly England and Germany, and it is more than probable that it would not be complacently regarded by those countries. This is one of the questions in connection with new possessions which may prove somewhat perplexing.

The state of Iowa will not pay 6 per cent interest on unpaid warrants after September 13 next. At that time the state treasury will have a sufficient amount of money to pay all outstanding warrants of the older series and all the new warrants bear interest at the rate of 3.86 per cent. Money is abundant and cheap and it is almost the cheapest thing on the market now.

Nobody but a fool talks about clubbing the railroads into granting desired excursion rates to the exposition. There is no call for clubs, but what is needed is to show the railroad rate-makers that in helping the exposition they help themselves. The railroad men are intelligent business men and they can not fail to realize the situation.

The outlawed police board knows that its days are numbered, and for that reason it is trying to get away with all the public funds at its command and leave its successor the legacy of a handsome deficit. The council is only doing its duty in calling a halt on such police board extravagance.

There was no lack of volunteers to go to the front when there was danger of death from any one of a half dozen causes, but a number of men whose bravery cannot be questioned refuse to go on the peace commission, where intricate problems are to be met and mastered and the danger of committing costly blunders is great. The peace commission will have a hard task and the members are likely to be subject to much harsh and unreasoning criticism regardless of their good work.

How can Jim Dahlman, Joe Edgerton and Old Man Laws conscientiously support Poynter for governor when he is on record against the maintenance of the do-nothing railroad commissionership sinecures which they are warming at an expense to the taxpayers of $6,000 a year? Do these worthy political plebiters want to kill the hen that lays their golden eggs?

The estimate has been made by the president of the Colorado State Normal school that schoolma'ms do not remain in the profession on an average more than four years in that state. Matrimony is responsible for the major portion of the depletion of the ranks.

The Triumph of Peace.
Chicago Tribune.

The managers of the Omaha Exposition are ordering the final charge for a splendid peace victory.

Old Glory Over Manila.
Globe-Democrat.

Old Glory flies over the capital of the Philippines, and there it has a right to float on the strength of one of the most brilliant feats of arms in all history.

Paying for War as We Go.
Philadelphia Press.

The war revenue act will in all probability yield about $130,000,000 to $140,000,000. As the war is expected to cost about $150,000,000, the first year of war revenue will very nearly pay for the cost of the war. If this proves to be the case, the war will be the first "pay-as-you-go" war in history.

Recasting the World's Maps.
New York Times.

The protocol signed on the 12th of August at Washington will make great work for the map makers. Not a map in all the world now correctly defines the territorial limits of the United States or of Spain. Nor will it be possible to do so with entire accuracy until the work of the peace commissioners has been completed. What will be the color assigned to Cuba, what to the island of Luzon, what to the other islands? One thing only is sure, for the first time in 400 years not a patch of the western hemisphere will bear the yellow tint usually given to Spanish possessions.

Secretary Day.
Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Let it be said of Secretary Day as he leaves the cabinet that he has ably filled his high position at a critical time. He came to it entirely unknown and without the slightest experience in diplomatic affairs, and he has conducted its complicated matters quietly, discreetly and efficiently. The jump that he made was from the office of a country lawyer, and he rose just as abruptly with the opportunity. At the end of his service on the Paris peace commission he will return quite likely to his old place of a plain, plodding American citizen. As the Philadelphia Record, a democratic paper, says, "this example is worthy of the best traditions of the republic."

What the Centennial Did.
Leslie's Weekly.

It is a curious fact which statisticians have discovered that 1876, our Centennial year, seems to have been a turning point in our commercial relations with foreign nations. From 1791 to 1876 there were but sixteen fiscal years in which our exports exceeded our imports. But since 1876 the balance of trade, with the exception of three years, has been in favor of the United States, and has risen to such an extent that during the past fiscal year the excess in our favor reached the unparalleled figure of $615,000,000. It is noticeable that of late the percentage of exportations of agricultural products has been growing less, and the percentage of manufactured products larger, so that during the past fiscal year only seven-tenths of the exports were products of agriculture, as against 83 per cent in 1880.

General Lee's Return to Havana.
New York Mail and Express.

It is a delicious bit of humor in which Major General Fitzhugh Lee indulges when he says that, immediately upon receiving the news of the armistice, he ordered the Seventh corps to stop firing. There is some bitterness mingled with its delicacy, for the Seventh corps, like other flowers of the army, has been bursting with impatience to bud into blood-stained glory. But for that particular corps, now, we trust, to be filled to its full strength and equipped to the perfection of a military ideal, has been reserved the fit and peculiar glory of marching into the gates of Havana, whence its commander departed some three months ago, hooted by the execrations of its Spanish populace. The consul general may now return, if the president so wills, to receive acclaim instead of curses, and to inaugurate an administration of humanity in place of a rule of extermination.

AMUSING FEATURES OF THE WAR.

Incidents that Brightened the Grim Seriousness of the Conflict.
Boston Globe.

Now that the war with Spain is over, it is safe to say that when the whole story is written it will contain more singular and comic situations than are to be found in any struggle of its size recorded in history.

We have seen the governor of one of the enemy's possessions in the east fire a salute in answer to the guns intended to demand surrender, and when invited to come on board our ship to arrange the terms of capitulation sent his polite regrets that his position did not permit of his indulging in such courtesies with strangers. No such amusing farce as this is likely to be found in all the pages of history.

Recently we have witnessed the unusual scene at Santiago of the shipment of the Spanish soldiers for Spain going on at one wharf, and at the next wharf the shipment of the American soldiers to the United States, the amusing reflection being that Uncle Sam was paying the bills for both consignments.

The situation in Porto Rico has offered even more fund for laughter. Here our grim-visaged warriors move upon towns which, instead of erecting barricades and digging trenches, meet the enemy with open arms, cheer and dance while the bands play "Yankee Doodle," and implore the commanding general to hurry along the Stars and Stripes to a people who are not crying for revenge, but for more American flags. To add to this comical situation, our soldiers draw from their knapsacks social letters of introduction to leading Porto Rican citizens which they had obtained before entering the enemy's country, and which look to procure business situations later.

Several other strange and amusing features have appeared in the course of our mid-summer war in contrast to the dark side of the armed strife. But while the people laugh at what has been laughable in the contest, they do not propose by any means to ignore the serious side of the struggle. The predestined and foreordained congressional committee on the conduct of the war will have plenty of a very serious character to occupy its time and attention.

THE FALL OF MANILA.

Detroit Journal: That man Dewey is a corker!

Minneapolis Journal: At any rate the United States holds Manila. It is another case of Dewey luck.

Globe-Democrat: The surrender of Manila, like the battle of New Orleans, dropped in after the peace preliminaries were signed, and the two are worthy to be coupled as specimens of American military work.

Chicago Record: The work of the American navy in Asiatic waters has been most brilliant. So far as information has been received the military forces under command of General Merritt seem also to have rendered faithful and effective service.

Springfield Republican: The surrender of Manila by the Spanish commander on Saturday removes a great possible embarrassment in the settlement of peace conditions. We now possess the city, bay and harbor of Manila, and we are in the position of possessors, to meet without necessity of contest either the European powers who might interfere or the insurgents who might protest. The surrender being made to Admiral Dewey, there are no questions to be raised.

Chicago News: The closing of the great war drama in which fleets and armies have been the actors takes place where the curtain lifted on the opening scene—at Manila. The same hero, also, occupies the center of the stage, though the practically unknown commodore whose startling victory of May 1 gave notice to the world that a new naval power had arisen and must henceforth be taken into account now wears an admiral's uniform and his name and features are familiar to all the world.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale said on June 17: "This war will be over in sixty days."

Granting that there are 1,200 islands in the Philippines, the peace protocol gives Aguinaldo a fighting chance in 1,199 of them. That ought to satisfy him.

James M. Tuttle of Lincoln, Ill., who lies on his deathbed at the age of 92, has willed $1,000 to Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll on condition that the orator delivers the funeral oration over his grave.

The inauguration of the reign of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland on the 31st will not be as magnificent as the coronation of czars and kaisers, but the royal maiden will have the sympathy and good will of the world in as generous measure as it has been enjoyed by any crowned monarch of the century.

Edward B. Drew, who negotiated the Chinese loan and drafted the regulations opening China's rivers to foreign commerce, is a native of Massachusetts. For the services rendered China Mr. Drew has been raised to the dignity of a mandarin of the second class, civil rank, and is now entitled to wear a red button.

Senator Vest of Missouri, who is at Capon Springs, Va., is not critically ill, as has been reported, but has steadily improved in health ever since his arrival at that place, and he expects to be in his seat when congress meets in December, so completely restored to health as to be able to do even more work than during the last session of congress.

Sir Thomas Lipton, the challenger for the America's cup, goes in for philanthropy on a large scale. A few days ago he went to Marlborough house and gave to the princess of Wales a check for $500,000, which will be used to establish cheap restaurants in London, where a good meal may be had for from 4 to 16 cents. The fund will be called the Alexandra trust.

The late Admiral Kirkland was a popular officer, but had his peculiarities. On one occasion he saw a sailor going aloft with red socks on, which were not according to regulation, and he reprimanded him in language more vigorous than polite. The sailor said he did not object to the reprimand, but to the language in which it was administered. "That is all right," said the admiral 'everything in this life depends upon the point of view. You have heard me from my point of view. You may now have a drink, but don't wear red socks again.

RETURN OF PROSPERITY.

Notable Revival of American Industries Shown by Statistics.
Chicago Tribune.

The American Economist prints returns from 2,229 manufacturing concerns, giving the number of men employed and wages paid in March, 1895, and also in March, 1898. These establishments, which represent every industry, are scattered through forty-seven states and territories. They had on their pay rolls in March, 1895, at a time when the violence of the panic of 1893 had somewhat abated, 204,580 hands. Those men were paid during that month as wages the sum of $7,079,000. That was at the average rate of $34.60 per month. Last March the same establishments had on their pay rolls 269,323 men, whose wages amounted to $10,198,000. The average payment was a bare trifle less than $38.

Thus it appears that in three years there was a gain of 31 per cent in the number of men employed and of 9 per cent in the rate of wages paid. These 2,229 concerns, which have made reports, have not been picked out because they have been enjoying special prosperity. They are representative of the conditions obtaining in the classes to which they belong. Therefore, the employers have been making successive demands upon the unemployed, of whom there were so many three years ago, until they have nearly one-third more men in their service than early in 1895, and are paying a better rate of wages. The wages are paid, too, in gold value money, and not in free coinage silver dollars, with a purchasing power of only about 40 cents apiece.

As a result of the employment of so many more men, and the disbursement of so much more money in the form of wages, all those persons who supply the necessaries of life to the wage-workers have been benefited. The grocers, the clothiers, and all other retail dealers have been able to do more business. The old debts due them from the unemployed, whom they were carrying, have been paid off in whole or part. The merchants and shopkeepers have required the services of more men, and they, too, have made drafts on the ranks of the unemployed.

The war with Spain, which began about a month after the above-mentioned industrial returns were made, did not throw anybody out of work. No branch of industry was depressed by it. It may be said that the transfer of so many men from peaceful to military pursuits tended to stiffen prices in the labor market. But it appears from the reports of the commercial agencies the advent of peace is to be followed by greatly increased industrial activity. The working force of the textile manufactories is to be increased. The rising demand for iron and steel is putting up the price of these products and calling for the employment of more men to fill new, heavy orders.

In the meanwhile, the irritated and unhappy Bryanites are crying out that there is no prosperity, and no present hope of any, and that the state of affairs could not be much worse than it is. The men who were idle in 1895 because they could not get work, though they hunted for it, are busy now. Wages have advanced, wages are paid in what the Bryanites call "appreciated gold dollars"—dollars which they allege buy too much for the workingmen who receive them. But the Bryanites contend that all that does not indicate prosperity. There can be no prosperity according to them until the country is flooded with free coinage legal tender silver dollars, which will buy only two-fifths as much as gold value dollars do but which by dishonest, retroactive legislation will be made to go as far in the payment of gold standard debts as 100-cent dollars.

ECHOES OF THE LATE WAR.

Admiral Dewey is a lucky sea dog. His overture of the war was a thrilling performance. His rendition of the closing number was equally brilliant. There are no honors too rich for George Dewey.

Commodore Schley is overwhelmed with complimentary letters and telegrams and he is answering them as rapidly as his duties will permit. His replies to several congratulatory letters have been published, and in none of them is there a discordant note. On the contrary, they reflect the modest bearing of the hero of July 3. Commodore Schley talks loudly only with his guns.

General O. O. Howard comes from Santiago and pointedly asks what happened to the 400 wounded Cubans in the American hospitals if they were not struck by Spanish bullets? And if they were so struck they must have been somewhere near the scene of the fight. Two hundred were wounded in the Santiago campaign.

Charles Lowery of Portland, Me., at the age of 17 years, enlisted with his father and five brothers for the civil war, and all seven served through that conflict. At the time of the Virginius affair he again enlisted, and in the present war he has been a sailor in the blockading fleet off the south coast of Cuba.

There are several paragraphs in John Fox's last letter to Harper's Weekly which will make the admirers of General Shafter squirm. The letter is dated July 10, at Chaffee's headquarters, during the truce. Here is one paragraph:

"An army buckboard, drawn by a mule and driven by a large gentleman in a pith helmet, is moving along the base of the hill. Here and there a major or colonel, or perhaps a brigadier general, looks stern. Some of the captains smile. A lieutenant or two grins broadly, and the sarcastic private in the trenches curses bitterly. Our commanding general is passing by."

Another proof that the Spaniards are not lacking in certain forms of enterprise comes in the request of Leonardo Ros, who was civil governor of Santiago until dismissed by Shafter, for remuneration from the time of the city's surrender to August 10, at the rate of $520 a month, the salary paid him, or owed to him if he could not collect it himself, by the Spanish government prior to the capitulation. Also, the secretary, the first clerk, the second clerk, ten copyists, the janitor and the messenger of the late civil government all want their money.

Captain Eulate of the Vizcaya, who is one of the naval prisoners at Annapolis, has very punctilious views regarding the usages of polite society. Imagine his amazement the other day when a cheeky young woman rushed up to him and exclaimed: "Oh, Captain Eulate, I have a favor to ask of you." "Pardon," was the reply, "but I do not quite comprehend." "Oh, never mind," said the young woman, "all I want is this," and approaching the distinguished prisoner of war she whipped out a pair of scissors from somewhere in the folds of her dress and before Captain Eulate knew what her intention was she had snipped off one of the buttons of his coat. The Spanish commander was speechless with indignation and astonishment and will be on guard hereafter from similar attacks.

According to the Army and Navy Journal, "the absolute, real, undoubted hero of this war is not Admiral Dewey, sinking all the Spanish fleet at Manila, nor Hobson, sinking a portion of the American fleet at Santiago, nor Shafter, driving out the fleet of Cervera and capturing an army double that of his own, nor Schley, sending Cervera to destruction, nor twenty others we could name, but it is Ensign Curtin, landing at the Port of Ponce, and with inimitable cheek sending his ultimatum to the commander of the Spanish forces at Ponce by telephone! Of all the astonishing incidents of this war nothing for novelty approaches this, and Mr. Curtin should go down in history as the originator of the 'Hello' method of reaching military results. The illimitable gall of this youth deserves to be crystalized in history."

The Astors, who own so much property in New York City, are notoriously hard landlords, a long established rule of the family being to collect rents on the first of the month and to evict such householders as could not pay. Not even three days of grace were allowed. It was put up or move. The war, however, seems to have softened the heart of William Waldorf, for the other day orders were received from the Thames embankment, where William Waldorf has his elegant new London offices, reading somewhat as follows: "In the case of families of soldiers enlisted for the war with Spain disregard entirely the established rent rule. If such tenants are known to be in financial troubles make every possible allowance. Neither press nor otherwise annoy them, but await the return of the men from Cuba and Porto Rico."

SOUND MONEY OUT WEST.

Wyoming Republicans Follow the Example of Their Nebraska Brethren.
Detroit Free Press (ind. dem.)

The Wyoming republicans have inclined their minds unto understanding since 1896. Lovely to their eyes was the sheen of 16-to-1 silver two years ago, and republicanism well nigh lost its power to attract because it was not silvered o'er with the shining grains of hope and promise for the mining states. The Wyoming republicans were quite inclined to cut away from the old faith and take their stand with the free-silver-or-bust boys along with the silver republicans of neighboring states.

But it has developed that there is prosperity and party victory in the gold standard, and as both are very precious to the hearts of the Wyoming wanderers they have made haste to get back to the regular party fold. All the free silver one can find in the platform adopted at Douglass a few days ago could be placed in the eye of a needle. Without hesitation and with a whoop the formerly rebellious Wyoming republicans declare for the financial policy which has "brought prosperity to the entire country and given us a place among the nations of the earth and enabled us to conduct successfully a foreign war."

From this it appears that a great deal has been learned about the gold standard in two years in Wyoming and the knowledge acquired has counted for the conversion of white metallists.

The unanimous action on the money question of all the republican state conventions thus far held in the west shows that the dominant party is not going to be perplexed or crippled by any divisions on the financial issue. On the contrary there is an eagerness everywhere to subscribe to the "republican financial policy" and to share in the party prestige which republican championship of sound money has created. The shrewd observers who con all the signs of the times have no difficulty in discerning the elements of popularity and strength in the maintenance of the republican position on the matter of a monetary standard. One would never suspect from the phraseology of the republican state platforms of this year that the party that has issued such positive and inspiring pronouncements in favor of sound money has thrown away a sop to the mining states in the past and temporized for years with the silver question.

But circumstances made the republican party the advocate of sound money in 1896, and as it proved to be a winning cause and as all the developments in the world of finance and trade are favorable to the permanency of the gold standard, the administration party can be depended upon to hold fast to the distinction of being the sound money party.

Task of Governing Cuba.
Chicago Chronicle.

General Fitzhugh Lee, who, from all indications is to be the military governor of Cuba, evidently indulges in no illusions concerning the nature of the task before him. He knows the temperament of the insurgents, and that he expects trouble from them is manifest from his statement that 45,000 troops will be required to garrison the island. If everything looked like clear sailing there would be no necessity for anything like that force. Two or three regiments at Havana, a like number at Matanzas and a few troops of cavalry scattered throughout the interior as military police would be ample if the population were well disposed. That General Lee expects to encounter disaffection is evident from his statement of the force he deems necessary to maintain order. We have no doubt that his apprehensions are justified and we shall not be at all surprised if the United States troops find their work cut out for them when American methods come in conflict with the insurgent program of reprisals against the loyalists. The two systems will come into collision and something is very likely to crack.

POINTED REMARKS.

Yonkers Statesman: "Did you say the man was shot in the woods, doctor?"

"No, I didn't. I said he was shot in the lumbar region."

Detroit Journal: "Half the world doesn't know how the other half lives," remarked the observer of men and things, "notwithstanding the vast sums paid out to private detectives."

Chicago Tribune: He (in the grand stand)—Great Scott! Did you see how that ball curved over the plate?

She—Why don't they put somebody in that can throw straight?

Chicago Record: "Would you advise me to marry a woman merely because we both like the same books?"

"No; after you're married neither of you will have time to read."

Judge: "How do you manage to keep so friendly with Mrs. Tiff?" asked Mrs. Teeters of Miss Twitters.

"I never use her telephone," replied the astute young lady.

Fliegende Blaetter: The New Butler—And when do you get up in the morning, sir?

The Professor—You can find that by looking in "Famous Men of the Time."

Boston Transcript: Old Fogy—I am pained to hear that you are addicted to playing poker, and that last night you lost $25.

Young Fogy—The idea! Why, I don't even know how to play the game.

Old Fogy—So I am informed by the party who won the money.

Bangor News: The young man who writes verses was standing out in the night gazing at the sky, when a friend encountered him.

"Halloa, what are you doing? Studying astronomy?"

"Go away, and don't disturb me. I am gazing into infinite distance."

"I don't see what satisfaction you find in that."

"That's simply because you have never had any experience with editors, my friend. You don't know what a comfort it is to find some place where nothing is crowded out for want of space."

'Tis Folly to Be Wise.
Columbia Magazine.

You wore them clustering on your breast,
My gift, the violets blue,
Two blossoms fell; I kept them, pressed,
In memory of you.

I found them in an old worn book,
The violets crisp and dried;
And dreaming of those days of bliss,
Those foolish days, I sighed.

Would that I were a fool again,
And you my folly's prize!
Alas! how vain my longing, since
We've foolishly waxed wise.

SHE AND THEY.

Somerville Journal.

Vacation time is almost gone,
And still she is at home.
She hasn't seen the pyramids,
She hasn't been to Rome.
She hasn't spent, like Mrs. Jones,
Six weeks in gay Paree.
She hasn't been, like Mrs. Jones,
Through grand Yosemite.

She's stayed all summer right at home,
Amid familiar scenes,
Dish-washing, cooking, making beds,
And baking weekly beans.
And now she's listening while her friends
Are telling where they went;
But she has ninety dollars, cash;
They haven't got a cent.

OUR DAILY BULLETIN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19, 1898.—An important meeting in the interest of the movement for securing closer relations between this country and England will be held here today. Dr. Lyman Abbott and Whitelaw Reid are members of the committee having the matter in charge.

"Every man is like the company he is wont to keep."
—*Euripides.*

And every well-dressed man is known by his clothier. That is but another way of saying that the best dressed men and boys in this town have the name of Browning, King & Co. somewhere about their clothes.

When you find something in clothing that attracts attention by the extreme lowness of its price, you may be sure that it isn't worth any more than is asked for it. Our specialty, on the other hand, is in seeing how much value we can give our customers for a given price.

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