

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$4.00; Three Months, \$1.50; Six Months, \$2.50; Sunday Bee, One Year, \$2.00; Foreign, One Year, \$3.00; Weekly Bee, One Year, \$1.00.

OFFICES: Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, Binger Block, Corner N and Twenty-fourth Streets. Chicago Office, 62 Chamber of Commerce.

ADVERTISING: All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor. The Bee Publishing Company.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss: George B. Tschuck, 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:

Table with 2 columns: Number of copies and Total. Rows include various circulation figures for different days and totals for the month.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to by me on this 25th day of July, 1898. (Seal) Notary Public.

VARTIES LEAVING FOR THE SUMMER: Parties leaving the city for the summer can have the Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office in person or by mail. The address will be changed as often as desired.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION

The full text of the articles of capitulation signed at Manila shows that the surrender is limited to the city and defenses of Manila and its suburbs. It appears evident that in preparing the articles General Merritt acted upon instructions from Washington, or with a knowledge of the purpose of the president obtained before his departure for the Philippines.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger says that whatever may be the ultimate outcome of the negotiations in regard to the Philippines, it can be confidently stated that the president does not look to the acquisition of the entire group. Therefore no disappointment was felt at the White House or the State department that the capitulation did not include the entire group.

Secretary Day is said to be strongly opposed to the United States retaining possession of the entire Philippine group and there can be no doubt that he reflects the position of Mr. McKinley. It may be regarded as practically assured, therefore, that the American peace commissioners will demand no more Philippine territory than shall be deemed necessary for a naval station and commercial basis—possibly a large part of the island of Luzon.

TEACHING THE YOUNG CUBANS

The Cuban children of Santiago are to be introduced to the American basis of public school education. Schools will be opened next month for the instruction of 4,000 of these children and they will be non-sectarian. It remains to be seen how this departure will be received by the people, who it is needless to say have always had sectarian schools. It will be remarkable if there is not some protest or opposition on the part of the church authorities, for no other innovation that could be made would be so likely to stir up antagonism.

TURNING AGAINST THEIR MAKER

A drowning man will grasp at a straw. It is not surprising, therefore, to find the rotten gang of outlawed police commissioners, in their hopeless desperation over their fast-obbling lease of life that has been cut short by the decision of the supreme court declaring the police board law unconstitutional, exhibit the rank ingratitude by turning against their own maker.

INVOLVING THE MONROE DOCTRINE

The Missouri republicans, in common with all patriotic Americans, are in favor of the Monroe doctrine, but they would give it an elasticity not warranted by the view of it that has prevailed since it was enunciated, except among those, until recently relatively few, who have advocated the acquisition of remote territory.

It is true that famous doctrine does not forbid the protection of American interests wherever these may be, but what of territorial acquisition in the eastern hemisphere and necessarily the extension of the American political system there? The Monroe doctrine declared that on this hemisphere there should be no further interference by European powers, while explicitly disclaiming any intention of interfering with those powers in their then possessions here.

From Santiago comes a complaint that only one mail has been received in ten days. It is safe to say that the complaint does not come from any of the veterans of the war of 1861, who waited for mail several times ten days.

The Saratoga conference may not have settled the policy of the nation in the territorial problems growing out of the war, but it seems to have replenished the stock of newspapers threatened with a dearth of subjects for discussion.

Mayor Moore's invitation to the people of Omaha to come out and give the returning soldier boys of the Second Nebraska a rousing reception on their home coming should be unanimously accepted. The boys in blue should be made to feel glad that they belong to a Nebraska regiment.

The popocratic members of the Nebraska delegation in congress have been renominated with the exception of the ablest of them all—Judge Samuel Maxwell in the Third District. The rule of one good term deserving another seems to apply to the popocrats only when it does not interfere with other deals of the fusion leaders.

Only thirty-seven democrats drummed up to represent the party in Douglas county in naming the delegates to the democratic congressional convention. Self-respecting democrats are plainly becoming disgusted with the machine gang that puts up delegations and packs conventions without so much as giving the rank and file even a chance to express themselves at a party primary.

is this event with what sort of enthusiasm could we interpose the Monroe doctrine after having appropriated territory in another hemisphere and established our political system there? Of course we shall always adhere to this doctrine, but while it is how respected by Europe there are conceivable circumstances under which European powers would refuse to regard it, justifying themselves on the ground that it had been neutralized by our own action.

It is very well to say, as the Missouri republican platform does, that we should stand aloof from the affairs and disputes of European powers when American interests are not involved, but the policy of territorial acquisition would inevitably draw us into these disputes, whether our interests were directly involved or not.

NO QUESTION OF SUCCESS

From some unknown source the report has cropped out in Boston that the Omaha exposition is not receiving the support necessary to succeed. One sympathetic Boston paper in a recent issue says: "It would be a matter for regret if the Omaha exposition were compelled now to close its doors for lack of popular support, especially as the reports of the exposition have been unanimously to the effect that it is well worth a visit from all Americans who can afford to make the trip."

We hasten to assure our Boston friends and all others who may be laboring under the same delusion that they need not be at all solicitous about the success of the exposition. The exposition was an assured success before it even opened its gates. It started out under more auspicious circumstances than any other similar undertaking. No other great exposition was organized, constructed and brought up to its public inauguration without bonding its gate receipts in advance or mortgaging its resources. No other great exposition ever paid running expenses and contributed steadily to the extinction of its floating debt from the very outset.

Openings for Spellbinders

New conditions in Cuba and Porto Rico, it is said, afford openings in various directions for American enterprises. If some of our political spellbinders will migrate thither, they will probably be in demand in the course of a couple of years.

Marvels of National Growth

In 1880 the United States imported \$74,600,000 worth of iron and steel manufactures and exported \$13,000,000 worth. These figures were exactly reversed in the last fiscal year. A marvelous change is going on in the industries of this country.

In Shape for Business

The close of the war brings a great uplift in business, manufacturing and commercial, while on the nation's ledger there is a heavy balance on the credit side, and the creditor is the American nation. A great era of prosperity is before us.

An International Combine

The British and American thread manufacturers are planning a combine the result of which would practically be to bring the entire industry under one control. While political experts are talking of an Anglo-American alliance the trusts are knitting the countries together strand by strand, and may presently have both of them wound on one spool without wasting any sentiment about it.

Spain Preparing to Quibble

It remains to be seen whether we are fit to cope with Spanish diplomacy in the Paris conference. The utterances of Sagasta outline a devious and protracted contest before the negotiations are finally settled. The longer the negotiations last the more opportunities there will be for Spanish treachery and the American commissioners should be on their guard to ignore pretense and stop action at the start. They should know exactly what we want and do business without quibbling.

Task of Mustering Out

The War department has an unpleasant job on its hands in the selection of the volunteer regiments which are to be mustered out of the service. Some of the volunteers are anxious to remain in the hope of going to Cuba in the fall; others are equally anxious to get back home and resume their ordinary callings. The officers, as a rule, appear willing to remain in the service as long as they are wanted, the pay being fairly good and the duties far from onerous.

KING COHN

The Indian corn, which has shaken out its jaunty yellow tassels in our gardens at this time, and whose daily quota of representative is eagerly welcomed at our tables, is a very common and profitable plant. No doubt the most of us are aware in a general way that it is the largest of our American crops, but how many have a very definite knowledge of what after all the job makes? It is of the wheat crop that the papers are always prating, yet though the value of \$20,000,000 bushel crop of 1897, estimated by the Department of Agriculture experts as worth nearly \$30,000,000, seems a very tidy little performance, and though the largest cotton crop of recent years reported in full—that of 1888—was worth \$103,000,000, and the hay crop of last year reached a value of over \$101,000,000, even the largest of these three falls short about \$750,000 of the mark reached in the year 1897 by this ancient crop of the Incas, which is estimated at \$801,000,000.

The crop in bulk for that year was little short of 2,000,000,000 bushels—if the intellect of any human being can, indeed, comprehend the meaning of these stupendous figures; and while our state of Massachusetts contributed about 1,250,000 bushels, Vermont 1,500,000, and New York says 15,000,000, even the largest of these makes but a puny showing beside the great corn states of the west and middle west. Indiana stands for a record of about 110,000,000 bushels, Kansas about 122,000,000, Missouri about 172,000,000, Iowa about 220,000,000, Illinois about 222,000,000, and the great state of Nebraska comes up with the astonishing record of 241,000,000 bushels, or a crop grown in a single state large enough to provide every man, woman and child in the United States with over three bushels of corn each, and help in driving the wolf from the door! To produce this great national crop a total area of 80,000,000 acres had to be ploughed, planted, cultivated and harvested. Who says that corn is not king?

And now it is reported that the fight over differentials may result in the abandonment of the limited passenger train service between New York and Chicago. This would mean that the public convenience is to be sacrificed to the conditions exacted by the weaker roads to an agreement to abide by a common schedule of rates. The general impression is that all such arrangements constitute pooling agreements prohibited by the interstate commerce law.

According to present prospects the popocratic congressional convention will be harmonious beyond all precedent and will consider the name of only one candidate, whose nomination will be made unanimous without a ballot. All this harmony and unanimity because only one popocrat has thus far been found

willing to invite certain and overwhelming defeat by running against Dave Mercey this year for congress in this district.

The Ohio democrats have not only reaffirmed their allegiance to silver, but pledged themselves for Bryan, the silver nominee for the presidency in 1900. The important feature of their loyalty, however, is the fact that like all bodies governed by parliamentary rules they reserve the right to reconsider at any subsequent session and by 1900 they may have changed their minds several times.

Henry Labouchere is right more often than he is wrong and he is eminently right when he intimates that the large standing army which would be necessitated by a policy of imperialism on the part of the United States would be the most serious menace imaginable to democracy at home and an almost irresistible temptation for some popular general to militarize the government.

Obstructive railroad rates are now the only obstacles to greater crowds of visitors to the exposition from all parts of the country. Present rates from points beyond the 500-mile limit are no concession at all. All energies of the friends of the exposition should be directed to procuring attractive railroad rates from now on till November.

The cheers given Secretary Alger by the soldiers on his appearance at Camp Wikoff does not comport with the idea that the rank and file of the army take any stock in the attacks of the disgruntled war correspondents upon the head of the War department.

The great peace Jubilee must be kept to the front. With proper support from the local public and energetic promotion by the exposition management it is sure to be the greatest gala event in the history of the transmississippi country.

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SCENES OF THE LATE WAR

Captain Emilio Diaz Moreau of the Spanish ship Cristobal Colon permitted himself to be interviewed just before leaving the waters of the rival Bismarck, without being so intended, rival Bismarck's best efforts in the line of fleet. Referring to Captain Sigsbee, the paroled captain said: "After the Maine explosion he was in Captain Kullate's cabin on the Vizcaya. There, with tears in his eyes, he said that his career in life was ended, because he had lost his ship. We rescued the American seamen while their officers were drinking champagne on shore, and then Sigsbee goes into court, forgets all about his tears and lamentations in Kullate's cabin, and tries to shake the same strength of character and pluck that the same strength of character and pluck of emotion which produced emity also produced love."

Nobody in his senses thinks that the credit of the vast achievements (the creation of the German empire) was due to the very good old Fritz, who was king of Prussia instead of the mighty and immortal Titan who was at his side, and who towered above him like the eaks of a German forest, or, shall I say, like that mighty stepple of the characteristically German cathedral of Cologne. Bismarck was part of the life of every man, who, like me, is reaching middle age. I was just over 21 years of age when the Franco-German war broke out. I don't profess to have thoroughly realized the meaning and import of that terrible drama; but there were features of it which could not fail to impress even less intelligent and thoughtful observers of events than I was—the glory of Louis Napoleon and then his fall; the enthusiasm of Paris calling for a march to Berlin; and then Sedan and Metz and the proclamation of the republic by Versaille—all these things were events of such intense and dramatic import that nobody who lived through them can ever forget them. In the center of all this mighty drama there was the figure of Bismarck. You could not think of the tragedy for a moment without seeing him holding the central position of the stage. And thus from that time forward Bismarck was constantly in one's thoughts, before one's mind, haunting one's imagination. He became part of the mental history of the many of my age, and his departure now is to them accordingly the loss—irreparable and ineffaceable—of something great, looming, momentous in their spiritual history.

I regard Bismarck's writing, his conversation, his speeches, as having immense literary value. Centuries after people have forgotten the magnificence of Versailles and the crowning tragedy of Sedan, men and women will take up and read, perchance with tears, the letters which Bismarck wrote to his wife at the various epochs of his career, and not merely at the tenderness and gentleness of which this man of iron could be capable in the midst of the carnage of battlefields when he took up his pen to write to his wife, but at the singular beauty of his language and style. His descriptions of scenery, his reflections, are truly elevated, immortal—in short, are literature. There are passages of meditation on the great problems of life which are almost as touching and as haunting as the soliloquies of Hamlet; and there is this curious resemblance also between Shakespeare and Bismarck, that the haunting refrain of all the writings of both is the incurable melancholy of life. Over and over again you come across a passage in the correspondence of Bismarck which speaks of this outlook on life, and which proves that it represented a mood, habitual and convinced.

I venture to make this prophecy. In the future—it may be in the distant future—when Germany is assailed, perhaps when her fortunes are manaced, and she has powerful enemies around her, every German will think sadly of the man who saved her, the mighty spirit before whose breath all Europe trembled in the days of Germany's highest glory.

I do not apologize that I feel an irreparable loss in my own poor and modest estimation of the departure from this light and its imagination of so sublime a figure.

DESERVES THE GREATEST SUCCESS

Conclusion of War Brightens the Prospects of the Exposition. Cleveland Leader.

With the end of the war the managers of the Omaha exposition see a chance to push the great and beneficent enterprise in which that city and the state of Nebraska have invested much. They understand that as long as the interest and attention of the readers of newspapers were centered upon the conflict with Spain it was impossible to obtain from the press the free advertising which any great industrial exposition needs and merits. Now the way is open for at least some degree of favor showered upon other like displays of the progress of the times and the resources and achievements of the American people. Therefore the men who have carried the Omaha enterprise forward, in the face of great obstacles and manifold discouragements, hope to reap, in the later weeks of the exposition, a partial reward for their faith and labors, and so offset, in part at least, the losses and disappointments due directly to the war.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE

The story that has been printed to the effect that Mr. Cleveland is engaged in writing the story of his two administrations is not credited by those who know him best.

The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius is to go on a commission, and the volcano from which it takes its name has just resumed active business at the old stand, and is running both a night and day force.

One of the prettiest features of Queen Wilhelmina's coronation will be the freeing of 6,000 homing pigeons. As the young sovereign drives through the square after taking the oath of office, the pigeons will carry the news of the coronation to every part of the Low Countries.

Edward B. Drew, who negotiated the Chinese loan and drafted the regulations opening Chinese rivers to foreign commerce, is a native of Massachusetts. For the services rendered by him in the Chinese loan, the dignity of a mandarin of the second class, civil rank, and is now entitled to wear a red button.

Grant Allen can boast of having English, Scottish, Irish and French blood in his veins. He was born in Kingston, Ont., fifty years ago, and on the 15th of August, after a distinguished university career at Oxford, was that of principal of the then newly established government college at Spanish Town, Jamaica.

In the province of Ontario, Canada, there are about 100 Mormon congregations, with a total membership of 2,500. Fifteen missionaries are at work in that province. Elder R. C. Evans of London, Ontario, is the head of the church in Canada. He is one of the "twelve apostles" who constitute the governing body of the sect.

Emile Arton of Panama notoriety, seems to be undergoing a very ameliorated form of punishment for his misdoings. He was sentenced to serve his term in the Central prison at Melun. He is, nevertheless, comfortably domiciled in the Hospital of Saint-Louis, Paris, where he smokes the best of cigars. The "Autorite" asserts that these facts are due to the influence of ministers and judges in return for the services which Arton observed concerning their connection with the Panama scandal.

Stanley Hollister, the well known Harvard man, who died at Fort Monroe hospital on Thursday from the effects of wounds received in the charge of the Rough Riders on San Juan hill, was one of the most popular of Harvard athletes. He rowed on the "Varsity" crew at Poughkeepsie in the summer of 1896, and was substitute in the 1897 crew. Before that he was on the "Varsity" crew in 1895 until a few days before the race at New London, when he was taken sick and was forced to retire from the boat. In his freshman year he rowed on the 1897 class crew against the Yale freshmen at New London.

PRINCE BISMARCK

An Irishman's Tribute to the Titan of Germany. T. F. O'Connor in London Sun.

What a splendid later Bismarck was after all. I cannot say that I wholly admire his attitude after death, if one may use such a phrase of the dead; and yet I cannot say that it does not touch me as thoroughly as Bismarck, frank and unaffected. Personally I like a man of strong feelings, and it is difficult to have strong feelings in one direction without having them equally in another. A vehement countryman of mine said once—I suppose it was said many hundred times before—that no man deserved to have friends who did not hate him, meaning that the same strength of character and pluck of emotion which produced emity also produced love.

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BRIGHT AND BREEZY

Indianapolis Journal: Tommy-Paw, what is moral courage? Mr. Pigeon started to carry a fishing outfit through the streets on Sunday.

Chicago Record: "Jimmy, did you tell your sister I was here?" "Yes, Mr. Tanka, an' she said she'd foot all day, that some aw'ful w'ar was goin' to happen."

Detroit Journal: "A man's whiskers get in the way of his eating," remarked the observant of Alex and Thige, "but not in the way of his being a bare-faced liar."

Boston Traveler: Landlady—That new boarder is either married or a widower. Landlady—Why, mamma, he says he's a boarder, but didn't tell her she was his wife. Landlady—Don't you believe he is. When he opens his pocketbook to pay his board he always turns his back to us.

Washington Star: "General," exclaimed the subordinate officer in the Spanish army, "what shall we do with these bundles of typewritten victories?" "How do you mean, maybe Don Carlos will give us a chance to work some of 'em off yet?"

Cincinnati Enquirer: "I suppose, when you go to get your hair cut, you hauled her white curls with rapture?" "No," replied the American with the double chin, "but didn't I tell her she was a hair-cutting fellow of their bluffs before I left for home?"

Chicago Tribune: Inquisitive Person—How many of Cervera's ships did your battleship sink? Returned Sailor—Five. Inquisitive Person—Thanks, I'm trying to check the exact size of Cervera's fleet. I find by adding the figures I have got from you to the figures the boys on the other battleships gave me that the Spaniards lost just fifty-seven war vessels that day.

Washington Star: "Whiffleweas, Oh Summer, sweet Summer, we welcomed you twice. But your glories have faded as glories oft do. And I sigh for the autumn, to cheer our dull lot. When the fowls wilt away and our collars do not."

JIM BLUDSO OF THE PRAIRIE BELLE

Written by John Hay, Secretary of State. Well, no! I can't tell what he lives, because he don't live in no town. Leastways, he's got out of the habit of livin' like you and me. How Jim Bludso passed in his checks I don't know, but he never seen for me. He wern't no saint—they engineers is all prett' much alike. One wife in Natchez under-the-Hill, and another one here in Pike. A cery nice man in his talk was Jim, and an awkward hand in a row. But he never squint on her eyes, I reckon he never knowed how.

And this was all the religion he had, To treat his engine well; Never be passed on the river; To mind his own talk was Jim, And if ever the Prairie Belle took fire— A thousand times he swore He'd never squint on her eyes again. 'Till the last soul got ashore.

All boats has their day on the Mississip, And her day come at last— The Movastar was a better boat, But she alle she wuz raised, And so she come tearin' along, that night— The oldest craft on the line— And he never squint on her eyes again, And her furnace crammed, rosin and pine.

The fire burst out as she shared the bar, And burnt a hole in the night, And quick as a flash she turned, and made For the willer bank on the right. There was furrin' and cursin', but Jim yelled out, Over all the infernal roar, "I'll hold her for nozzle again, bank 'Till the last galoot's ashore."

Through the hot, black breath of the burnin' boat Jim Bludso's voice was heard, And he held her for nozzle again in his cussedness, And knowed he would keep his word, And sure's you're born, they all got off. And he never squint on her eyes again, And Bludso's ghost went up alone In the smoke of the Prairie Belle.

He wern't no saint—but at judgment I'd run my chance with Jim, 'Cause he alle she wuz raised, and made For the willer bank on the right. There was furrin' and cursin', but Jim yelled out, Over all the infernal roar, "I'll hold her for nozzle again, bank 'Till the last galoot's ashore."

OUR DAILY BULLETIN.



KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 25, 1898.—The Spanish schooner Dolores, of sixty tons, recently captured by the gunboat Eagle, and the prizes captured by the Badger, will be sold here today. The Dolores was taken near Corrientes Bay.