THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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BUSINESS LETTERS. business letters and remittances be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha, Drafts, checks, express postoffice money orders to be made THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, 88. George B. Taschuck, 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 October, 1898, was as fol-

126,020	1725,638
225,505	1825,063
325,410	1920,580
425,810	2025,273
525,351	2125,845
625,474	2225,345
725,465	2325,813
827,320	2425,676
925,267	2525,433
1025,628	26
11	2725,406
1284,012	2825,588
1331,048	2925.736
1427,948	3025,1ни
1526,740	3126,058
2626,300	
	-
PROFEST	MIT ON

Less unsold and returned papers., 17,823 Net daily average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 31st day of October, 1898.

The returns from Hawaii have been delayed in the mails.

N. P. FEIL.

Notary Public.

The several legislative speakership booms will not be launched for a few days yet at all events.

The upper Egypt campaign is not yet to produce several more heroes for the British to worship.

With the passing of the election the considerable less attention in the columns of the popocratic yellow journals.

It is consoling to read of the states in which the ballots contain ten or fifteen ever form it may be made, means citidifferent tickets and to think that Nebraska has been favored with only

Although free silver was hardly mentioned in the campaign the Bryanites those of the Philippines if those islands simply as a matter of information. It them to be if we should go into the busiwill, of course, hail every popocratic shall be annexed. Ex-Secretary Carlisle is expected that other European holders ness of unlimited expansion; and if we are gain as a glotious victory for the 16 to 1 takes a similar view of the matter. He of Spanish bonds will follow the exampropaganda.

That distribution of exposition funds holders ought to give this year's Thanksgiving services the most substantial foundation they could have.

The counting of the election returns are citizens thereof. will some day be simplified by the use of voting machines and then the results of the election will be known as soon as the polls close.

Unless the peace commission accelerates its pace the senate will enjoy sev eral weeks of peace and quiet after it convenes before it is called on to wrestle with the problems of the peace

Nothing yields such big dividends as public spirit and faith. For verification apply to any paid-up subscriber to exposition stock who has already got back 75 per cent of his investment with the other 25 per cent in prospect.

Former Secretary J. Sterling Morton Grover Cleveland lived in Nebraska be ample of his secretary of agriculture.

With the exposition closed and the election over the people of Omaha should have an opportunity to turn at- Orleans. tention exclusively for a little while to entrenching Omaha in the advanced position which it has won against competitors.

Editor Stead has expressed his opinion That the Russian czar if he lives long enough will accomplish great things with his disarmament scheme. After this Mr. Stead ought soon to get a call to the editorship of an official court organ at St. Petersburg.

The Woman's club is again about to enter upon its active work for the winter. Since its organization this club has made a most creditable record for effective work along lines of general doubt continue to be a potent factor in the uplifting of the community.

Omaha has made marked progress during the last season in the direction trade of northern and northeastern Ne- position next year or no exposition of substantial sidewalks instead of the braska. wooden planks that have too long disroom for improvement, which a vigorous waged incessantly will soon fill.

A revision of the ballot law before fore, sure to be demanded.

THE QUESTION OF CITIZENSHIP.

In connection with the acquisition of connection. new territory the question of perhaps this territory? Shall we treat the people and territories that we acquire as pros- would have an almost sirline route them as perpetual colonies? The advocates of territorial acquisition say that Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines if we retain possession of them are never to become states of the American representation and in short possessing none of the rights and privileges of American citizenship. Thus it is proposed that millions of alien peoples shall be taken under our control and made absolute subjects, to be governed entirely from Washington, with no prospect of ever becoming more than nominal American citizens.

It is needless to say that there is no American precedent for such a policy, no authority or example in our history to justify it. On the contrary, as the Springfield Republican says, following every precedent in our history the inhabitants of Hawaii and in the event of annexation of the Philippines would be at full liberty to accept American citizenship. When we purchased the Louisiana territory, says that paper, "the French inhabitants were freely accorded United States citizenship as they chose to accept the privilege. The way to United States citizenship was as widely opened to the Spaniard of Florida on the annexation of that territory in 1819 and to the Mexican of the California acquisition in 1848. The inhabitants of Alaska in 1867 were given three years in which to decide as to their future citizenship and at the end of that time those who wanted to remain in allegiance to Russia had to leave the territory. All others perforce of the treaty of purchase became United States citizens." Such are the precedents and the Republican correctly concludes from them that "we must therefore open wide the door to United States citizenship in the case of the occupants of all the newly acquired territories, or we must adopt the extraordinary course, wholly at war with all our professions and principles and precedents of government, of holding these peoples as subjects posended, but on the contrary is threatening | sessed of no constitutional rights or any other rights except such as the United States congress might see fit to grant." The veteran statesman, Hon. George

S. Boutwell, has recently declared war investigating committee will attract his opinion that all the permanent residents of Hawali are now citizens of the United States by virtue of the act of annexation. "Annexation." he said, "in whatzenship for the inhabitants of the countries annexed." If this is sound doctrine it will of course apply to the peoples of Porto Rico and the other West with any request or demand upon this Indian islands ceded by Spain and to can find no other character for those people who are brought into relationship with us through annexation but among more than 4,000 paid-up stock- that of American citizens and this position is fortified by the language of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution, which says that all persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States

This question of citizenship has been too little thought of in connection with the policy of territorial acquisition. It is of the highest importance and a correct understanding of it would make powerfully against expansion.

A FEW MORE LINKS NEEDED.

Omaha is exceptionally favored with railroad facilities. But a few more links are still needed to enable Omaha to reap the full benefit of its central location and to compete on equal terms with its trade competitors.

Omaha has all the trunk line connec tions that are needed for its traffic with Chicago and St. Louis. Within the past year the completion of the Port Arthur line has given Omaha a direct route to east a ballot marked for the straight re- the gulf through Arkansas and publican ticket. If Former President Texas, opening a valuable trade territory to our jobbers and business would doubtless have emulated the ex- houses. The prospective extension of the Illinois Central assures to Omaha a profitable field in western Iowa hitherto inaccessible and will give another outlet to the gulf by way of Mobile and New

Omaba's railway connections west of the Missouri river are equal to all present demands of trade. With three competing lines to Denver and two systems reaching out into the Black Hills country and into the region west of it Omaha merchants and manufacturers are in position to extend their trade clear to the Pacific slope.

The two important links in the railroad chain still needed are direct conand the panhandle of Texas on the the city both day and night is all-im-

There is no good reason why any part of South Dakota should remain tributary their continuance. Many a proposed are well-founded, who continue to say that no good reason either why all the cat education and culture and it will no the raised in South Dakota and all the and Omaha can not help benefiting or grain grown in South Dakota should suffering as the railroad train schedules such a position? Are they fools or lunatics not be marketed in Omaha any more than there is any good reason why Omaha should remain cut off from the

Omaha must either force the complefigured its streets. But there is still thon of the link on the Northwestern system between Hartington and Yank- the one just closed would require all the Malays of Luzon and Mindanao as paracampaign commenced at once and ton or endeavor to build a direct line the concentrated effort of the promoters into southeastern Dakota that will from now until the gates opened without place that country within reach of its a moment to lose. On the other hand, if 10,000 miles away to determine our course in The defects of the new Nebraska bal- market. The gap between Hartington the exposition chapter is concluded the the present crisis. It can be said in all lot law enacted by the last legislature and Yankton is only twenty-five miles. sooner every one knows it the better. as exemplified in the two elections held It is doubtless an expensive piece of under its provisions must be cured by road to build, but it is no more difficult the next legislature. Instead of facili- or expensive than building roads contain interesting descriptions of the tating intelligent voting the law con- through the Black Hills or Colorado. minute details attending the voting of fuses the voter and perplexes the elec- The gap has remained open, not be- the president and other notables who tion officers. It is an incentive to con- cause of any obstacle in the way of occupy high places in the public view, tests wherever the vote is close, as well cost or construction, but because of the but under our republican form of govas a ready agency for election frauds. compact between the two rival railroad erument the vote of the highest counts systems that cover South Dakota. The no more than the vote of the lowest. Beanother election day arrives is, there- time has come, however, when the fore the ballot box every American citi-

The other missing link in Omaha's With this gap closed Omaha trated. bury. pective states, or shall we deal with to the Texas panhandle by way of Fort Worth, which would place this city as near to that great country as is Kansas City. The advantage of such a connection is obvious to everybody. Whenever Omaha is placed on an equal plane union, that they are always to remain of competition with Kansas City for in the character of colonies having no this trade it will overtake that city as a voice in the government under which cattle market and meat packing center they live, subjected to taxation without and at no distant day take rank next to Chicago as a live stock slaughtering and meat product distributing point. In extending the area of its cattle and grain trade Omaha can not fail also to extend its commerce by opening new avenues for its manufacturers and jobbers.

NO BREAK IN NEGOTIATIONS. There has been no break in the peace negotiations so far as the Washington authorities are informed and they would be immediately notified of anything of the kind. It appears that the joint session of the commission which was to have been held yesterday was deferred bers, according to a Paris paper under genial and undesirable. instructions from Washington, though this seems improbable, the more credible explanation being that it was to allow time for the translation of the reply of the United States to the latest Spanish propositions regarding the Philippines. A Washington dispatch says that advices received by the State department are rather encouraging than otherwise and no apprehension is felt of a break

in the negotiations. Evidently the issue now is one of com pensation. There is probably no doubt that Spain is ready to hand over the Philippines if she can get a good price for them and if she shall receive any encouragement in this direction she may haggle a considerable time before agreeing to terms. It is said that the Washington government is disposed to offer a pecuniary consideration for the Philippines, but there is reason to doubt the statement. At all events it has not done so and if it is giving attention to public sentiment it is not likely to. A proposal to pay Spain for the Philippines would get very little support in this country.

ANXIOUS BONDHOLDERS. The French holders of Spanish bonds chargeable against the territories lost to Spain have taken action with a view to securing their payment or realizing made to the United States. It is an. not be appreciated. nounced that the State department has received through the French embassy a statement of the various Spanish bonds owned by French citizens, aggregating many millions of dollars, but it appears that the statement is not accompanied government, being apparently intended

Our government will of course reit will assume no responsibility for the of our more reckless annexationists. payment of the bonds and there is no reason to doubt that it will firmly adhere to this position. Certainly the French bondholders can have no hope that this country could be inof the Cuban debt, since it has dising themselves with a debt the greater Spanish tyrannical rule. To require these people to pay this debt would not only impose upon them a great hardship, but it would be a distinct injustice, general by those who are dissatisfied. no circumstances sanction. The holders of Spanish bonds bought them at rates which they considered a good investment and they took them subject to any contingencies that might arise affecting their value and security. The government that issued them still exists and the Spanish creditors must look for pay-American money available for paying off hastily or thoughtlessly or ignorantly. Spanish debts.

sist on preserving is the improved train service inaugurated by the railroads centering in this city for the accommodation of increased passenger traffic. nection with South Dakota on one side the service to bring people in and out of is today. road facilities encourage or discourage satisfy the popular demand.

> Whether Omaha is to have an exnext year must be decided without delay. would compare favorably with

The newspapers this year, as usual, mutual interests of the communities and | zen is the equal of every other American | exist if run on such a principle.

sections involved demand more direct citizen and has the same voice in the choice of public servants and the determination of questions submitted to popparamount importance is: What is to be railway facilities is in the gap in the ular vote. In no other country in the the political status of the inhabitants of Rock Island system southwest of Fair- world has this been so forcibly filus- war ships.

> A judge of one of the United States courts has handed down a decisjon to the effect that wooden rims for blcycle might be called upon to make. wheels are not now patentable. But inasmuch as everything inside and outside of the rims is subject to patent right excuse but his own lack of ingenuity.

Profits of the Trip.

Philadelphia Times. A Turkish grant of territory for German colonization in Egypt goes to show it is not wholly a holy land trip Emperor William's making.

The Expected Happened.

The events of the last few years have fully prepared the great mass of the people for the announcement that General Weyler had a hand in looting the Philippine treas-

> Dropped a Hot Thing. Washington Star

France does not regard Fashoda as of as much importance as it formerly considered it. A place which is likely at any time to at the instance of the American mem- develop such oppressive warmth is uncon-

The Situation in a Nutshell.

Buffalo Express. A Manila dispatch says of the American soldiers in garrison there: "They believe the islands will be and should be held, but they want some other fellows to do the holding. Those most enthusiastic over the holding of the Philippines are the ones who have no intention of going thither themselves.

Weyler's Marvelous Thrift.

New York Mail and Express That is a very pretty story of Spanish official thrift which comes from Manila and relates how Weyler, while in command of the Philippines, personally participated in the extraction of \$1,300,000 from the public treasury for deposit in private purses. It is interesting-though not surprising-to Americans chiefly because, if so many millions of Spanish money raised on Spanish bonds had not been stolen by Spanish dons there would be a far less desperate financial condition confronting Spain in the negotiations for peace.

An American Institution.

Baltimore American The adventures of two young Englishme in this country lately revealed the fact that the venerable gold brick game is strictly an American institution. But it is hardly neces. sary to introduce our comparatively modern methods into Europe when one hears of a couple in Germany who paid away nearly all their substance for the support of their dead daughter in heaven, and were even persuaded to give her a dowry on her marriage with an angel. Where such primitive credulity exists the artistic and up-to-date something on them and their appeal is swindling of this side of the Atlantic would

Chills for Expansionists.

According to the Manila correspondent of the New York Herald the sentiment among the American volunteers over there is that "the island should be held, but they want some other fellows to do the holding." The "other fellows" are not likely, however, to benefits thereof. A realization of the fact that they would have to pay for the glory ceive these statements, merely as a dip- of empire by personal discomfort in the way lomatic courtesy, but it has already ex- of standing guard and paying "imperial" plicitly and unqualifiedly declared that taxes will be very apt to chill the fervor

Franchises in Porto Rico.

Chicago Record. Perhaps it will not be advisable t Americanize the law in relation to granting municipal franchises in Porto Rico When a corporation desires a franchise there duced to agree to pay any part the first thing it does is to file an application. Then the municipal authorities take claimed any intention to assume sover- up the matter and advertise for other proeignty over Cuba, while it is obviously posals for the same franchise. The result absurd to expect the United States to Usually is that other property as a second. The first applicant generally makes a second proposition better than its first one. All the proposals are then made public and considpart of which was created in oppressing ered together, and the franchise is granted, them and keeping them in subjection to if granted at all, to the person or corporation making the best proposal. Should there be evidence that the award

is not fairly or justly made, the decision can be taken on appeal to the governor which the American people would under The system, despite corrupt officials, works

HOW GREAT A DANGER!

Senator Honr's Judgment on

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Senator Hoar made the solemn declaration that in his judgment the policy of the presiis responsible and to that and that alone dent in trying to annex the Philippine islands "involves a greater danger than we ment. The United States has a plethoric at Plymouth." Let the people of America have encountered since the Pilgrims landed treasury, but there is not a dollar of consider that statement. It was not made Does the present generation take it in

It means that when the scattered fringe of feeble settlements along the Atlantic coast Among the fruits of the exposition was pitilessly assailed by savages, when the which the people of Omaha should in- French tried to make North America Latin instead of Anglo-Saxon, when King George set out with fire and sword to establish a despotism in these states, when the capitol at Washington was burned by the British in 1814, when the attempt at disunion swept While no one expects the railroads to the country with civil war-when even those keep on their schedules trains that are things happened the genius of American in no way needed, the arrangement of liberty was not threatened so seriously as it

There are still those in New England and in Senator Hoar's own political party proportant to our business interests. Travel fessing to be deeply impressed by his words, on these trains will be built up by and to agree in the main that his arguments to St. Paul and Minneapolis. There is trip is made or abandoned as the rail. no other course is open to the United States than to control the Philippine Islands. How great a danger to American institutions must be encountered to drive these persons from that they would involve our country in a danger greater than it has faced in 278 years for the sake of the inhabitants of the

Philippine islands? If Senator Hoar was anywhere near correct in his diagnosis of the present national To produce an exhibition that peril, no American citizen can for a moment consider any possible duty we may have to mount to our duty to the republic. If Senator Hear is right it is treason to America o permit any assumed obligations existing seriousness, and without a particle of passion, that if the annexation or the political control of that Asiatic territory "involves a greater danger than we have encountered since the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth." it would be more in harmony with morals and civilization to leave the Filipinos to wallow the boundless resources of the transmissisin barbarism for ages rather than to enunter it.

The assumption that we are compelled by

THE IRONY OF FATE.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The late Infanta Maria Teresa had her own ideas about the propriety of mixing in with Uncle Sam's

Buffalo Express: It is evident that Schley and his gunners didn't do their work off Sautiago harbor with any consideration whatever of future cruises which Cervera's ships

Philadelphia Press: The loss demonstrates the wisdom the Navy department's decision, announced a few days ago, not to undertake the work of raising the Colon or other vesthe bicycle maker that cannot get up an sels of Cervera's fleet. If any company exclusive form of wheel will have no wants to do the work at #s own risk the government will pay salvage when the vessel is delivered at a naval station, but the government will not itself take any risk in the matter. That is a wise decision.

Detroit Free Press: It seems a great pity that after Constructor Hobson has done his part in floating this magnificent cruiser, that she should be destined to so inglorious a fate. She would have been a valuable acquisition to the American navy as well as a constant reminder of the glorious achievement of the American sailors at Santiago But the pride of the Spanish navy has refused to be Americanized. Probably our late enemy will look upon the sinking of the Maria Teresa as a piece of poetic justice or a divine dispensation.

Kansas City Star: The loss Teresa probably will result in a decision by the Navy department to let the other veshoodoo to the American navy.

Philadelphia Times: After all the effort to raise the Maria Teresa, it has gone to the bottom again. Some doubt was expressed | was diminished by at least 20 per cent. at the time as to the wisdom of sending the injured vessel from the West Indies at this scason of storms, and the result has justified the doubt. The Maria Teresa was the most deliberate way, and when they caught in a fictor gale while proceeding un- | were finally ordered home proceeded to take der tow, and was unable to live through it. on their coal in a manner which would put This time the loss is probably final. If any even the Spaniards to the blush. The case other of the Spanish cruisers should be re- of one ship was particularly ridiculous; she covered it will be well to make them sea- was coaling at the rate of only twenty-five worthy before starting them home or to se-

lect a season of calm seas for the trip. Philadelphia Inquirer: After all, the should be American built, and every vessel to the ordinary speed of coaling. show. The Spanish vessels, if saved, would, to a greater or less extent, be floating relics or movable curiosity shops. So far as that goes, the disappointment to Americans will be great, but we think that all good pariots would rather have five staunch Amercan built war vessels added to our navy than the five ships that Admiral Cervera lost attempting to get out of Schley's bottle. Philadelphia Record: Almost at the last moment fickle fortune descried the naval experts who had striven so hard to save the Maria Teresa, and the big cruiser now lies at the bottom of the Atlantic in 2,700 fathoms of water. In her weakened condition the rescued war ship was in no way able to endure the battering of a northeasterly gale, sweeping over thousands of miles of open water. It would seem that a ship so evidently unfit to sail in heavy weather should not have been subjected to the risk of a long voyage over turbulent waters during the hurricane season. But the Navy department took the chances, and lost the battle prize so dearly won from the Cuban strand by Hobson and his skillful They do these things better, assistants. somehow, out Manila way.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The death of Colonel Amos Webster of Washington leaves General Horace Porter, now ambassador at Paris, the only surviving member of General U. S. Grant's personal staff.

It is believed the rear reason for Emperor William's refusal to visit this country lay in his reluctance to submit those 300 trunks to the tender mercles of the American baggage smasher.

Dr. Thomas Moore, who wrote the ordinance of secession adopted by the Texas convention in 1861, died last week. He was chairman of the first democratic convention held in Texas.

A New York young man who was arrested for trying to kiss a young women took a mean revenge when he pleaded that he must have been intoxicated to think of such a thing.

While President McKinley's great-uncle, Francis, was fighting under Henry Jay Mc-Cracken in the Irish revolution of '98, a grandfather of Senator Hanna was a captain in the opposing English force.

And so the Cubans employed upon the streets of Santiago have struck for a rise of 50 cents a day. This lo ks as though we may not have a great deal of difficulty instructing the Cubans in America a methods Dr. Maurice Davis, who has died in London at the age of 70, was one of the chief benefactors of the Jews in that metropolis. levoting much of his work and a third of his income to the alleviation of their necessities.

Thackeray's trip to America moved him to the following in a newly discovered letter: "I have found kind matrons and pretty girls everywhere, and in Boston very good, f geyfied, literary society, with everywhere a love for the old country, quite curious-nay, touching-to remark."

Noah Brooks says that the originator of the new famous "Punch, Brothers; Punch With officer and caught the native by the nape of Care," was the late Isaac H. Bromley of the New York Tribune. The "skit" first appeared in Scribner's during 1876. Mark river. Then he calmly took his gun from the Twain afterward wrote a story about the terrible effect which the verse had upon him, as if nothing had happened. The American and most of his readers have supposed the soldier may not be so military as his brothe verse also was his work.

Nearly everything done in the South African mining region in the last ten years has been accomplished by Americans with the backing of British capital. Gardner F. Williams, general manager of the De Beers Diamond Mining company, is a Michigan man and has \$100,000 salary. Hamilton Smith, John H. Hammond, Charles Butler Captain Mein and John Weber are all Californians, and each is in charge of a large concern at a great salary.

ENTERPRISE OF THE WEST. Illustrated by the Marvelous Success of the Exposition. Philadelphia Record

The Transmississippi and International

Exposition, which came to a close at midnight on Monday last, had two extraordinary obstacles in its pathway-a summer of almost upprecedented heat and a great war which largely absorbed the attention of the people of the eastern and southern states. Despite these counter influences, however, the exposition has proved a remarkable success, the completeness of which may be judged from the fact that over \$400,000 remains to be divided among the st ckholders. That the great empire of the west could successfully carry forward such an undertaking at a time when the whole Atlantic seaboard was in a constant flutter of war excitement which drove all exposition fancies from the public mind bears witness to sippi region in particular and to the magnitude of the country as a whole. The testimony will not be without effect upon the duty to do anything for the Filipinos re- foreign mind. Europe has lately applauded gardless of the cost to our own people is a our greatness in the arts of war; she must monstrous swindle. No nation could long now concede that we can simultaneously achieve great triumphs in the arts of peace.

ECHOES OF THE LATE WAR.

In the early stages of the war the idea gained a strong foothold that in pulling Uncle Sam's leg the eastern shipowners could give the rest of the country the pick of the deck and still win out. But that was some time before the patriots on the Pacific coast took a hand in the game. When Dewey rent Spanish authority in the Orient shipowners on the sunset side of the range felt that the time was ripe to show the easterns a trick or two in the game of patriotism in war time. They were ready to sacrifice all their possessions, if not their relations, to sustain the strong arm of the government, and incidentally tap the treasury for some coin. For the time being they alone appreciate and realize the meaning of the expansion cry, "Trade f llows the flag." If the country was searched from Maine to Oregon, Minnesota to the Gulf, no more enthusiastic advocates of Americanizing the Philippines could be found than the owners of the transports hired by the government to ply between San Francisco and Manila. The cause of their zeal is detailed by a correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Yokohama.

The steamers which conveyed troops from San Francisco to Manila, relates the correspondent, "were hired at races varying from \$800 to \$1,500 per diem, the government to furnish the coal in addition to this price. The obvious way of dealing with this problem would have been to have put the transports in command of naval officers, or, sels of Cervera's squadron remain where if that were impracticable, to have app inted they are, to be beaten to pieces by the to each ship an expert whose duty would waves that often dash in fury under the have been to see that the vessel under his oft-recurring West Indian hurricanes. The inspection fulfilled the contract in a reasonaverage American, even though wholly free able way. Nothing of this sort was done or from superstition, will be more than ever even thought of, as far as is known, and, inclined to think that a Spanish war vessel, consequently, there was an enormous bid raised from its bed on the rocks where for fraud. Steamers which were claimed to American guns sent it, would be a sort of have a speed of sixteen knots never reeleoff, under the most favorable circumstances more than thirteen when the troops were on board, and on their return voyage that speed

"A fleet of these expensive transports lay off Cavite for weeks discharging cargo in tons a day and burning from ten to fifteen tons to run her pumps, dynamos, distillers and ice machine. Others, to be sure, dic fate of the Maria Teresa is not to be de- better than she, but not one performed this plored any too greatly. The American navy operation with anything like an approach. in it should be for service and not for away from Manila and on the homeward trip the captains "sojered" as much as they chose, for there was no check put of their navigation. The coaling operation becoming facility and the coaling operation becoming facility that the coaling operation becomes the coaling o coming, finally, almost a scandal, the ships were ordered to take in only enough to lasthem to Hong Kong, and, after partially filling their bunkers there, to proceed to Nagasaki and finish. By this plan it was proposed to save money, because coal is slightly cheaper in Hong Kong than in Nagaraki. But at the rate the transports steamed on the way home it took two days longer to go by way of Hong Kong, and out for high wind."

Washington Star: "About this time," said the political manager, as he signed a contract with the orator at \$300 per, "look out for high wind." they saved say \$500 on the amount of coal they took in at Hong Kong at a cost to the government of \$2,000 in some cases and \$3,000 or more in others. Their speed was simply ridiculous. The Morgan City dawdled along and the control of the contr dawdled along nearly seven days from Hong Kong to Nagasaki, less than 1,100 miles. The City of Rio de Janeiro never did more than eleven knots an hour, although she easily makes fifteen. She arrived at Hong Kong at 11 o'clock Saturday night, had ! finished coaling at 4 o'clock the next day, and had everything on board at that hour, but did not sail until the following morning. At Nagasaki she made a repetition of this farce, and finally lingered along homeward at the comfortable speed of cleven knois, presumably because she was not in demand to return to her schelule on the Pacific passenger route until December 10. The Zealandia was caught in a typhoon, or at least in a heavy gale, on the way to Nagasaki, lost some of her upper works, went into dock there one month

And now my short story is through—And I will not assert that it's trough,
But it's chiefly designed

(the government paying \$1,200 per diem for her hire), was thoroughly refitted at the cost to the government of 33,000 yen, or about \$16,560 in gold, and then sailed for San Francisco. The Board of Surveyors which inspected her found that she was in the same bad condition and had been found. To prove what I meant it to shough. very bad condition and had been for a long time, but when she left the dock a few days ago she was in thorough order. This story might be prolonged and the history of every one of the score of transports which wen to the Philippines might be related to the discredit of those who are responsible for the fulfillment of their contracts. But I have said enough to show how the game has been played. They were chartered in good faith on terms most favorable to the companies which owned them, but the way have "squeezed" the government of the United States is now, and will be for a long time, common talk in shipping circles in the east."

A story concerning our troops in Manile is told by an English naval officer, who was an eye-witness of the occurrence. "The city was quite crowded," he says, "with both seemed to be on the friendliest terms. As I was crossing one of the numerous bridges across the Pasig river I saw a native Fili pino spit in the face of a Spanish officer, and then run to the American sentinel, who was guarding the bridge, demanding his protection. It was some time before the Filipin could make himself understood, and the sentry took come time to catch on to what had been done, but you can imagine my sur prise when he handed his gun to the Spanish the neck and the seat of his trousers and Spanish officer and began pacing the beat of Europe, but he is made of the right stuff."

POLICY OF EXPANSION.

The Nation's Solemn Professions Div eredited by Acts, Bishop Henry C. Potter in Harper's Weekly

When we had reduced Spain to the poin where it was inevitable that she must surrender her hold upon Cuba, Porto Rico and possibly the Philippines there was for a moment a curious consensus of opinion tha whatever disayowals of territorial aggrandzement had been made in congress or by the executive we could not disown a responsibility of sovereignty which conquest had practically created. Few people seemed to remember that, if our own most solemi declarations were to be considered in any other than a Pickwickian sense we had not undertaken any war of conquest, or any other than a business of righte us intervention on behalf of an oppressed people. had brought their oppressors to their knees and were in a position to say to them: "S here! These oppressive methods of yours, these deliberate cruelties, these monstrous extertions must cease and you must reform them altogether. See to it that you se about ending this reign of brutality and greed! And that you may do it, we will stop awhile and see that you do!"

This was the obvious line, in view of the grounds on which originally we had justified our interference. But that we did not honestly believe in our own professions speedily became apparent. The commercial class shouted. "Trade demands new channels, and for "bargain hunters." he party in power must give them to us or step down and out!" The jingo screamed Here is a chance for an imperial destiny Disregard it at your peril; for if you do you make yourselves the laughing stock of

the civilized world! What is a great nation without colonies? And what are colonies but the credentials of empire!" And besides these, the philanthropists and missionary enthusiasts protested: "Consider what you have to give to these rugan or only half Christian and wholly superstitious peoples! Ours is the pure light of the gospel! Look at the Sandwich islands, and read the history of the 'Sons of Missionartes,' and see what a blessing the 'American religion' has been to those benighted

What now are the indications that we have any single qualification for such a task? The question ought not to be difficult to answer, for in a comparatively short space of time-less than a century-three subject races, so to speak, have been dropped into our lap, and the record of our dealings with them may be known and read of all men. One of them is the Indian race, another the negro race, and another the Chinese. If any honest man, by any ingenuity-and in spite of our tardy efforts in connection with one of them, the Indian, to redcem the dishonor of our dealings with him-can extract any ground for anything else than shame and confusion of face in view of our dealings with these races, I congratulate him upon his ingenuity. The story in every case, in greater or less degree, has been one long record of cruelty, rapine, lust and outrage. "The best Indian," an army officer has been quoted as saving, "is a dead In dian;" and the best negro or Chinaman, apparently, is one who has been strung up at lamp post or grilled alive on a village bonfire. And this is the nation, with such a record to demonstrate its capacity to deal with subject races, which is to give a new and more benign civilization to the Spanish West Indies and the Philippine islands!

FLOATING FUN.

so much magazine poetry, doesn't look like t poet, does he? Teller-No. Grimshay

Grimshaw-Well, he isn't

Jeweler's Weekly: Tommy-Mamma, why are papas watches always bigger than mammas watches? His Mother-Oh, it seems that men can't get along without having great times.

Detroit Free Press: "Pa, what is a lineal "A lineal descendant is a person who has to fall back on some praiseworthy ances-tor for his own importance." Chicago Record: Dixon-Windig imagined himself a second Clay during the

ampaign, but after the election his name was mud. Hixon-Oh, I dont know. Mud dries up occasionally

Chicago News: "I have just moved into the flat across the way," said the stranger as he approached the counter, "and I wish to open an account with you, payable anouthly. My name is Smith." "Certainly: happy to meat you, Mr. Smith," returned the polite butcher.

ENGLISH AS IT RHYMES. A farmer's boy, starting to plough, Once harnessed an ox with a cough But the farmer came out, With a furious shout, And told him he didn't know hough

To impress on your min-What wonders our spelling can dough

And I hope you will grant that although

OUR DAILY BULLETIN.



WASHINGTON, Nov. 9. Lord Mayor's day in London, and the British Ambassador here will commemorate the day by giving a grand reception to President American and Spanish soldiers, and they McKinley and his Cabinet, and thus emphasize anew the growing friendliness of our



"Relations,"

The majority of us have had pitched him off the bridge into the Pasig enough, and we want to speak to you. Are you well dressed? If not we cannot see why you should not come here for your clothes. Besides our own regu'ar stock of fine winter clothing made for this season's wear, we have now a considerable part of the Henry W. King wholesale stock which we are selling at about one half of its real value. in order to settle up that part of our business. These goods were made for our wholesale business and as we said before are being sold at less than our

> wholesale prices-in order to close them out at once. \$7.50 to \$20 for fine suits for

\$10 to \$25 for fine overcoats for men.

\$2.50 to \$6 for boys'fine suits. This is an unusual chance

