THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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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.

Omaha will have a chance to do itself proud once more on Omaha day.

The exposition attendance cannot now be repressed. Effective advertising tells

A shear trust is the latest. If it doesn't cut under its competitors it will be : dismat fallure.

All quiet in Porto Rico. And it may be expected to remain quiet so long as General Brooke is in active control.

The last day of the exposition will be Omaha day, but everybody will be wel-

Perhaps the city might do an economical turn by providing free suicide quarters for people bent upon self-destruction.

Though the exposition will soon pass into history its memories may be kept alive by the beautiful souvenir pictures and special numbers of The Bee.

The republican state ticket this year is made up of clean, capable men, who are pledged to give Nebraska an economical administration of state affairs.

Keep it before the people that every candidate on the popocratic anti monopoly state ticket from Poynter down travels on railroad passes while talking loud against the pass bribes.

The award juries are fast at work. It is to be hoped the medal and diploma distribution will not be delayed at the Transmississippi Exposition for months and years, as it was at the World's fair.

The peace jubilee celebrations are about over, but the people will continue to jubilate in their own quiet way every time they reflect upon the glorious ending of the war and reap the fruits of

"God hates a coward" in political as well as in personal combat. Judge Hayward is boid and outspoken upor every vital question of the day, while Poynter is a trimmer and all-round dodger.

Douglas county's mortgage record for the three months of July. August and September shows releases twice in amount of the new filings. If the liquidation of mortgage debt is any sign of renewed prosperity, the comparative mortgage statistics of Nebraska should till the bill.

The popular demand for a change in the state house two years ago was inspired by a desire to smash the republican machine and rebuke dishonesty in the state house. The popular demand this year is for smashing the popocratic machine and a rebuke to impostors masquerading as political reformers.

In 1890, when prohibition was the leading issue in Nebraska, Poynter was as lies in the power and authority of the for prohibition, but in 1898, when he wants the support of the brewers and liquor dealers, he is for the most unbridled license. In this regard he is have been accomplished, will be fulfilled. like the late Jay Gould-with republicans, a republican; with democrats, a democrat-but always for Eric.

If the school board wants the people to give it to them, but can we honorably to endorse its bond propositions at the or consistently refuse if they ask coming election it must give them full it? Mr. McKinley said that the opportunity to familiarize themselves victories we have achieved would proaches the question of ultimate fate than absolute silence. If Coin is wise he with the objects and conditions. It will be our eternal shame if they led of the beautiful Bluff tract must at will ask the colonel to pledge himself to not do to hold the matter back till the to the desertion of the immortal princi- tract public attention. That this piece send him \$1 or even \$3 a day. The colonel last minute. The tendency always is for ples on which the national government of ground would make an ideal park a man to vote "no" on every bond issue was founded. The greatest of these is for the city and could be maintained each remittance. For the sake of the colo-

anable to inform himself.

WISE MEN CHANGE

There are thousands of men in Nefor Bryan two years ago solely because they were made to believe that McKinley's election would be followed by lower foreclosures and greater depression than kept pace with each other, that there was not money enough to do the legitimate business of the country and that money was made scarce and dear by the gold standard. All these failacles have been effectively exploded.

The election of McKinley and the revision of the tariff was followed by a revival of confidence and industrial activity. The mills, factories and workshops that had been closed during the uncertainty that preceded McKinley's election have not only been reopened. but many of them have been enlarged while others are running night and day tion of the immortal principles on which to supply the demand caused by in- the national government was founded creased consumption at home and enlarged trade with foreign countries Wheat and silver parted company and administered." all products of the farm and cattle ranch have risen way above the prices that prevailed in 1896. Money, instead of being made scarce and dear, has become more abundant and cheaper to the danger to American industries and the borrower than it ever was and new enterprises are being started and in- ensue from a policy of territorial expan vestments made almost every day. The sion. He says it is folly for men to mortgage records show that farm mortgages have been canceled or reduced in every section of the west and many Asiatic we find a people who will avail farmers who were embarrassed by debt two years ago now have money in bank vantages and methods of trade, while at on interest. Every intelligent person knows that

these evidences of reviving prosperity are not due to famine in India or to advantage. This is illustrated by the the war with Spain, but to the policy by been restored, the national income increased so as to overlap the national in the treasury, where formerly there was a shortage of from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 a month. And last, but not least, through the re-employment of hundreds of thousands of half-starved of territorial acquisition in the far east workingmen and workingwomen at fair wages that enables them to live up to the American standard and clothe and house themselves on the American Philippines of industries to supply the standard, instead of the pauper standards of Europe and Asia. It was underconsumption, as much as anything, that caused the hard times between 1893 and 1807 and that was chiefly due to the facthat under the so-called tariff for revenue American mills and factories had to close down because they could not meet foreign competition that flooded American markets with the products of European and Asiatic labor.

There is an adage: "Wise men change fools never." The men who have been made wiser by experience should have the courage as well as the sagacity to rectify their political mistakes at the first opportunity. They should endeavor not only to hold up the nands of Mc Kinley and his advisers by casting their votes for republican candidates to concome to share with Omaha in its cele- gress and men who will vote for a refor state officials who will co operate with the republican national administration in all that may be essentia' for the maintenance of the public credit, national honor and promotion of the general welfare.

OBLIGATIONS OF DUTY AND HONOR. There are some suggestive declarations in the address of President McKinley at the Chicago peace jubilee banquet, but the deliverance does not give so clear an idea of the position of the president in respect of the problems awaiting solution as could be desired. It is understood, of course, that at this juncture Mr. McKinley must be guarded of speech. He cannot lay bare his mind and fully disclose his policy to the world while peace negotiations are in progress and the representatives of Spain and the United States are discussing in a foreign capital terms and con ditions of settlement. Yet many will think that in alluding to the responsibilities and duties growing out of the war the president might have been a little more definite in some directions.

All men will agree with Mr. McKinley in the declaration, that "accepting war for humanity's sake, we must accept all obligations which the war in duty and honor imposed upon us." Difference of opinion will arise in regard to the scope of these obligations. As to one obligation there is and can be no controversy. We went to war to free Cuba from Spanish oppression and to give the people of that island an independent government. This purpose was most explicitly declared and it is gratifying to find President McKinley unqualifiedly declaring that "we must give to the world the full demonstration of the sin cerity of our purpose." When Cubans who have been struggling for independence are manifesting doubt and distrust regarding the intentions of the United States and Americans are engaged in cultivating annexation sentiment, it is well that the president of the United States declares that this country must act in good faith toward Cuba. Such a declaration at this time cannot fail to have a good effect. It will reassure the Cubans. It will discourage, if it does not quite put a stop to, the efforts of those who would have this nation violate its solemn pledge to the people of Cuba. So far, therefore. president our obligation to "leave the government and control of the island to its people," when its pacification shall

What other obligations are imposed by duty and honor? The people of Porto Rico believe themselves capable of selfgovernment. We are not under promise

Would it not be a desertion of this prin ciple to deny the people of Porto Rice braska and in the farming states west | participation in the government? And of the Mississippi who cast their votes | what of the Filipinos? Those people had made their struggle for independence They believe themselves capable of selfgovernment. They rendered some serv prices for farm products, more morigage | lee to the United States and they now occupy and control much more of the the idea that wheat and silver always performing its local functions without any obstruction. What obligation is im posed by duty and honor in regard to these people? Shall we give them the opportunity to govern themselves, al though under no pledge to do so, or shall we subjugate them and at the point of the sword compel them to submit to our control and government, regardless of the immortal principles on which our

government was founded? The question of the obligations im posed by duty and honor will be found somewhat perplexing. The danger is that its solution will lead to "the deser and in accordance with whose ennobling spirit it has ever since been faithfully

A MANUFACTURER'S VIEW A California manufacturer writes to the Springfield Republican pointing out labor from Asiatic competition likely to speak of the power of the Anglo-Saxor to absorb all inferior races. In the themselves of all our mechanical adthe same time they stubbornly cling to their own social conditions, thus placing the higher civilization at a serious dis-Chinese population of San Francisco which public and private credit has which although surrounded for years with all the influences of American life is still as much Asiatic as when it came outgo, with a large balance constantly into the country. Nobody familiar with

Aslatic character will question this. The view taken by this manufactures fully accords with what we have re peatedly urged, that the proposed policy would certainly result in injury to American industries and labor. It would be followed by the establishment in the Chinese and other trade in that quarter of the world and with the cheap labor there the products of these industries would undersell like products made here. Moreover, with the Philippines American territory we should have to give their products free admission to our domestic industries would suffer. Certainly no American workingman ought to favor the expansion idea.

DELAYING NEGOTIATIONS. The Spanish peace commissioners are showing a disposition to delay the negotiations. Of course they are acting its big show. under instructions from Madrid, the government there pursuing its charac teristic policy. The question of sov ereignty over Cuba and the responsibilities incident thereto is made the excuse gain by this is not apparent. The attitude of the United States in regard to from Uncle Sam. Cuba is understood to have been clearly defined by the American commissioners. As reported this country disclaims any right of sovereignty over that island and in so doing necessarily refuses to assume any responsibility for the Cuban debt. Nor will our government undertake to bind any future government of Cuba to the payment of the debt created by Spain largely for the purpose of holding the Cubans in subjection. The United States takes the position that the war was not for conquest, but was en tered upon for the liberation of Cuba. consequently this country can exercise no sovereignty there, but only such control as shall be necessary for the complete pacification of the island. Being is no responsibility for the so-called the young lady?

Cuban debt created by Spain. It is not easy to divine the motive of the Spanish government in prolonging controversy over this point, since it must realize that the position taken by the American peace commissioners, under instructions from Washington, will be the holders of Spanish bonds in France are exerting some influence in the matter, but if so they are hoping for the unattainable. Public sentiment in the United States is unanimously and unalterably opposed to this country having anything to do with the Cuban debt and that sentiment will control.

An interesting decision may be expected in the case just appealed to the supreme court of Ohlo, involving the constitutionality of the law passed some time ago by the Ohio legislature making the county in which a lynching takes place responsible in damages to the relatives of the victim. The act prac tically deprives the county of setting up any defense or denial of neglect and in reality renders a verdiet without requiring any evidence beyond the proof that the lynching took place. It naturally raises some intricate points of constitu tional law with which the court will have full opportunity to wrestle.

Senator Teller of Colorado has a nev grievance in the refusal of the court to assist his faction in their attempt to secure the use of the silver republican emblem on the official ballot. Of course Senator Teller knows there is no reason or excuse for any so-called silver republican emblem, the whole thing being simply a deception to mislead voters by trading on the republican name. The senator says he and his friends will vote finish the job and calf themselves democrats outright.

As the close of the exposition appowers from the consent of the governed. small expense is patent to everybody, frequent contributor.

while its natural advantages of location and scenie view could hardly be improved upon. The real problem, however, is the financial problem of acquiring the land, and it is to this feature those interested should apply themselves. We feel sure that if the popular sentiment could be observed the people would gladly give up several inaccessihad been experienced after the panic of Philippines than the American forces do, ble outlying parks for the privilege of 1863. These people were deluded with having instituted a government that is preserving the exposition grounds to oublie use

The veteran woman suffrage worker, Susan B. Anthony, is now said to admit that the efforts of woman to secure the suffrage by independent movements have been misdirected and to advise that their campaign in the future be directed to securing recognition from one of the existing political parties. But that also has been tried with equal discouragement. The first task for the women who want to vote is to persuade the women that they ought to have the suffrage and it will then be time to lay their troubies before the men.

John K. Cowen, well known leader of out with an appeal to his associates to vote for republican candidates for congress, and if his voice is heard the republicans should keep control of the congressional delegation from that state. What is good advice for sound money democrats in Maryland is also good advice for sound money men in all the states. The election of a republican congress will be the best safeguard against the inroads of the free silver When the old sergeant reached the crest of inflationists.

Reports from Europe are to the effect that the European apple crop is short. Nebraska, which has just given away help make up the deficit, and there are are in position to join in the movement.

And now the Japanese insurance companies are in financial stratts owing to failure to adapt their mortuary tables to the character of the people whose lives they are insuring. The Yankees of the east have still a great deal to learn from the Yankees of the west.

Accumulating a Navy.

There are fifty-five war vessels now under construction for the United States government. Their completion will advance this country several points in rank as a naval power among the nations.

Baffled His Friends, the Enemy. Nashville Banner.

President McKinley's speech at Omaha failed to please those politicians who were eager that he should say something inapmarkets, from which certain of our propriate to the occasion. His well-considered remarks baffled their hopes.

> Great Show, Good Showing. Minneapolis Times.

Omaha has every reason to be proud of it requires to write it, the majority of the

Activity of Pension Agents.

New York Mall and Express. Greedy pension agents are already sending circulars to men who have served in the war with Spain, offering inducements for publican senator in the legislature, but for delay, though what Spain hopes to claims placed in their hands. It is therefore well to remark that no veteran needs an agent to collect what may be due to him

Doleful Prophecies Unfulfilled.

Judge Mitchell of Iowa, a lifelong demerat, who stumped his district for Bryan in 1896, has repudiated free silver and its leader, and says publicly that the non-fulfillment of the doleful prophecies concerning the gold standard has changed all his views on the subject. Verily, truth is mighty.

How About the Pridegroom.

Minneapolis Journal The Nebraska young man who deserted is bride at the moment of the ceremony because he discovered that she had been indulging in a cigarette will probably have the sympathy of many a man who is not quite ready for oriental customs among the women. At the same time, it might be interesting to inquire into the habits of the bridegroom. If he is a smoker, has without any right of sovereignty there he any real grounds for complaint against

Clamoring for a Hand-Out. Louisville Courier-Journal.

Spain, with all her talk about Spanish pride, seems to be begging everything and anything of the United States, like the verlest lazzarone. Perhaps we might make her a present of those members of the Washington artillery who are clamoring for firmly adhered to. It is probable that nearly \$200,000 back pay for thirty-odd years, not on the ground that they did anything to earn it, but simply because through some oversight, they were not mustered out after our civil war.

HIS MONEY TALKS.

Temporary Relief Secured from Op New York Sun.

Colonel Bryan of Nebraska and Florida is still suffering from suppressed oratory, but at least he has found a little relief. The dam has not broken, but a little water has slopped over with a sliver sound. The indulging in so much of the cant of jingoism colonel's head already feels lighter beneath its congenial soft hat. The new negatives for the United States. If Great Britain, aft. show that the trenches in the colonel's brow are beginning to fill up. He is ten years younger and his vocal cords are no part with the British West Indies for longer parched and ready to snap.

In accordance with his great scheme of raising a campaign fund by means of contributions of \$1 a month from the 6,500,000 Bryanites of 1896, the Hon. Coin Harvey, general manager of the ways and means the colonel to chip in for the cause and the colonel chipped in as follows:

"I enclose a pledge for monthly contributions to the cause of bimetallism until October, 1900. I most cordially endorse the plan adopted by the committee and am confident it will result in the collection of a large fund for the circulation of bimetallic literature. Since our fight is in the interest of the 'plain people,' to use Lincoln's phrase, or the 'common people,' to borrow a bible term, we must appeal to them for the means of carrying on the contest. The financiers can contribute large sums to support the gold standard. Surely you can appeal with confidence to the millions who suffer from a rising dollar and falling prices. the fusion ticket. They might as well Having brought freedom to Cuba, the American people can renew the struggle for the financial independence of the United

Writing is not so comforting to the colonel as speaking, but it is a good deal better will never grudge the money if he is alabout which he knows nothing or is that governments derive their just for park purposes at comparatively nel's health Coin should ask him to be a ECHOES OF THE LATE WAR.

The Spanish officers of Cervers's fleet copy of the precious document has been outstion is that it must be disposed of not received in Washington. These men, it with reference to the welfare of the Philipwill be remembered, were treated by the pines, but with reference to the welfare of government with great generosity. Most of the United States. The American governthem were given quarters at Annapolis, and ment, the American peace commissioners were fed and fatiened lavishly, were given the federal senate, who formulate and ratify the freedom of the reservation, and were the treaty, should not for an instant forget coddled by Annapolis society. Notwith- that they owe their first duty to the United standing the favors showered upon them. they have the meanness to declare that "we could have expected no worse treatment from barbarians than was extended to us by these Yankees, who claim to be so much civilized. Many of our men suffered tortures from want of food and nearly died of starvation." To characterize the state ment as a falsehood is too mild. It is the n eanest specimen of ingratitude developed by the war. Admiral Cervera and the seamen detained at Portsmouth, on their departure from this country, voluntarily thanked the government for its kind treat-

"Our colored soldiery certainly contained many men who showed themselves possessed of the first and most important inthe gold democrats of Maryland, is also stinct of leadership," writes Edwin Emerson in Collier's Weekly. "I recall the feat of one darky-a color sergeant of the Tenth cavalry, I believe. In the charge on San Juan hill he carried the guidon of his troop, and was ordered by his captain to keep near him, holding the guiden flag aloft where it would be well in view. From that time on the captain and all the following troopers found it hard to keep up with their guidon, plunging ahead through the high spear grass, up the steep hill, straight for the pitiless Spanish fire from the hilltons. the hill, together with the first of the Rough Riders, he waved his tattered red and white guidon aloft as an encouragement to his fellow-troopers, and he stood there with his little flag, his figure clearly silhouetted on the ridge, until the inevitable happened 500 bushels to exposition visitors, might and he fell wounded twice. For this acc of conspicuous gallantry this particular several other transmississi, p, states that colored soldier was recommended by his superiors for an honorable mention. Had he been one of us, he would have been promoted to a lieutenancy on the spot."

ment, and that testimonial flatly con-

tradicts the mendacious report of the

officers.

Despite their professed love for art, their appetite for Munchener beer and the sound money that Americans leave in Bayaria, the citizens of the United States are not popuar in Bavaria. We attended a theater in Munchen, writes a correspondent of the Chi are Inter Ocean, witnessed a magnificent spectacular, and were delighted at the one of the performance to view, for the first time, "the American cinematograph." One of the first presentations was the battle ship Maine, and we were astounded to hear the audience break out into prolonged hissing. In doubt as to whether the hissing was intended as disapproval of Spanish methods or intended to show dislike for Americans. I remained gulet until later, when a scene was presented representing the embarkment of United States troops for Santiago, and later a charge by "Rough Riders." At the appearance of the "Rough Riders" the hissing was renewed, and though my action was rash and dramatic. I was unable to resist the impulse, and sprang to my feet, waving the big, white felt hat and cheering vociferously. The Omaha exposition has a surplus of My action created a sensation, the house \$300,000, and it is now believed stockholders | quieted: first one, then another American in will get back from 75 to 90 per cent of their other parts of the house sprang to their feet investment. A very good showing, indeed, and echoed the cheers, and in less time than house had turned their coats and when the "Rough Riders" faded into a gray bank of canvas the theater rang with applause for America's defenders.

Captain Clark, who brought the Oregon around the Horn from San Francisco and fought it so gallantly in the battle off Santiago, has just received an amusing souvenir of the great struggle in the form of a The animal is one of two that were taken from the Cristobal Colon and was secured by the crew of the Oregon. The other is now owned by Captain Evans, formerly of the Iowa. Captain Clark's souvenir reached him at St. Joseph, Mich. where he is resting from the severe strain to which he was subjected during the war It traveled in a box, tagged as follows: "To Good Americans-Treat me kindly and give me food, as I am a prisoner of war from the Cristobal Colon, being forwarded by my captors, the crew of the Oregon, to the gallant Captain Charles E. Clark, whose bravery forced the Colon to surrender July 3, 1898.

EXPANSION RANT.

Lessons of Experience Overlooked by the Earth-Hungry.

Philadelphia Ledger The policy of colonial expansion has been pursued by Great Britain, since the American revolution, with great success and to the benefit and advantage of her colonies, but the benefits and advantages have not always been reciprocal. The mother country would be the gainer if she were to part with some of her outlying possessions. The New York Sun's London correspondent, referring to the demand for government aid in behalf of the British West Indies that have suffered from the recent hurricane, and, using the incident as a suggestive text, remarks that the British West Indies are continually troubling the colonial office without corresponding benefit, and that "nobody will be likely to go into hysterics if the islands are cut auritt from imperial connection." According to this writer the average Briton knows little of the West Indies save as applicants for alms, and this feeling would reconcile Englishmen with any deal with the United States involving the disposal of that portion of her majesty's realm.

The attitude of the British public toward their West Indies possessions should serve as a lesson and a warning to Americans who are respecting the policy of colonial expansion so many years of varied experience in rul ng colonies, would be willing, as intimated, to song, and would hail the severance as deliverance from a disadvantageous bargain, what is likely to be the experience of the United States in assuming permanent sovereignty over the whole Philippine group, as de ommittee of the democratic party, asked manded by lurid writers and the vociferous pseudo-statesmen, who want the flag to stay forever wherever found in the late Spanish possessions at the close of the war? The utmost that judicious, clear-sighted statesmanship demands as to the group is the city, harbor and bay of Manila, with a sufficient protective zone to make our possession of the city and the waters giving access to it secure and defensible. The whole of the Island of Luzon is, probably, the natural protective zone for the capital city. The strange and motley peoples that would come under our protection in this one sland will severely tax the governing skill of the country. The necessity for even this test of our capacity to rule the curious throng of Filipinos is regretted by many thoughtful Americans, who regard any polic of colonial adventure for the United States with the greatest misglyings. Colonial government has been reduced to a fine art by Great Britain by the practice of years. If it has failed to work the desired results for Great Britain in her comparatively pacific and obedient West Indies possessions, how can the United States hope to mould into a law-abiding, self-sustaining and prosperous

> -(the new possession would not be approprintely classifiable under any term now

known to American statecraft)-the parti-

colored races who should be subject to fed- | Antilles."

eral exclusion laws rather than candidates for future American chizenship

The Philippine question is the gravest outhave submitted to their government a report come of the late war. The one thing to be "Well, it was your own fault; you copy of the presions down and a kept constantly in view in dealing with the shouldn't have looked." States and its future prosperity.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The Rufus Choate statue, which was unveiled in Boston last Saturday, cost \$14,000. The inventor down in Baltimore who is said to have found a way of extracting wealth from sawdust appears insignificant

to enter Havana will not work hardship on anybody, as no one seems to know what the Cuban uniform is. Governor Tanner of Illinois was one of

five members of his family to serve in the civil war, his father and three brothers enlisting with him. The father and two of his sons died during the progress of the

While in the Gulf of Tomini, says a correspondent, the steamship Reael ran for four hours through a shower of mud. This is the first intimation we have had that a political campaign is in progress in the Gulf of Tomini.

has had several brilliant seasons. He is also a professor of the dead languages, having graduated with classical honors from the University of the Pacific. John L. Sullivan visited the asylum for the criminal insane at Matteawan, N. Y.,

the other day and received from its inmates

an enthusiastic welcome. The patients went wild over the once great brutser, and he made them a speech of thanks for their appreclation. Among the three major generals of volunteers who will be deprived of their commissions and returned to regular army duty are Generals Hawkins and Kent, both

heroes of the Santiago campaign. are West Pointers, lifelong soldiers and veterans of the civil war. William Waldorf Astor has dined twentyseven hungry Britons seated around a single section of a California tree at his country residence near London on a wager of \$25,000. Nothing since the days of King

Arthur and his famous round table is quite

so English as this performance. Miss Helen Gould is to be presented with an album containing the autographs of as many soldiers and sailors as care to send them. They are to be sent in letters on paper suitable for pasting in the album, which is also to contain a set of resolutions. There will be no expense to the senders, and the collection will form a memorial which Miss Gould says she will value

highly. The little Count Castellane has to work almost too hard for a count in trying to get money out of the Goulds. The awful rumor is about that work is stopped on the red marble Castellane Paris palace because the countess and her family found out that the count had an arrangement with the builders and architects by which he got forty per cent commission. Anna Gould must wish that she had stayed at home with her good sister, Helen Gould.

PORTO RICO, U. S. A.

Chicago Record: Of all the islands whose fate is affected as a result of the war with Spain Porto Rico is the one whose future status is best established. It is to ecome a permanent acquisition of the United States, and serve this nation as a naval base in Caribbean waters, just as Hawali is to constitute a permanent paval base in mid-Pacific waters.

Baltimore Sun: At the earliest opportunity, no doubt, it will be admitted to statehood, and the senators from Porto Rico will lift up their voices in the upper branch of congress. Following the principle adopted in reconstruction days in the south, the Porto Rican senators will probably be "carpet-baggers," shrewd and plausible gentlemen, who will go early to the Island "to grow up with the country," and incidentally to seize everything good in a political way that is within their grasp.

Philadelphia Times: Porto Rico has not been harried, as Cuba has been, by Spanish misgovernment and its resulting discontent, rebellion and disorganization. The island is well settled, well cultivated, prosperous and orderly; the local administration seems to be reasonably efficient and the people are generally well disposed toward United States. It may be assumed, therefore, that things will go on about as before, with the simple substitution of American for Spanish oversight, until a regular territorial government can be gradually developed. Boston Globe: In taking possession of

Porto Rico we claim as part of the soil of freedom a beautiful, fertile and thickly populated island in the West Indies. .Pracically her whole people have indersed and ratified our claim with real enthusiasm. In adding this island to our territories we have the great satisfaction of seeing that allegiance has been gladly transferred from one of Europe's most reactionary and unenterprising monarchies to the world's greates republic, which long ago put up the bar of the "Monroe doctrine" against all scheme for further aggrandizement in this hemi phere of any European monarchy. Kansas City Star: For a time, at leas

he government of Porto Rico will be exercised by a military governor, who, it hoped, will not be called upon to make any formidable display of martial force. This governor should be the best man who can be found for the place, not merely a good soldier, but gifted with the qualities a civil administrator, such as seem to have been displayed by Dr. Wood in the govern ment of Santiago de Cuba. It may be necessary to import, some civil employes for the reorganization of the postoffice and other departments, but it is to be hope that no undesirable specimens of the Amercan politician will be displayed to the affrighted gaze of our new citizens. Philadelphia Record: The full effects of

this great change will not be felt at one in the field of trade and commerce, since alien customs and navigation laws mu apply to the island until congress shall have roylded for the government and control of Military jurisdiction as at he territory. present exercised there must be continued for a season; but the most burdensome of imposts, the tonnage tax, will be removed at once, and vessels flying the American flag will enjoy, under our coastwise trade laws a practical monopoly of the direct traffic etween the United States and Porto Rico. New York World: The best feature of the annexation is that the Porto Ricans quality and style. come not as conquered and unwilling subets, but with their free and full consent They are eager to become a part of that 'America" to which by their location and territory, possible state or subject province their interests they feel that they belong.

As an American territory, and eventually

no doubt, as a state of the union, there is

a great future in store for the "key of the

WHITTLED TO A POINT.

Chicago Record: "I saw you kissing my

Semerville Journal: What a world of difference there is between a fat woman and a stout lady!

Detroit Free Press: "Katharine, you spend too much money on bric-a-brac; it I should die you would land in a widow's home somewhere." "Well, Henry, what of it? Think what a lot of pretty things I would have to decorate my room with."

Cleveland Plain Dealer; "I heard Bixby had a fight with Bragg."
"Did you? Well, on Bixby's part it was Sampson fight."
"What's that"

"Bixby wasn't there."

Indianapolis Journal: "Always keep col." exclaimed the man who lives to give beside Rev. Mr. Jernegan and his gold-salted sea water.

General Bianco's order that nobody wear-ing the Cuban uniform shall be permitted to enter Hayana will not not be permitted.

Chicago Post: "How did he get his meney? "Why, he caught an accident insurance company napping and succeeded in getting a policy that did not prohibit him from playing on a foot ball team. The company hasn't done a thing but pay money to him ever since.

Detroit Journal: "She wears such cheap Moude Meredith's patrician lip curled in

a sneer.
Not so, Mr. Fordyce Waldringham.
"They look to be costly, both in material
and workmanship," he argued.
"Oh, yes," rejoined Maude, "But she
does her shopping either on foot or by
street cars!"

The liberal convention of the Australasian coloules has adopted a clause embodying a recognition of God in the preamble of the constitution which it is preparing for submission to the several colonies on their bond of union.

W. T. Boots of San Francisco is well known on the American turf, on which he has had several brilliant seasons. He is

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I love to think," said Miss Tiffin, "of gentle Sappho wandering along the Grecian headlands, striking wild music from her tuneful harp, or sitting on the beeting edge of some rugged cliff..."
"With her feet hanging down," said Mr. Kent. Kent.
And there the conversation ended.

RUNNING A FARM.

R. K. Munkittrick. When I was young at farming, I'd watch the turnip tops, And quarky ac to wishing
For good, big, rousing crops.
I wished for mammoth pumpkins
All others to outweigh;
In short, I took to nothing
But wishing all the day.

A solace sweet and soothing

In every wish would lurk,
Till dreaming speculation
Seemed surer than hard work.
I wished my cellar full of
Potatoes with a will;
I wished the granary groaning
With corn to go to mill. While other farmers wished for A good supply of rain, I thought it as sound logic To wish for fruit and grain.

And so I went on wishing, Contented with my lot, n autumn no potatoes Were boiling in my pot. I tell you I'd discovered That wishing only breads

That wishing only breves
Keen disappointment: wishing
Won't pull up choking weeds;
It won't hoe corn in summer,
Or husk it in the fall;
I tell you, boys, that wishing Won't run a farm at all. That winter my potatoes
I had to go and buy
Right from my smiling neighbors,
Who had a good supply.
They'd slyly nudge their elbows,

And taught me with a laugh, That labor's wheat that's golden, And speculation chaff. I learned this roodly lesson— And in my heart it seems— One day of honest labor Is worth ten years of dreams. And now in idly wishing,
My duty ne'er I shirk;
But just roll up my shirtsleeves,
And like a beaver work.

OUR DAILY BULLETIN.



CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 21, 1898 .- A large asemblage of railroad men meets in this city oday, when the Brotherhood of Engineers. Firemen, and others will hold simultaneous sessions. These conventions have drawn a large attendance of delegates, who will be addressed by President McKinley.



To be properly dressed is Browning, King & Co. There you will find exactly what you are looking for and at exactly the right price. For the last two days we have been speaking about \$10 and \$12.50 overcoats and ulsters. They are about gone-although we can fit you all right if you want a coat at either of those prices. But we now want to introduce a better coat or ulster. \$15.00 is the grade now, in all styles of cloths and of different styles of make. We have an unusual large assortment at this price, as it's the most popular and we can assure our patrons a coat at \$15 equal to any \$25 coat that a merchant tailor can make, and we absolutely guarantee the fit,



