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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.
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GEORGE B. TSCHUCK,
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 31st day of October, 1898.
N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

THE AMERICAN FACTOR.
The somewhat enigmatical reference
by Lord Salisbury, in his address at the
banquet of the lord mayor of London, to
the appearance of the United States
among factors Asiatic and possibly in
European diplomacy, is yet sufficiently
clear and suggestive to merit the care-
ful consideration of American statesmen.
The foremost living British diplomatist
and a statesman of long experience and
keen sagacity, regards as one of the
unhappy omens of this epoch in the his-
tory of man the introduction among
nations whose dominions are expanding
and whose instruments, to a certain ex-
tent, are war, of the mighty force of
the American republic. It is, he de-
clared, a grave and serious event, "which
may not conduce to the interests of
peace," though in any event, he thought,
it is likely to conduce to the interests of
Great Britain.

While Lord Salisbury was careful to
say that he was not refusing sympathy
to the American republic in the difficul-
ties through which it has passed—
difficulties far less serious than it may
yet have to meet if the policy of terri-
torial aggrandizement in the far east
shall prevail—it is easy to believe that
were he an American instead of a
British statesman, or were he to counsel
independently of all considerations of
British interests, his advice would be
unqualifiedly against the United States
becoming involved in Asiatic affairs,
with the inevitable danger of being
drawn into the complications and the
conflicts of European diplomacy. The
tenor of the utterances of the British
prime minister very plainly indicates his
belief that the new position of the
United States among the nations is a
menace to the peace of the world and
it is a reasonable inference that he seri-
ously anticipates world-wide trouble,
sooner or later, as a consequence of
the carrying out of a policy of territorial
expansion by this country which would
make it a factor in the affairs of Asia
and possibly in European diplomacy.

Lord Salisbury understands pretty thor-
oughly the temper and the aims of the
European powers. He knows that none
of them has at this time any really
cordial feeling of friendship for the
American republic. They respect us, be-
cause we have demonstrated that we
have the power to compel respect, but
they are not heartily friendly. French
sympathy is still largely with Spain.
The expressions of the leading organs
of German opinion are unfavorable to
the attitude of this country. Russia un-
questionably looks with disfavor upon
the proposal that the United States shall
become a factor in Asia. These nations,
whose dominions are expanding, are of-
fering no interference with the demands
of this country upon Spain, but it must
not therefore be concluded that if these
demands are conceded or are secured by
force those powers will then have
nothing to say. To be sure Great Britain
professes most cordial good will to
America, but it is chiefly because Eng-
land sees in our attitude no danger to
its interests.

Do the American people wish their
country to enter upon a course which a
friendly British statesman warns them
may not conduce to the interests of
peace? Do they desire the adoption of
a policy that would inevitably involve
the American republic in the diplomatic
complications of old world powers, with
constant danger to our peace and secu-
rity? Do we want a position among
the nations which would be provocative
of incessant international controversies
and difficulties? Would possession of
the Philippines compensate us for the
vastly increased cost for self-defense
which our new relations with the rest
of the world would necessitate? These
are questions which should command
the most serious attention of the Amer-
ican people.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SECURE.
A prominent eastern republican, com-
menting on the result of the election,
said it means that all the commercial
and industrial interests of this broad
land are now safe to lay plans for at
least six years of activity and prosper-
ity. They need not fear that free silver
or any other financial or industrial
heresy will be placed upon the statute
books during that period. He regarded
the election of a republican president in
1900 as assured, so that if the democrats
or fusionists should control congress in
1902 there will be an executive sure to
veto any measures destructive of the
welfare of the nation which a reckless
congress might undertake to enact. It
has been a long time, observed this re-
publican, since employers and wage
earners enjoyed the assurance of six
years of security.

There are sound reasons for this op-
timistic view. Already the good effect
upon financial confidence of the election
of a republican house of representatives
is seen in the large increase of foreign
orders for American securities. Foreign
capitalists interpret the republican vic-
tory as probably a deathblow to free
silver and therefore are disposed to in-
vest more freely in securities. Doubt-
less the demand would be greater than
it is if peace with Spain were concluded,
or if there was no apprehension of a pos-
sible resumption of hostilities. As it is,
however, the purchase of our securities
abroad will add materially to the al-
ready heavy balance in favor of this
country, nor is it probable that the in-
vestment of European capital here will
be confined to this. There is reason to ex-
pect that large amounts will come here
to be invested in various productive en-
terprises.

There appears to be now no obstacle
to business progress and to the attain-
ment of a higher degree of general pros-
perity. With the national treasury in a
strong condition, the revenues abundant,
the money market easy and the country
soundly moneyed and the country
undisturbedly in favor of the maintain-
ment of the gold standard, there is
nothing to disturb financial confidence.
Capital can seek investment with a com-
plete sense of security so far as any
danger of adverse legislation is con-
cerned. In regard to the manufacturing
industries, some of which are now less
active than a few months ago, a gen-
eral revival may be expected as soon as
peace is assured and the new markets
it will open are available. There is a

steadily increase in the exports of manu-
factured products and there is no doubt
this will continue, while if the antici-
pations in regard to Asiatic trade are
realized this class of exports will be
very greatly enlarged within the next
year or two. The foreign demand for
our agricultural products keeps up and
promises to be maintained for at least
another year. Thus all conditions are
favorable to a great expansion of wealth-
making enterprise. On every hand the
elements of prosperity abound and those
who shall promptly and judiciously seize
the opportunities that offer and wisely
improve them will reap a harvest com-
mensurate with their energy and enter-
prise. We believe there is at hand for
the United States an era of unexampled
material progress.

NEW TARIFF PROBLEMS.
The question of tariff regulations for
the new dependencies of the United
States, which is a matter of very great
importance, as well to our own people
as to those of the new territory over
which this government will exercise per-
manent or temporary control, will prob-
ably engage the attention of congress
early in the session. It is expected that
the military tariffs which are now in op-
eration will be continued and will be
levied against all nations, including the
governing country. Perhaps this would
be the most judicious plan for the pre-
sent, but it will undoubtedly require to
be modified sooner or later, because the
products and needs of the different de-
pendencies are so varied that a uniform
tariff system would operate disadvan-
tageously to some of them. Experiment
will be necessary to ascertain what reg-
ulations each will require and this can
be had as well under the military tariff as
any other.

It is stated that President McKinley
will devote a good deal of attention in
his annual message to the new commer-
cial conditions created by the American
occupation of Cuba, Porto Rico and the
Philippines. The commercial interests of
the United States will await his recom-
mendations in regard to the tariff regu-
lations for these islands with very great
interest, as will also the commercial in-
terests of other countries. There is a
possibility of some international friction
growing out of this matter.

EDUCATING THE INDIAN.
The progress that has been made in
educating the Indian, if not all that the
friends of the wards of the nation
could have desired, has still been cred-
itable and gratifying. As Indian Com-
missioner Jones says in his annual re-
port, education is the greatest factor
in solving the future status of the In-
dian and the growth of a healthy educa-
tional sentiment among these people will
conduce more to their welfare, material
prosperity and civilization than all other
agencies combined. The present educa-
tional system dates back less than a
generation. In 1877, twenty-one years
ago, there were 150 boarding and day
schools under the control of the Depart-
ment of the Interior, with an attendance
of 3,598 pupils. Now there are 296 of
these schools, with an attendance of 24,
000 pupils. The cost of Indian educa-
tion has increased in greater ratio. In
1877 the appropriation for this purpose
was only \$20,000, while the appropria-
tion for the current fiscal year is
\$2,638,000. The report of the Indian
commissioner sets forth some of the good
results of the liberal policy pursued by
the government, but there is still more
to be done before the system is per-
fected. The commissioner thinks there
is a grave necessity for some legislation
looking to the compulsory education of
Indian children. An effort to secure
such legislation failed in congress, but
the commissioner says that future de-
velopments will undoubtedly empha-
size, as the facts of the past and the
experience of collecting officials have
demonstrated, that a regulation which
will enforce compulsory attendance
upon the schools must be enacted. He
urges that remedial legislation along
these lines is especially desirable if the
full benefits to be derived from the ex-
penditures made by order of congress
are to be attained. There is no doubt
that the assembling of the Indian con-
gress at the Transmississippi Exposition
will have a good educational influ-
ence upon the Indians who attended
and this will be extended among the
tribes that were represented.

GENERAL MILLS REPORT.
Those who have expected that the re-
port of General Mills would be an ar-
rangement of the War department and
an endorsement of the criticisms that
have been made upon the conduct of
the war will be disappointed. The gen-
eral commanding the United States
army has nothing to say that reflects
any discredit upon the secretary of war
or any branch of the War department.
All of his recommendations were not
complied with and he quite naturally
thinks that in consequence mistakes
were made, but he does not therefore
censure any one and indulge in denun-
ciation, as the critics of the War depart-
ment have been persistently doing. It
is quite possible that had the recom-
mendations of General Mills been more
generally followed, particularly in re-
gard to the volunteers, that there would
have been fewer deaths in the camps,
but undoubtedly it seemed to the pres-
ident and his military advisers that the
agency rendered these recommendations
impracticable. The sentiment of the
country was for pushing the war with
all possible vigor and the administra-
tion was in accord with this feeling.
The plan of General Mills involved de-
lay and while doubtless sound from a
military standpoint it very likely would
not have been approved by the country.
General Mills is of course fully con-
versant with the conditions when war
was declared and no one knows better
than he the magnitude and the difficul-
ties of the task of equipping and mo-
bilizing a large army of volunteers. It
was a work that might have consumed
months, but it was accomplished in
weeks and a war that most people who
had any intelligent idea on the subject
thought would last perhaps a year was
brought to a termination, through a
series of most extraordinary victories,
within a hundred days. Unquestion-

ably there were grave mistakes and
shortcomings, but no mortal wisdom
could have avoided all of them.
THAT EXPOSITION HISTORY.
The Transmississippi Exposition has
passed into history as a colossal success
from every point of view. That fact
does not, however, justify the proposed
expenditure of \$10,000 of the stock-
holders' money for a history of the exposition
and collection of pictures of exposition
buildings and portraits of exposition of-
ficers.
It is eminently proper for the expo-
sition managers to deposit in the Public
Library of Omaha a complete collection
of exposition souvenirs and documents
commemorative of the great enterprise.
These mementoes of the exposition are
of public interest and their preservation
could be safely entrusted to the cus-
todians of the library or the museum
that may be established hereafter.
It would be desirable and not inap-
propriate to place on deposit with this
collection the reports of the president,
secretary and department managers of
the exposition covering the work per-
formed under their supervision. With
this the historic part of the exposition
will be executed within the scope of the
enterprise.

A history of the exposition would meet
with public favor if prepared and pub-
lished as a private undertaking by par-
ties conversant with its inception and
conduct in all its branches. Such a
volume would find sale among those who
have been identified with the work and
many others who have been interested
in it.
The only excuse so far offered for the
\$10,000 history scheme has been that to
fill the demand for a truthful history it
must be compiled and composed by some
subsidized writer who has had no active
connection with the exposition. This re-
markable idea carried to its logical con-
clusion would have barred Thomas H.
Benton, James G. Blaine and Hugh
McCulloch from writing about the men
and measures prominent during their
public careers. It would have prevented
Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Logan
from writing about the incidents of the
war with which they were intimately
connected. It would prevent General
Miles from writing about his military
campaigns and would bar Dewey,
Sampson and Schley from giving the
public the benefit of the information
which they possess concerning the opera-
tions of the American navy in the war
with Spain.

To those who have been behind the
scenes in exposition affairs the urgent
re plea for a truthful history comes
from men who do not want a truthful
history of the exposition, but prefer a
garbled story in which fulsome praise is
to be given where it least is merited and
credit withheld from those who have
deserved it most. Possibly there is also
great anxiety to gloss over or suppress
unpalatable truths developed during the
progress of the exposition. For this
purpose the seal of official approval is
greatly desired by the promoters of the
\$10,000 history.
With this object the mass of the stock-
holders have nothing in common, and
the public will have no sympathy.
Statistics show that but 1-2 per cent
of the aggregate attendance at the
World's Columbian exposition was com-
posed of people from the eastern states.
Yet no one will contend for a moment
that Chicago did not derive immeasur-
able benefits in a financial and com-
mercial sense by reason of its pre-
minence as an exposition city. The
World's fair taught the people of the
east for the first time the lesson that
Chicago was and is the great commercial
center of America's metropolises. What
is true of the World's fair is also true
of the Transmississippi Exposition,
which more than any other agency has
opened the eyes of the east to the bound-
less possibilities of the empire west of
the Mississippi.

Prosperity Straws.
A large percentage of Omaha and South
Omaha bricklayers are working—more than
any year since '92.

There Are Some Others.
Atchison Globe.
There are worthy, successful young men
who don't wear chrysanthemums as large as
a cabbage, but it is hard to make young
girls believe it.

The Usual Way.
Springfield Republican.
North Carolina appears to have gone dem-
ocratic "peacefully"—for the sufficient rea-
son that only white democrats were allowed
peacefully to vote.

Fatality of Tropical Campaigns.
Globe-Democrat.
A third of the Grenadier guards who
fought under Kitchener on the Nile have re-
turned to England invalidated and the sick-
ness is of a serious type. History presents
no exception to the rule that tropical cam-
paigns are very trying to troops from north-
ern countries.

Variations in the Concert.
Philadelphia Press.
While Emperor William is ostentatiously
posing as the warm friend of the sultan, an
English admiral, acting for the powers, is
applying the naval boot—to the Turkish
fleet reluctant to leave the scenes of their
many massacres and looting in Crete. The
little island is at last delivered from Turk-
ish rule, but neither Germany nor Austria
has had any part in this beneficent result.
No wonder, as is shown elsewhere, the
British organs flatter the kaiser without
 stint.

Corea's Grand Old Man.
Chicago Gazette.
The recently deceased Grand Old Man of
the far east, the Taiwan Kun, for ten years
practically governed Corea and fought all
the time with the yangban. He pardoned
Prince Kyong Pyong, the nearest relative
of the late king, whom the yangban had
sent into exile and against whom they had
actually procured a sentence of death. He
demolished their temples of fame and sup-
pressed their tablets. He gave the common
people permission to wear black shoes, a
privilege reserved for the yangban, reduced
the size of their sleeves and cut down the
brim of their hats, which were then four
feet in diameter, so that only four people
could sit in a room eight feet square with
their hats on. He suppressed the mysteries
of divination, and was, in a word, an en-
ergetic reformer.

Woman's Sphere in India.
The present position of women cannot be
better shown than by the following extract
from a government prize book for the girls'
schools in the Bombay presidency: "If the
husband of a virtuous woman be, ugly, of
poor or bad disposition, diseased, feindish,
drunk, a drunkard, old, stupid, dumb,
blind, deaf, hot tempered, poor, extremely
covetous, a slanderer, cowardly, perfidious
and immoral, nevertheless she ought to
worship him as a god, with mind, speech
and person. The wife who gives an angry
answer to her husband will become a village
dog; she will also become a female
jackal and live in an uninhabited desert.
The woman who eats sweets without
sharing them with her husband will become
a hen owl, living in a hollow tree. The
woman who walks alone without her hus-
band will become a fifth-eating village ass.
Yet, with all these things, she must respect
her husband will be dumb in the next in-
carnation. The woman who hates her hus-
band's relatives will become, from birth to
birth, a muskrat, living in fith."

HAVEN'T WE ENOUGH NOW?
**The Race Problem Down South—Do
We Want More?**
Chicago Chronicle.
Not alone in North Carolina, but in every
southern state containing a large negro pop-
ulation, the same menace exists. The whites
are determined that the African race shall
exercise political domination over them
and upon that issue they will if necessary re-
sort to the arbitration of force—the fif-
teenth amendment to the federal constitu-
tion notwithstanding. It is as certain as
anything can be that any attempt upon the
part of the southern negroes to maintain
their political rights will result in every case
in race troubles and loss of life.
These are facts. No amount of preaching,
of moralizing, or reference to the funda-
mental law of the land will alter them. Nor
can any recourse to legal remedies change
the situation unless it be determined to re-
enact and put in operation a force bill, which
would simply mean the inauguration of an-
other civil war in a more or less acute form.
The ethical side of the case need not be
considered, because ethics won't explain
facts. Right or wrong, the white people
of the south mean to dominate the poli-
tics of that section. If the negroes contest
that determination there will be war between
the races.
That is the situation in the United States.
The Caucasian deems himself to be of a
superior race to the negro. He deems him-
self, in fact, superior to the people of any
other race, and he has never for any length
of time submitted to the domination of another
race. It is not likely that he will ever do so.
Yet with this object lesson plainly in view
in our own country, it is proposed that we
shall incorporate into the republic either as
a state, a territory, a colony or mere de-
pendency a territory inhabited by some 10,
000,000 people not only of different race
and color, but of a different language,
and different customs—a people as much in-
ferior to the American negro as the negro is
inferior to the Caucasian. With the race
question constituting a constantly growing
menace within our own borders we are asked
to struggle with a race problem ten times
more difficult—a problem which Spain has
for 300 years vainly attempted to solve and
which we have no better prospect of solving.
If we take the Philippines we take this
race problem along with them. It matters
not what form of government we set up in
those islands we shall at once find our-
selves face to face with the issue, nor shall
we find the Filipinos as easy to deal with
as are our negroes. The history of Spanish
domination in the Philippine islands is merely
a record of native uprisings—of wars of
extermination—in which neither side gave
or asked quarter, and which only terminated
when one side or the other was exhausted.
Will anyone believe that we shall be more
fortunate? Will the Filipinos submit
any more readily to the American yoke
than the Spaniards? Is it not idle to talk
of "substantial self-government" for the
Philippines when a Caucasian is a factor in
the equation?
There will be a ruling race in the Philip-
pines. If it be to be the Malay race, then
our race problem in those islands will be brief.
It is to be the Caucasian, then we may as
well make up our minds that we shall have
to fight for our supremacy, not once or
twice a year at elections, but every day of
the year throughout the entire archipelago.
The dominant race, if it be the weaker
numerically, must maintain its supremacy
by the sword.
The question for us to decide is whether
or not we want to undertake the Philippi-
nes contract. Is not the race question in
this country about all that we can con-
fortably attend to for some years to come?

NEBRASKA'S EARLY RULERS.
List of Territorial Governors, Secre-
taries and Delegates.
J. Sterling Morton's Conservative.
The first governor of the territory of Ne-
braska was appointed by President Franklin
Pierce in the year 1854 and he was native
and citizen of the state of South Carolina,
named Francis Burt. He died at Bellevue
in October of the same year.
Then by a provision of the organic act of
the territory, which is known in political
history as the Kansas-Nebraska act, Thomas
B. Curtis, the secretary of the territory,
a native of Michigan, appointed by President
Pierce, became acting governor. He estab-
lished county boundaries by proclamation,
appointed representation to each county
and convened the first legislative assembly
of the territory at Omaha in January, 1855.
Before the session closed Mark W. Izard
of Arkansas, who was first appointed United
States marshal for Nebraska, was nominated
by President Pierce and confirmed by the
United States senate governor of Nebraska.
Izard resigned and returned to Arkansas in
1857.

President Buchanan then appointed Will-
iam A. Richardson, a member of congress
from the Quincy district of Illinois, and he
arrived in the territory and took the oath of
office at Omaha in January, 1858. He, how-
ever, resigned during the same year, where-
upon J. Sterling Morton, who had succeeded
Thomas B. Curtis as secretary of the terri-
tory, became acting governor and served
until Samuel W. Black had been ap-
pointed and confirmed governor. Governor
Black was succeeded by Governor Saunders
and Morton as secretary by Algernon S.
Faulkner in the early summer of 1861, by ap-
pointment from President Lincoln.
That is the record of the incumbents of
the executive office of Nebraska during its
territorial existence of thirteen years, from
1854 to March 5, 1867, when it became a
state of the American union. During those
thirteen years the territory was represented
by a delegate in the house of representa-
tives. The first delegate was Napoleon B. Gidding,
the second, Bird B. Cawman; the third,
Fenner Ferguson; the fourth, Experience
Estabrook; the fifth, Samuel G. Dally, and
the sixth was Phineas W. Hitchcock.

BRIGHT SILVERITES.
**Evidence of Its Effect on the Democ-
racy of Chicago.**
Chicago Chronicle.
Democrats suffered the loss of the best
county ticket they have nominated in years,
though they had to their advantage many
factors besides the affirmative excellence of
their nominees. Popular disgust with Tann-
erism, the recent election of the republican
majority in the legislature, the indignation
at the passage of the Allen law made in
their behalf, as did also popular revolt
against that particular form of incompe-
tence and favoritism of the national admin-
istration known as Algerism.
Why, under these circumstances, the
county ticket was defeated, the candidates
and managers must look for explanation.
The campaign progressed favorably until
"Coin" Harvey appeared in the field, and,
with full approval of the Arkansas dem-
ocratic authorities, practically served notice
upon the electors of Cook that a victory for
their democrats at the November election
would be taken as full approval of the Ar-
kansas silver to carry on the agitation for
free silver in 1900. Democrats, mindful of
the alien which looks like a Republican,
two years ago, were disinclined to make this an
issue. The outstretched, begging hand of
the national democratic committee for funds
wherein to prolong the agitation of '98
was notice to every conservative democrat
in the territory that the wailing cry was
to support the county ticket. It was notice,
moreover, to conservative candidates and to
conservative managers of the campaign that
let them fight as they might for the success
of the ticket, their efforts, whatever their
purpose, would be directed to agitation for
the free and unlimited coinage of silver at
a ratio of 16 to 1.

This is a large community, containing a
mighty electorate, among them thousands
of democrats who were quite willing to in-
dorse a worthy local democratic ticket, but
equally unwilling to mortgage themselves
in '98 to a particular program in 1900.
Even with this handicap the democrats of
Cook made a gallant battle in a well-man-
aged campaign. How much longer their
leaders will be able to rally the masses to
their who wish for victory must determine.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.
Senator Quay's plum tree responded hand-
somenly to the shaking.
The curfew bell now rings in St. Louis at
9 p. m. Hobby riders have no regard for
the comfort of a slumbering people.
Advices from Kansas City indicate that
Jesse James was vindicated at the polls
last Tuesday. His party friends won out.
One of Boston's gas companies pur-
posely furnished coal gas for furnace use for
50 cents per 1,000 feet. Yet there are experts
who claim gas cannot be manufactured for
that price.
A Chicago crook who advertised for a
female "companion" for his family about to
take a trip, had 200 "peaches" of various
sizes and ages to pick from. Before he
could make selection he was surrounded and
dashed into the room, exclaiming, "You
villain, you scoundrel, I will not let you
dupe these women!" The sportsy fellow fled
through the coal chute, saving the spray of
hair that wreathed his barren dome.
The astonishment caused by the discovery
that Harold Frederick, the noted London
correspondent of American papers, was a
victim of a "faith healer" is intensified by
the finding of a skeleton in the family closet.
Frederick maintained two domestic estab-
lishments and died at the home of wife No. 2.
The latter appears to have had hypnotic
power over the author and so welded it as
to secure the bulk of Frederick's property,
practically disinheriting his family.
Cornelius Westbrook Van Santvoord of Al-
bany, whose death is announced, was a class-
mate of Admiral Dewey at Annapolis. He
was born in Canada, sixty years ago, and
is survived by a widow and three sons. His
parents, Rev. and Mrs. Cornelius Van San-
tovoord of Kingston, are still alive, each nearly
90 years old. Mr. Van Santvoord spent
twenty years of his life as editor of
Schenectady newspaper and was con-
nected with the secretary of state's office during
the administration of Homer Nelson.
The bro 25 qu d 18; by Macmonnies, which
is to surmount the Memorial arch at the
entrance to Prospect park, Brooklyn, is now
placed in position. The noted London
correspondent of American papers, the most
important pieces of monumental sculp-
ture ever modeled by an American. It repre-
sents the triumphal progress of Columbia,
which forms the central figure, standing in
a Roman chariot and bearing the palms of
victory. The chariot is drawn by four palat-
ing horses. The outer figures of the group
are winged heralds trumpeting the nation's
fame. Two side groups for the arch, which
are not yet finished, will be emblematic of
naval and military achievements. The entire
group is very beautiful and impressive.

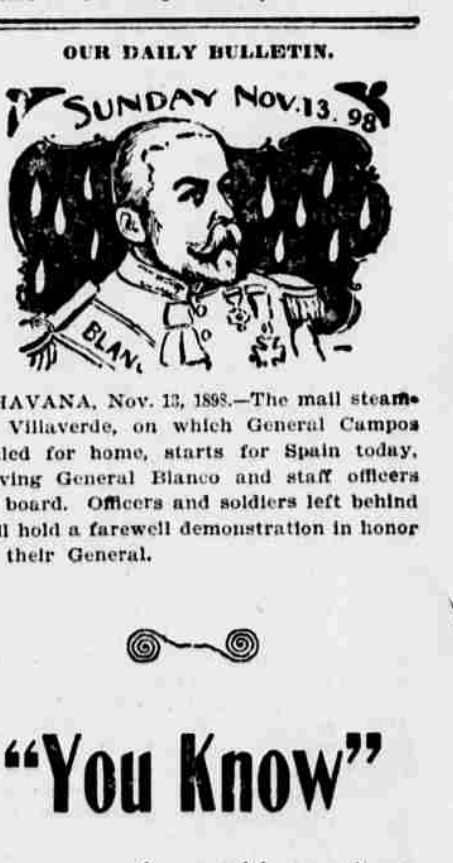
Among the newspapers of the east which
dealt generously with the Transmississippi
Exposition, the Boston Transcript deserves
special commendation. Its news columns
were frequently graced with letters descrip-
tive of the buildings and exhibits and criti-
cal reviews of the more striking and im-
portant features. More appreciative still
were the editorial comments on the open-
ing, progress and close of the exposition.
These were marked with broad spirit and
friendly tone, and that a nation-wide agree-
ment of industrial managers, which is rarely
rare in the eastern press, is being rapidly
renewed to add that the Transcript is the
model newspaper of Boston. As evidence of
appreciation the great west tenders cordial
salutations.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.
Felliteness never has a stiff neck.
Friendship is a mortgage on principles.
There is no fool so sad a fool as the smart
fool.
You need to watch yourself when you are
alone.
Truth never loses of its power by being
spoken in love.
Too many neglect the golden now for the
silver hereafter.
Your destiny will be decided independent
of your funeral sermon.
The man who gives to God will never have
to complain of ingratitude.
Don't preach patience to the people and
practice patience at home.
The men who have made a noise in the
world have not used their mouths alone.
The man who cannot change his opinion
belongs either to the grave or the asylum.
The world judges the church from the
level of the pew rather than from the stand-
ard of the pulpit.

DOMESTIC PLEASANTRIES.
Chicago Record: Lawyer—Are you a mar-
ried man?
Witness—No; but I was run over by a
trolley car once.
Detroit Free Press: "Eleanor, when we
are married will you love me well enough
to cook for me."
"Yes, dear," she said, "but you will have to
hire somebody else to do my cooking."
Detroit Journal: Beth—I shall marry no
man unless he has strong temperance con-
victions.
"How do you know?"
"I have never seen him cook over it. I would
see the greatest bargain I ever struck."
Chicago News: "Delia is going to be mar-
ried in the spring."
"How do you know?"
"I heard her say she was going to wear
her old cloak all winter."
Harper's Bazar: "I suppose you are look-
ing over the paper for a bargain, eh?"
"Yes, dear," she said, "but you will have to
see the greatest bargain I ever struck."
Indianapolis Journal: "Anent the philan-
thropy of woman," said the Cornfed Phi-
loosopher, "she never has so much self-pos-
session as when she knows she belongs to
some one else."
Cleveland Plain Dealer: "She doesn't lack
for assurance."
"I should say she didn't. Why, she actu-
ally had the assurance to refuse to marry
me."
Detroit Free Press: "What do you give
your wife for birthday presents, badge?"
"Well, when we make gifts of any kind
we always say something to eat; people
that live in flats can't afford to accumulate
other things."
Pittsburgh Chronicle: Mrs. Pitt—Has Mrs.
Oakland any children?
Mrs. Penn—She has two, a boy and a girl.
"The boy is a '98 model and the girl is
'97."
Cleveland Leader: "I'm afraid my wife's
affection for me is cooling."
"Why?"
"Because she bade me good-bye this morn-
ing she didn't say: 'He sure to hurry home
as early as possible.'"
IF I HAD KNOWN.
Detroit Journal.
"If I had known?" How many times
I say with these words, when far too late
To heal or even forget.
"If I had known?" the hasty word
Did never sound best to me.
Perhaps its utterance withheld
Had saved a soul from sin.
"If I had known?" how fared the heart
That longed for some comfort,
I might have reached the loving hand
And spared the weight of woe.
"If I had known?" behind still lips
There trembled tender speech,
I might have won the happiness
That soars beyond my reach.
"If I had known?" Too much we fear
To let the heart speak out,
Let all our tenderest meet
Indifference and doubt.
"If I had known?" Ah! better far
To speak the tender word,
Than let the melody of life
Slip by us all unheard.
"If I had known?" O true, true hearts
Let love but rule the day,
And all this kindness of regret
Be a misadventure away!

OUR DAILY BULLETIN.
SUNDAY NOV. 13, 1898

HAVANA, Nov. 13, 1898.—The mail steam-
er Villaverde, on which General Campos
sailed for home, starts for Spain to-
day, having General Blanco and staff officers
on board. Officers and soldiers left behind
will hold a farewell demonstration in honor
of their General.



"You Know"
Because we have told you about
that special sale of our whole-
sale stock. But we have only
given you a general idea. Just
named our range of prices. To-
day we call your attention, to
just one line of that stock—it's a
4-button cutaway sack suit—
made of an extra quality of
brown, fancy mixed, Scotch
cheviot, every thread wool, cut
in the very latest style, single
stitched edges, Italian linings,
with extra shoulder lining of
Skinner satin, regular custom
tailor cut to the trousers, and
in fact a suit that were it made
to your order would cost you
\$25.00 at least. We consider
it extra value at \$15.00, but as
long as these suits last we are
going to sell them at
\$10.00
each. Sizes 34 to 42. Be sure
not to pass this bargain up.

BROWNING KING & CO.
1017 N. 10th St. Omaha, Neb.