## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Not total sales,..... Net Daily Average .... 27.629 GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of September, Notary Public

#### WELCOME TO THE BEE BUILDING.

No visitor to Omaha and the exposition should go away without inspecting The Bee building, the largest newspaper building in America, and The Bee newspaper plant, conceded to be the finest between Chicago and San Francisco. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

The republican state campaign will open in dead earnest all along the line next Monday.

Chicago is coming to Omaha by special train. And there will be nothing in Omaha too good for Chicago.

Our Canadian friends are in the throes of a prohibition contest. They have our sympathy born of tried experience.

Perhaps there are a few other high offices in New York which the Van Wyck family could be induced to take care of.

Now that is hardly fair for the Omaha annex. Can it be possible that the telephone wires have been crossed?

The democrats of New York have nominated Augustus Van Wyck for governor. The name of Van Wyck is semewhat familiar in Nebraska.

The war balloon observers and the weather man should get together and work harmoniously, at least during the remainder of the exposition season.

There are several discrepancies in the figures of the popceratic campaign circular which may require another \$10,000 investigating committee to straighten

Judge Maxwell is saying nothing about the way he was sold out by Poynter and his managers to make way for Senator Allen's partner, but he is doing a great deal of thinking.

Greater New York furnishes both the gubernatorial candidates in the Empire state. But the country seldom accords the city that degree of recognition either in New York or in other states.

Judge W. F. Norris is a man of the people and will represent all the people if he is elected congressman from the Third district, as he should be. No corporation has a string tied to him.

Reports from every section of Ne braska are encouraging to the republican cause. The party is united on the paramount issue that the state shall be redeemed from popocratic rule this

The republican watchword in the present Nebraska campaign is good government by clean, capable men. And the application of the rule is just as necessary to legislative ticket as to state pletely eliminated from the islands.

The death of the queen of Denmark, surrounded by a score of the representatives of the highest royalty of Europe, is another reminder that the grim reaper recognizes differences in neither rank nor blood.

The great Ak-Sar-Ben makes his regat entry into Omaha next week. Only a few days remain for merchants and shopkeepers to get in readiness to achim a royal reception. Let every-

> not built in a day, and Omaha police departreorganized and dishe good effects of is head, how-

KLEP JOHN L. WEBSTER AT HOME. If the republican state committee dedres to prosecute an effective campaign would be binding upon their government, i tions. will keep John L. Webster off the The insurgents were doubtless of some

stump. Webster is the boodoo of the republican party. He has the faculty of try as they appear to think. Still it repelling voters instead of making con- must be admitted that there is force in verts. His "cheap wheat" speech and the view that on the score of humanhis costly fizzle in the maximum rate ity the Philippines should not be recase have made him offensive to every turned to Spain. But it is said that farmer in the state, and workingmen Spain will insist that she has not been who might be recruited into the republication of sovereignty in the Philiplican ranks are driven away by his snob- pines, that when war was declared she bish manners and known aversion to was in absolute control of those islands, come in touch with men who toil in the over most of which she still exercises way, and will evidently get at the bottom factory or mill.

During his entire career John L. Webdisposition to correct the abuses that threatened to destroy popular confidence justified in dictating a policy respecting in the party and has never raised his voice in condemnation of faithless publie officials.

On the contrary, he has always been found cheek by jowl with the boodle elements of the party and championed its further conditions? thieves and rascals even when the party was endeavoring to purge itself. When he declared in a public meeting last week that he would support any man we think it is a safe prediction that it nominated by a republican convention, no matter what his record or reputation dependence. We do not believe that might be, and even if such candidate were convicted of criminal conduct, he destroyed whatever little influence he dependent government, nor do we think ever possessed over self-respecting vot- there is resding upon this country any

ers. We make bold to assert that Web ster's insincerity, lack of sound judgment and want of principle have done more to destroy popular confidence in publican candidate is a platform in itself the republican party in Nebraska than and one on which the party is entitled the impeached state officials and all the to the confidence and support of the votconvicted and unconvicted embezzlers ers of the Empire state. Possessed of 845,341 taken together. To send a man like ample means with which to pursue the John L. Webster through the state to assure the people that the republican party them that it can be trusted to administer the affairs of the state with fidelity and honesty would be an insult to commor intelligence, even if Webster's record were clean and above reproach.

THE LATE MR. BAYARD.

The late Thomas F. Bayard is not to be ranked among the greatest of Amerlcan statesmen, but he was a man of great ability, whose public service was for him at all times the admiration and clean and honorable. As a party leader Mr. Bayard always sought to keep his party in line with its best traditions. He was a democrat who had learned his democracy from some of its greatest ex- from the very inception of his public ponents and he was profoundly devoted career the champion of integrity and to the principles which had guided the business methods in the affairs of the party from the time of Jefferson until public and in every public office to its departure two years ago from tradi- which he has been called he has steadtional democratic doctrines. Consequently Mr. Bayard had no sympathy or affiliation with the new democracy, or opponents will find no ground for more properly popocracy. He believed attack on that score. They must perin honest money, he had respect for the force make their fight upon the princourts and he did not believe in array- ciples which he advocates. ing class against class or section against

Mr. Bayard's long career in the na- secretary of the navy it was in no small onal senate was characterized by close attention to his duties and he made popocratic organ to berate its Lincoln many able contributions to the discus- oughly prepared for the conflict when it sion of public questions. He made a creditable record as secretary of state tion to organize that unique body of in the first administration of President fighting men, "Teddy's Rough Riders," Cleveland and as the first American enabled him to supply another demonambassador he did much to foster and stration that he is a born leader. His strengthen friendly relations between unflinching courage, his solicitude for Great Britain and the United States. Many of his countrymen thought that he ceared him to the members of that body, manifested too great an eagerness to but made him the ideal of the army. win English good will, but we think time will show if it has not already shown, that his services were valuable and will be of permanent benefit. Mr. like Bayard received votes as a candidate velt in the executive chair of that for the presidency in two or more demceratic national conventions. He was a man of upright life and high character machine. It is an encouraging fact when and his public services assure him an the people demand such a man to ad

# WHAT IS OUR RESPONSIBILITY!

honorable place in history.

Aguinaldo and his followers want independence and they are hopeful that Hinshaw, is made of the right metal. the United States will give it to them. He is thoroughly equipped for efficient They have sent a representative here to ask that our government recognize their with the party in power can make himindependence and they are showing an self much more valuable to his constituearnest purpose to press their cause. Aguinaldo is reported to have recently at best can only get the crumbs thrown said: "America came, destroyed the Spanish power and allowed me to return and reorganize the revolution until the revolt became general. It should not and effective campaign. He indulges in now desert us. America interfered in Cuba for humanity's sake. For the same reason it cannot return these alysis of popocratic claims is keeping islands to Spain." Aguinaldo was some time ago in favor of Philippine independence under joint European and Judge Hayward will have them on the American control, but it is not certain that he holds this idea now. Still he would probably accept such an arrangement if it should be deemed the best way of solving the problem of the future government of the Philippines. What the insurgent leader is firmly committed to is that Spanish authority must be com-

Is the United States under any obligation to consider a proposition of this kind? The New York Journal of Commerce urges that the conditions under which representatives of the United States claimed and received the co-operation of the insurgent chiefs impose a distinct responsibility upon our government. It recalls conferences last April, before the delaration of war, between the American consul at Singapore and Aguinaldo, at which the question of insurgent aid to the United States in the event of war was considered. It was understood that Admiral Dewey was informed of what transpired at these conferences and it is a matter of history that Aguinaldo went to Hong Kong isilures that attach to the career of his nel Durbin. -it was said at the urgent request of Dewey-and from there went to Manin.

Now while there was undoubtedly and.

rangement between the American gavat

ommander and the insurgent leader,

ponent in exposition affairs. A Prize Package. New York Tribut As a compound of fool and acoundrel Esterhazy appears to be the most striking

game around Santiago and Manila.

ifflicted with a lapse of memory when

he assures his admirers that he has not

been an office seeker but has labored for

Congressman Mercer will gladly com-

pare his record of fine achievements for

Lonors or emolument.

Democracy and Calamity.

had been fighting for independence, but elections of a democratic congress would they could give him no assurances that mean an entire revolution in present condi-

#### Force of Habit. Globe-Democrat.

service, but what they did hardly im-The copperhead element says the inposed such an obligation on this counvestigation of the conduct of the war will amount to nothing, and is not worth discussing. A copperhead can growl in advance just as well as after the facts are

#### The Investigating Commission.

Philadelphia Press. The commission selected by the dent to investigate the conduct of the war has gone to work in a business-like of things. It is composed of eminent and authority. This is understood to be the experienced men who will not be a party to anything in the way of whitewashing ster has never exhibited the slightest Paris conference. If our government, There would be no object in that, as conmoral stamina. He has never shown a as understood, proposes to demand for gress is pretty sure to take a hand in the itself only one island how should it be matter. But what committee of congress could begin to compare in efficiency with this commission? Its report can be relied the rest of the group or in saying what upon as giving the exact facts. form of government shall hereafter ex-

contention Spain will present at the

ist there? When the concessions we

ROOSEVELT'S PERSONALITY

always honorable methods have retained

In public as in private life the name

of Theodore Roosevelt has always been

a synonym for honesty. He has been

fastly pursued that policy. Examine his

record never so closely his political

As in civil life so it has been during

egree due to his foresight and cease

less activity that the navy was so thor-

came. His resignation from that posi-

the men in his command, not only en-

A strong hand is needed to guide and

control the conflicting elements

and interests of a great state

commonwealth will be no mere figure

head and no creature of any faction or

The republican candidate in the

Fourth congressional district, E. H.

work in congress and being identified

Judge Hayward is making a dignified

minister their public affairs.

to the minority.

New York. Theodore Roose-

respect even of his opponents.

The personality of the New York re

obligation to do so.

## A Prize Coming or Going.

demand for ourselves are acceded to The sad story of the Georgia coon has a shall we not be estopped from asking new recital in the history of the Maria Teresa, just taken from the sea and It is possible that it will soon be pubfetched safely to port. The coon was safe liely known what this government proto be caught, coming or going. When the Maria Teresa was sunk under the guns of poses in regard to the Philippines and Schley's fleet she furnished, under the revised statutes, a prize fund to the victorwill be found not to involve Filipino inlous vessels engaged. The amount is not large, but it is something. Being floated President McKinley will assume the reshe has become a prize and must yield prize money, and being rescued from the sponsibility of giving those people an insea she has the status of a derelict, and the amount of salvage to be paid on her will be adjudged by the admiralty courts. Altogether she promises to be a bonanza

#### Farewell to the Idol. Washington Times.

We strenuously object to any unkind criticism of Colonel William J. Bryan of the Third Nebraska volunteers on account of his alleged desire to get out of the army He went into the service with a noble deter mination to share the perils and hunt th life of idleness and ease which most of glories of a campaign against the Spaniards his early associates find congenial, he in Cuba. That blessing was denied him has been regenerated and to persuade preferred to enter into the active affairs Now, if he is tired of the business, and, with all his old ardor, desires to take off of life. From that day to the present his coat and shoulder straps and pitch into Theodore Roosevelt has been a factor a campaign in Nebraska against national in the affairs of the world. His courage expansion, under the grand old hunker and -moral and physical-his integrity, his hayseed flag of backwoods provincialism, he aggressiveness in all matters in which should be given every opportunity to in dulge his ambition, at least by his enemies he took part, have often involved him His friends may moven to think what a po in contests which a weaker man would litical grave it will dig for him, but per have shunned, but his steadfastness of haps that is what he is after. purpose has carried him through and his

### OUR FRIENDS THE GERMANS.

with Them Would Be Like Fighting Cousins.

Leslie's Weekly. To war against Germany would be way against our own flesh and blood. No European country, with the exception of Great Britain, has so large a representation in our citizenship as the Fatherland. In the decade ending with 1890 over 1,400, 000 immigrants came to us from Germany. more than a fourth of the total immigra tion from all Europe in that period. Several of our large cities, including Cincinnati and Milwaukee, have a larger percentage of German-born citizens than of all other foreigners put together. And these people are among our most loyal, substantial and valuable citizens. They are not wanting in love for the land of their birth, but they love the land of their adophis brief military career. As assistant tion still more. They are true Americans.

A common love of learning is another strand in the bond German people. Nowhere in the world is the leadership of Germany in various fields of scholarship so fully and frankly recognized as in the United States. We send many of our brightest young men to sit at the feet of her great teachers and to drink deep at her springs of learning. We glory in her unparalleled achievements in the domains of science and philosophy. Toward the country of Goethe and Schiller, of Luther and Humboldt, we can never be set

in hostile array. But stronger, perhaps, than any other strand in the bond that unites us with Germany is our common trade interest. The shuttles of commerce, flying swift and fast across the seas for a hundred years, have woven us together by golden threads that may not easily be severed. Last year we sent Germany breadstuffs, manufactured products, and other articles, to the value of \$123,784,453. Germany sent us back in exchange chemicals, cloth, and other needful things, to the value of \$111. 210,614. With no other country, except Great Britain, does our volume of trade reach such proportions as this. We export to Germany more than twice as much as we do to France, and more than twelve times as much as we do to Spain. And the volume of trade between America and Germany is more evenly balanced than between us and any other country in the world. We take nearly as much as we give. A friendship based on such considerations as these will not be lightly broken. ency than can Congressman Stark, who

# TWO REGIMENTS-A CONTRAST.

#### Condition of the Third Nebraska and the 161st Indiana.

Indianapolis Journal. The morning report of one of General no bombast and makes no pledges he is Lee's divisions, near Jacksonville, Fla., a not ready to keep. His searching anfew days ago showed that the several regiments have had men in the division hospital as follows: Second Mississippi, 38: the fusionists busy explaining and apol-Third Nebraska, 141; First South Carolina, ogizing. Before the middle of October 43; Fourth Illinois, 74; Sixth Missouri, 59 One Hundred and Sixty-first Indiana, 5 These regiments have the same division commander, the same division quartermas-President McKinley will honor the exter, commissary and surgeon. position with a two days' visit. While encamped as near together as the well being of troops will permit. Several of these he cannot hope to see all the beauties of regiments left their respective states at the great show in that time, he may be nearly the same date. The One Hundred assured that nothing will be omitted to and Sixty-first Indiana and the Third Nemake his stay comfortable and pleasurabraska, Colonel Bryan's regiment, are in the same brigade, and their camps are not far apart. Why is it that Colonel Bryan's Almost all the base ball clubs have regiment has 141 men in the division hospital and Colonel Durbin's only 5? The men lost money this season. It is plain that have the same rations, the same water the people will not support two national from artesian wells, and it is fair to asgames at one time and the game on the sume that they have the same equipment, diamond has had to give way to the cooking utensils, etc. Why does Colonel Bryan's regiment have twenty-eight men in hospital where Colonel Durbin's regiment John L. Webster has evidently been

has one? It is reported that Colonel Durbin's regiment has the cleanest camp in the division, that the officers look after the food of the men, that they keep them, as far as possithe party year in and year out without ble, from indulging in food and drink that are hurtful. In other words, every officer is doing his duty. The Journal would not assert that Colonel Bryan is not attending to his regiment, but the inference may be fairly made that his men are not so the exposition with the list of miserable carefully looked after as are those of Colo

There is another thing: Colonel Bryan's men are anxious to be sent home. The colonel himself desires to be mustered out of the service. He was in Washington recently trying to induce the War department to extend some special favor to the sick of his regiment. Instead of saying to his men that the War department has determined to retain the regiment in the servSUPPLY OF WHEAT.

Sir William Crooke's Prediction Examined in the Light of Experience. Philadelphia Press.

dicted that the English coal supply about to give out. Since he prophesicd the English output has quadrupled and onefourth of it goes abroad, because it is the lowest export coal, except, possibly, our own to be had anywhere. Sixteen years ago, in 1882, Mr. R. W. Raymond predicted that in four years our oil supply would give out Last year was our largest export on record, 1,034,000,000 gallons, twice the export when he made the prediction, or 560,000 000. The product was then 1,000,000,000 gallons a year. now it is 2.528.000,000. About eight years ago Mr. C. Woods Davis predicted that this ocuntry would have to begin importing wheat before long, because we had reached The yield the limit of wheat production. now being harvested is one-half bigger than when Mr. Davis wrote and our export last year beat the record. A few short years ago Prof. Suess, the great Suess, who is to geology what Darwin was to animate nature, predicted that we had got to the limit of our gold supply. He made the prediction on the decreasing figures of twenty years and an annual output of about \$105,000,000. Since he set the mark for the world's gold supply it has increased two and one-half fold and in the current year promises to treble, the

distinguished, the learned, the irrefragably able Dr. Suess notwithstanding. Not satisfied with this wreck of prophecy and this smash of prediction, now enters Sir William Crooke and in a most learned address to the British association, the greatest association of its kind the world, he asserts that wheat supply of the world is going to give out. Go to now! Read Mr. Frank Wilkeson in the New York Sun in 1879 and you will find the same prediction when our wheat crop was half that now. He was certain the wheat jig was up and high prices were near. Where be his prophecy? Exactly where Sir William's will be twenty years

This country has not yet began to grow wheat, to paraphrase the remark of one Jones to another Englishman. We average eleven bushels to the acre now. raising the average and in the next twenty years our wheat crop will double as certainly as in the last twenty years. Moreover, there is enough wheat land today, taking the world over, to double the world's existing wheat crop.

The experience of a century of steam makes only one prediction certain about nodern civilization. The product of food and the supply of the other resources of soclety grow faster than the growth of population, and will.

## BENEFITS OF THE WAR.

Led to Broader and Saner Views of the Strife Between Classes. John Gilmer Speed in Woman's Companion. We all noticed last spring, when it was

seen that war was inevitable, how all classes of people forgot their usual differences of opinion as to politics and methods of procedure and became hearty neighbors animated with one desire-to do what was est for the country, even though the doing of that best involved the greatest sacrifice, the sacrifice of life itself. Attack the country and we all become patriotsall then stand on the same level, and all anxious to hear it.

This is, to my way of thinking, the finest thing that a war in a country like ours calls into being. The lines that separate is known to everybody. class from class are arbitrary and artificial; the bonds that unite them in love of country and the responsibility of citizenship are real and strong. To fight with a brave adversary produces respect the one for the legislature between 1835 and 1840, was a men, sharing the hardships of the march and the camp and the dangers of battle, produces a respect the one for the other which is augmented by something very like affection, and stimulated, too, by the consciousness of a high purpose that is common to all.

Travel is a great educator, but it is as nothing compared with the intimate companionship of the camp and the bat lefield. One of our greatest social dangers in this country has been due to the misunderstanding that existed between the classes. These misunders'andings have embittered all the strifes which have arisen between labor and Each side, mistaken as to view of the other, has maintained that with its own side was all the right, all the manhood, all the virtue.

The men who made up our volunteer reginents in this little war will take home with them very few such ideas. They will know that the manner of a man's clothing, the house to which he has been accustomed and the food upon which he has peen fed have precious little to do with the manhood of him. He is what he is because it is so, and not on account of the accidentals which superficially appear to nake such a great difference.

# FORSAKING 16 to 1.

#### Sontana Republicans Getting Back to First Principles. Boston Transcript

The action of the Montana republicans in putting in their platform a resolution unequivocally indorsing the St. Louis platform s even more significant than the omission of 16 to 1 from the out-givings of the Connecticut democrats. Heretofore the Montana republicans have clung to silver, which s not particularly wonderful considering that silver mining is the state's greatest industry and that its people have heretofore clamored for its "protection." Montana swings into line with Wyoming, whose republicans have also abandoned silver.

It is human nature in politics to fight for the "protection" or exaltation of a local industry, and Wyoming and Montana have not been greater sinners than some other states in this respect. "Silver camp" states they labored for all they were worth to have the government peg the price of silver. They succeeded for a time in having their All parties in those states were united for the silver industry. The republicans of Montana and Wyoming while sticking to their party maintained their convictions that it ought to "come round" to silver and that it would yet have to remonetize silver in answer to the demands of the financiers of the world. The republican party has not come round; neither have the financiers of the world been converted to Bryanism. On the contrary, the repubicans of Wyoming and Montana have come round. They recognize that the silver issue if not yet dead is in the article of death and that it will not leave enough assets to justify mourning. They are getting back into line with the sentiment of the country which is today overwhelmingly for hones

That the Bryanites should still put up protests that silver is not a dying issue is only to be expected. They are in a perplexing predicament. Their one issue is passing away, and "Algerism" probably will not operate to the extent they had anticipated. for the attacks on the secretary of war have been so indiscriminate that already a reaction is setting in, as men see that he is being made to bear the odium which war horrors inevitably create for some doomed scape goat. He could not be expected to be responsible for the conduct of every officer and man in an army of 300,000. Acts which he has ratified, contracts for supplies, transice and appealing to them to be manly about ports and railroad transportation, that are at Key West, says the Cuban soldiers ave

The shortcomings of every officer who failed to enforce the commonest principles of santtation cannot be saddled on "Algerism' without overdoing it in a way to help give Alger another political life. Forty years ago or more Mr. Jevons pre

#### COLONEL ROOSEVELT.

Public Life. The standard bearer of the republican party for governor of the Empire state typihes in his career the activities and eminence of his forbears in American public life. During the last fifteen of his forty years ne has taken an active part in public affairs and discharged the duties of every position he occupied with marked ability and with credit to himself and the state and nation. His career is too familiar to all readers to require repetition. It is adverted to for the purpose of showing the strain and strength of heredity as demonstrated by the Roosevelt family.

According to the New York Sun, the Roosevelts were among the early inhabitants of New York, and since then, from generation to generation, without a break, they have been citizens who have rendered distinguished service to the city and state, to philanthropy and whatever else contributed best to the advancement of the people.

Isaac Roosevelt was a member of the New York provincial congress, the legislature and the city council, and was also long the president of the Bank of New York His son, Nicholas J. Roosevelt, born in the city of New York in 1767, was associated with Robert Fulton in the invention and introduction of the steamboat, the priority of the invention being a matter of dispute. Fulton said of him in a published statement: "As to Mr. Roosevelt, I regard him as a noble-minded, intelligent man, and would do anything to serve him that I could." Nicholas J. Roosevelt lived until 1854, dying at the great age of 87. It is a long-lived family. His nephew, Cornelius VanSchaik Roose

velt, was born in this city in 1794, and died put at Oyster Bay, on Long Island, in 1871, or in his seventy-eighth year. He was a successful merchant, and was noted for his large, regular and systematic contributions to charity. His son, Robert Barnwell Roosevelt, born

n the city of New York in 1829, is still living, and is a democrat. He has been in congress, has rendered much service in the organization of associations for the protection of game, was a state fish commissione was active in the Committee of Seventy after the exposure of the Tweed ring, against which he had been arrayed in the Citizens association, and in 1888 was appointed min ister to the Netherlands. He has been an extraordinarily active man in many public directions and also has been a fertile writer on sporting and other subjects.

Theordore Roosevelt, his brother, born in the city of New York, was of shorter life than his family generally. He lived from 1831 to 1878. He was a merchant and afterward a banker. He was appointed collector of the port, but was not confirmed by the senate. He was noted for his extensive and systematic charities and earnest and active public spirit.

His son, the present Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, was born in 1858 in the city of New York, was graduated at Harvard college in 1880, and at once entered into politics, being elected the very next year by the republicans to the assembly, where he was one of the most active members. In stand erect, too, erect in the stature of real 1884 he was chairman of the New York men, ready for the call of their country and delegation to the National Republican convention. In 1886 he ran unsuccessfully for His subsequent political and military career

His great-uncle, James John Roosevelt, Step lightly, for I love it still;
born in New York in 1795, lived to be 80
Then think what countless harvest sheav born in New York in 1799, nived to years old. He was a lawyer and a demo- Have passed within that s years old. He was a lawyer of the state To gladden eyes that are other; but to fight side by side with brave justice of the supreme court, and afterward was United States district attorney in New York.

Another relative of Theodore Roosevelt, a cousin of the Cornelius before spoken of was James Henry Roosevelt, born in New York in 1800, and dving there in 1863. He accumulated a large fortune by living economically and unostentatiously, and why he had been thus self-sacrificing was ex plained when his will was read. It left the great bulk of his estate to found the noble Roosevelt hospital, in which a table justly describes him as "a true son of New York, a man upright in his aims, simply in his life and sublime in his benefaction. Another Roosevelt, Hilborne Lewis, also born in New York, was a noted organ builder and an inventor.

"All have been New Yorkers of Ne Yorkers," concludes the Sun, "all have madthe state better for their living. All have been stout Americans, democrats in the bes and highest sense, and that, we need no say, is not the partisan sense; able men good men, public spirited and industriou in their day and generation."

# NEW YORK'S STANDARD BEARER

St. Louis Republic: There's one thing certain about Colonel Theodore Roosevelt as a gubernatorial candidate in old York state: He'll give his opponents a mighty good gallop in the race, thanks to his excel lent war training as a Rough Rider.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: Republican vic tory in New York in 1898 is a matter which interests the party all over the country. It will hold that important state in the party column in 1900. The republican convention in nominating Roosevelt made this victory

Chicago Post: Roosevelt has a most bewildering way of adding one title to another. When he has tucked "governor" away with the others he has in stock his collection will be a very fair one numerically and truly remarkable in the rapidity with which most of it has been gathered to gether.

New York Sun: The civic courage of Are they who can do things Theodore Roosevelt is known to be as steady as his military courage. And to courage he adds natural endowments of a high order, a varied education in books and men, wide experience of affairs and politics, and the talent for organization and administration. In his views of public policy as in his private character, he represents the solidity and the strength of Americanism.

Chicago Tribune: Colonel Roosevelt is a popular idol, but it is to be wished that there were more of that sensible sort of idolatry. He is none of your clay idols. The wave of popular approbation which has carried him into a gubernatorial nomination, and which will make him governor of New York, is not based on the mere fact of his physical bravery in the Cuban campaign. It is the sterling character of the man rather than any particular deed that has won public confidence.

# PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

At a banquet of Dutch descendants in New York Mr. Depew opened his remarks with 'Good evening, Van." When Alaska becomes a state what an

interesting time candidates will have mak ing canvassing tours therein Augustus Day, the wealthy spiritualist,

who died in Detroit on the 22d, used to boast that he was master of seven trades. A correspondent of the New York Sun has seen this queer sign: "Any incivility or inattention on the part of employes of this establishment will be considered a favor if reported to the proprietor."

General Gomez, reported to have lauded

SAID IN FUN.

Somerville Journal: Hicks-One-half of he world doesn't know how the other half Wicks-The other half doesn't live; it only worries along.

Chicago Tribune: "Why is it," inquired Mrs. Chugwater, "they always call the soldiers 'bovs?'
"Because they're not girls, I reckon," responded Mr. Chugwater "I do believe you can ask more fool questions than anybody I ever saw.

Cleveland Leader: "I see that one of the linest poems written in honor of Queen Wilhelmina was by J. M. W. Van de Poorten Schwartz."
"Jerusalem! That fellow oughtn't to have much trouble in making a name for him-

Field and Stream: It was a Sunday din-ner at a botel in one of the smaller cities. The table girl was fat and frouzy, and she lacked most of the minor conventionalities of modern society. But the climax came when she casually remarked:

"When you all gets ready for ice cream jest holler." jest holler.

Detroit Free Press: "She wears such loud clothes," said the woman who notices her neighbors' attire.
"Only yesterday you said that her clothes were unspeakable," replied the husband of the woman who notices her neighbors attire. "Now which is it?"

Indianapolis Journal: "Have you ever made any effort to solve that mystery?" inquired the detective's friend. "Sir!" was the haughty reply, "I'd have you understand that I am working for the government. I am not a newspaper re-

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "A member of the French academy says that the growth of hair can be stimulated by music," re-marked Mrs. Darley. "Well, he needn't think that is a new discovery, replied Mr. Darley. "Tye heard many a hair-raising song myself."

Detroit Journal: "He has passed in his checks!" they exclaimed, sadly.
The other rose and paced the room: for the room now seemed to be going around 20-lap track. "Ha, ha!" he cried. "I bet he forgot to ut on stamps! Ha, ha!"
All were much moved; some thought he was crazed by business cares; others, that

he had become an humorist, miraculously Cleveland Plain Dealer Ching-a-ling-a-ching-ching.

Mighty lotta fun: Catchee littee Kwang-Su-Gottee on the lun! Longee coma mamma, Savee muchee how. Quickee catchee pigtail, Makee mighty low.

Ola mannee Li Hung Wearee yelly coat, Plenty longee fleather, Lookee like a goat.

Ching-a-ling-a-ching-ching. Gettes lotta fun; Maybe littee Kwang-Su

Makee mamma iu

## THE STRANGER ON THE SILL

Thomas Buchanan Read. Between broad fields of wheat and corn is the lowly home where I was born; The peach tree leans against the wall. And the woodbine wanders over all; There is the shaded doorway still. But a stranger's foot has crossed the sill.

There is the barn-and, as of yore, And I see the busy swallows throng, And hear the pewce's mournful song; But the stranger comes—oh! painful proof— His sheaves are piled to the heated roof.

There is the orchard-the very trees

And watched the shadowy moments run Till my life imbibed more shade than sun; The swing from the bough still sweeps the mayor of New York on the republican ticket. But the stranger's children are swinging

Deal kindly with these orchard trees; And when your children crowd their knees. Their sweetest fruit they shall impart, As if old memories stirred their heart; To youthful sport still leave the swing, And in sweet reverence hold the spring.

The barn, the trees, the brook, the birds, The woodbine on the cottage wall— My heart still lingers with them all. Ye strangers on my native sill, Step lightly, for I love it still.

OUR DAILY BULLETIN.



ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 30, 1898 .- The opening of the Naval Academy, established in President Polk's time through the efforts of the then Naval Secretary, George Bancroft, and our victory over Spain will be duly celebrated here today by the Faculty. cadets, and citizens.

# Great People

to suit everybody - and we come about as near doing that very sa ne thing as mortal man can. We don't claim to be perfectnobody is. But we do claim that our new fall suits are so nearly perfect that neither you nor we can imagine them better.

We like you to examine our black clay worsted suits-3 button cutaway and sacks-lining of farmer's satin, that we sell tor \$10. We know the resultyou'll buy.

Men's nobby hats, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 and \$3. Our hats are selected much in view to pleasing particular men.

#### reason to think that it was sample which the close of the century anyred any rermanent where exhibits. ited States, that extending to