

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday), One Year, \$5.00...

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss. I, George B. Tschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, depose and say that the following is a true and correct statement of the circulation of the Omaha Daily Bee for the month of January, 1890, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Circulation type and Amount. Total 24,065.

Net total sales 792,353. Net daily average 23,023. GEORGE B. TSCHUCK, Secretary and sworn to before me this 1st day of January, 1890.

During cold weather it is peculiarly the time for the well-fed and warmly-clothed to remember the less fortunate poor.

The weather man will be gladly excused from further demonstrations of his versatility in juggling with the thermometer.

No one will question the fact that the groundhog knew his business when he retired for another nap in his warm quarters.

The legislative bill machine can be relied upon to work overtime from now until the forty-day limit for introducing new measures arrives.

Don Carlos' revolutionary performance is again scheduled to come off, but this time Marquis de Caralho is to have charge of the animals.

Those plans for a new Sixteenth street viaduct are promised for the end of this week. But then the railroads have made very similar promises on several previous occasions.

The legislature will be compelled to do something more exciting than it has yet attempted if it expects to keep itself in the public eye in competition with the Nebraska contingent in the Orient.

If the senate cannot negotiate a protocol between itself and Ben Tillman it might avoid some grave consequences by according belligerent rights and declaring pitchforks contrabands of war.

If a little of the refrigerated air of which this country now has a surplus could only be exported to the Philippines it would doubtless be appreciated by soldiers sweltering under a tropical sun.

With the price of whisky steadily going up and a coal famine on hand in Kentucky there seems nothing left to the colonels but the humiliation of taking red pepper tea and blankets a la Comanche.

The internal tax imposed on mixed flour has during the eight months of its operation produced \$5,180, which it has cost \$18,500 to collect. As a revenue producer it deserves to rank second only to the late lamented Wilson bill.

Now that Judge Hazen has knocked the contentions of the unconstitutionality of the extra session of the Kansas legislature into a cocked hat, the attorney general should lose no time in declaring Judge Hazen unconstitutional.

The present legislature has made a new record in Nebraska in the matter of senatorial ballots. While the contest has been devoid of the excitement which has characterized several of the preceding ones it is already longer drawn out.

The Alabama legislature has passed an act requiring the United States flag to be hoisted over every school house in the state. This example of patriotism should induce Colonel Rufus Cobb to let bygones be bygones and come back into the nation.

The report of the condition of Iowa savings banks cannot but be gratifying to the people of that state. Since October 1 the deposits have increased \$2,563,000 and for the year 1889 the increase was over \$12,000,000. Banks of this class now hold \$41,063,164 of the savings of Iowa people.

It has come to a pretty pass when Nebraska congressmen get up in the house and oppose the enactment of bills appropriating money for Nebraska public buildings. The people of Nebraska are not hankering for a repetition of the performance of Kem in connection with the Transmississippi Exposition bill.

And now we are told that there is a question whether the police judge of Omaha is a state officer or a municipal officer. If he is a state officer, and thus exempt from the limitations put by the charter on city officials, we suggest that he apply to the state treasury for his salary the same as other state officers. That would determine the question, if there is any, in a jiffy.

AMERICAN WELFARE FIRST.

The first and highest duty of a government is to conserve and promote the interests and welfare of its own people. It was said on the floor of the senate during the debate on the peace treaty: "It is the American people who have got the first mortgage upon our diligent attention and loyalty to their interests, to their constitution, to their principles; it is the American people who have got the preferred in anything that we may do or project concerning our national policy. We may have some obligations to others. They are secondary."

We should have no political interests in the far east. Our commercial interests there are not threatened and are not likely to be. So far as the trade of the Philippines is concerned it is not likely ever to be very much larger than it has been, but whatever the increase it will probably be shared by the commercial nations in about the proportions they have shared this trade, so that the United States would get a very small part of it. It is to be borne in mind that we propose not to give our own products any advantage in the Philippine market. They will be placed, so far as tariff regulations are concerned, upon an equal footing with the products of other countries and this so-called open door policy will have to be maintained. Once having adopted it we shall have to permanently adhere to it, if we retain possession of the Philippines.

But it is urged that we must hold the Philippines in order to protect our interests in China. This is specious. There is no danger, near or remote, to our interests in China and if there were our possession of a naval station simply in the Philippines would enable us to protect those interests as fully and effectively as if we held the entire archipelago. No European country is now seeking more territory in China and there is the authority of Lord Salisbury that Great Britain is hostile to the dismemberment of that empire. In this position she will have the moral support of the United States. Neither Russia nor Germany, it is safe to say, has any desire to acquire more Chinese territory. While this condition lasts—and it will probably continue many years—there will be no interference with American commercial interests in China. There is no force, therefore, in the proposition that we must permanently hold the Philippines for the safeguarding of our interests in China. They are secure and will remain so as long as Great Britain and the United States agree to stand together for the protection of common interests in that quarter of the world.

As to our duty to extend civilization, that also must be measured by our duty to ourselves. How great a sacrifice are the American people prepared to make in order to civilize, if that be possible, the numerous races—some savage, some semi-savage—of the Philippine islands? They do not ask our civilization, but on the contrary are in arms to resist any attempt to impose it upon them. They ask to be permitted to work out their own destiny. Shall we force our civilization upon them at the cannon's mouth, at the cost of thousands of lives and the expenditure of tens of millions of dollars? Would this be in accord with the spirit of civilization? On the contrary, it is not distinctly hostile to that spirit, as well as to the principles of freedom and liberty which the American people represent and cherish? Extension of civilization is the wish of all enlightened men, but its accomplishment should be by peaceful ways and not by the sword.

The welfare of the American people will not be conserved by the acquisition of territory thousands of miles distant and by forcing our rule upon an unwilling people.

THE HOUSE CANAL BILL.

The Nicaragua canal bill agreed on by the house committee on commerce and which will be reported as a substitute for the measure passed by the senate, has the merit of simplicity in comparison with what is known as the Morgan bill. It provides that the president shall secure concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica to build, maintain and fortify the canal; that the work of construction shall be carried on by the War Department; that the San Juan river and the lake shall form part of the construction and that \$115,000,000 is appropriated to be drawn on the warrant of the president for the work. It provides for government ownership and control of the canal. It differs from the senate bill in the important respect that it gives the president less latitude of action in the matter of negotiations, the measure that passed the senate giving the president authority to secure any other canal franchise which may be available should the Nicaragua project prove to be impracticable or should such other rights or routes be shown to be preferable. It also differs from the senate bill in ignoring the Maritime Canal company.

It is probable that the house will pass the bill reported from its committee on commerce and that a conference committee will agree on a measure made up of both bills. Although the remaining time of the present session is short it is the expectation that legislation for the construction of an isthmian canal will be passed.

THE SAMOA SITUATION.

Latest advices from Samoa seem to leave no doubt where the blame should be placed for the recent troubles on those islands. The attitude of our consul, Chief Justice Chambers and the British consul seems to have been scrupulously correct and in perfect accord with the treaty of Berlin. The German consul and the president of the municipal council on the other hand early in the campaign placed themselves in the position of fomenters of rebellion and later became the allies of the rebel chief Mataafa. This is all the more remarkable since the ground upon which Justice Cham-

bers declared Matafa ineligible to the throne was originally agreed to expressly as a concession to Germany.

Such being the case, it places the German authorities in the position of championing the cause of the very man that the treaty precludes from the throne and of resorting to questionable methods to defeat and nullify a judgment not only in accord with a judgment which Germany had insisted on having it but which under the circumstances was the only decision that could have been rendered.

From the very flagrancy of the violations committed by the German representatives a solution of the difficulties is made easier. That the German government will disavow the unlawful and unfriendly acts of its consul may be predicted with certainty and the only concern that we may feel over the matter is how best to relinquish our interest in the troublesome guardianship.

WANTED—A LEGISLATIVE FORMULA.

Old-time legislators must be delighted over the re-appearance at Lincoln, encrusted with the mold of years of legislative gamut-running, of the elaborate bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines by requiring, under heavy penalties, the printing of the formula upon every bottle or package of patent medicinal concoctions offered to long-suffering humanity domiciled in Nebraska. While the real purpose is doubtless to promote the prosperity of the doctors and enhance the revenues of prescription druggists, by driving out all proprietary medicines whose owners do not care to donate valuable trade secrets to their competitors, to what extent the public would benefit by such legislation is not disclosed to the naked eye.

When the vendor of cough syrup or face powder is required by law to label every package with a sworn statement of its precise ingredients we may expect other wholesome legislation aiming in the same direction. With equal force of argument, every bunch of chewing gum would have to contain printed instructions telling the purchaser just what to do to initiate it. Every flagon of whisky or bottle of beer should likewise carry information that will foster and stimulate the installation of home breweries and illicit stills in conjunction with every hearth and fireplace in the state. Every bakery that sells pies "like mother used to make them" should be forced to add a certified recipe by which the truthfulness could be verified by culinary experiments, and every box of candies presented by an admiring suitor should be accompanied with a diagram explaining how to make them at home equally as delicious and at half the price.

It is plain that the possibilities of restrictive legislation are limitless. If the legislature wants to launch itself into this field, it should at once suspend all other labors and devote the remainder of the session exclusively to the formula and prescription business.

THE MENERY RESOLUTION.

The resolution of Senator McEnery of Louisiana, which is on the calendar of the senate and which it was understood most of the republicans had agreed to support after the ratification of the treaty of peace, would, if passed, undoubtedly have a conciliatory effect upon the Philippines. It declares it to be the purpose of the United States not to make the Philippines citizens of this country or to permanently annex the islands to the territory of the United States, but, on the contrary, it is the intention of this government to establish in the Philippines a government suitable for the natives, to prepare them for local self-government and in time to dispose of the islands in such a way as will best promote the interests of the United States and of the Philippines.

It is in effect a promise and assurance of independence to the people of the Philippines, who would remain under the control and protection of the United States only until they should show fitness for independence and self-government. It is not so explicit as the pledge given to the Cubans, but we have no doubt that if some such declaration had been adopted by congress ten days ago the existing hostilities would not have taken place and we are equally confident that if our government should now give this assurance to the Philippines they would accept it in good faith and restore order. As we understand it those people do not object to our counsel and protection, but to our permanent rule. The adoption of the resolution is, however, improbable, because the policy seems to be to "whip to death" the Philippines—as a western senator declared should be done if they did not quietly accept our authority—and not to attempt to conciliate them.

Mexico seems also to be sharing in the general revival of trade that has characterized the last year. Its imports show only a gain over 1887 of \$2,000,000, while its exports during the same period increased \$8,000,000. Considering the fact that its imports in 1886 showed an increase of more than double what they were for the last year, while for the same period the exports showed little, if any, increase, commercial progress for 1887 seems not only gratifying, but promising. Of its imports Mexico receives more than one-half from this country and sells 70 per cent of its exports to us. Its increased foreign trade, therefore, would seem to be indebted largely to American prosperity.

The recent fire in one of the public school buildings should be admonition against firetrap construction of any of the proposed new school buildings. No community can be justified in this advanced stage of civilization in exposing

the lives of helpless school children to the dangers of a holocaust.

Deadly Work of the Roach-bug.

Chicago Record: Apart from immediate questions of future policy, the whole nation ought to feel gratified at the historic event which normally sets the seal on the peace treaty and brings the war officially to an end. The ratification of the treaty was merely a formality, but it fixes the date at which the episode is closed.

Impressions on the Impressionists.

The Omaha Bee says: "It turns out that the painting presented to the public library that disappeared was of the impressionist school. We beg to present our sincere condolences to Omaha on the disappearance of its public library."

Shattering Illusions.

There is no cessation in the leonine work of shattering long-cherished illusions. One expert now declares that the grip is really nothing more than old-fashioned influenza, and another asserts that whisky aggravates the danger of snake bites. All beauty is being stripped from life by this cold-blooded expert testimony.

Wild Talk of Imperialists.

To hear some of the expansionist talk and rave one would suppose that the safety and glory of our country depend upon our subjugation of a semi-savage people 30,000 miles from our coast. The title of our constitution had been removed from its original setting and stuck in the mud of the Philippine islands.

Book Agents and School Boards.

Several members of the Omaha school board have been acquitted of a charge that they corruptly awarded a book contract to a publishing company. The incident is the result of the campaign methods of the school book publishers. School boards should warn publishers to keep agents out after they have submitted a book, as was done in one instance by the old Milwaukee school board, with good results. It would have been better for the reputation of the old board if it had done this in every instance.

Contradictory Promoters.

So far from owing anything to bounties the American merchant fleet exists in spite of an illiberal and obstructive legislative policy. The bounty mongers are opposed to the repeal of the navigation laws on the plea that American owners of foreign built ships would not put them under the country's flag. The others say that the repeal of the navigation laws would be followed by the importation of cheap European built ships to American purchasers and the ruin of American shipbuilders. The bounty mongers can attempt to reconcile these contradictions at their leisure.

Burke's Prophetic Warning.

In his speech at the trial of Warren Hastings, Edmund Burke had this to say on the subject: "The title of conquest makes no difference at all. No conquest can give right, for conquest, that is force, cannot convert its own injustice into a just title by which it may rule others at its pleasure." No sophistry can overcome the plain proposition that the right is affirmed in the conscience of every man. And if this country is to escape the ruin which overtakes wrongdoers it must test its policy by the standards of right. This is the essential principle of true American policy.

Timely Admonition.

"Imperialism brings with it militarism," said Mr. John Morley in his recent valedictory speech to the Scotch liberals, "and militarism means the profession of the taxpayer's money everywhere except in the taxpayer's own home." This admonition might be taken to heart by American statesmen who profess to be lovers of peace and the "march of empire" are better suited to the prevailing taste. Sooner or later the truth of Mr. Morley's homely remark will be recognized, but not without reluctance and regret.

Government by Injunction.

If the action of a district judge at Omaha, Neb., is upheld as a severe blow will have been dealt to the system by which local option on the liquor question is secured in that state. In many towns and villages in Nebraska the issue at every municipal election is the question of license. The license is determined by the election of executive boards committed for or against the issue of liquor licenses. The district judge issued a peremptory writ of mandamus ordering the Omaha police board, in whom the most important license is held, to grant a license to sell liquor to an applicant who had been denied by the board and also an injunction restraining the city authorities from interfering with the lawless sale of liquor without a license. Here is government by injunction turned to curious ends.

Volunteer Victory.

The Triumph of Citizen Soldiers in the Suburbs of Manila. St. Louis Republic. The American volunteer has certainly made the most impressive bow to the new theater in the far east. With the exception of the Fourteenth Infantry and the Sixth artillery, the regulars were not engaged in the battle which raged around Manila Saturday night and Sunday. It was fought and won by volunteers in a manner which will open the eyes of Europe and Asia to the real merits of the American soldier.

In all her long years of contention with rebellious islanders Spain has never fought, much less gained, so signal a battle. England and her allies have not been so quickly run as effectively in the lands which she has overrun. More than ten years of campaigning and preparation elapsed between Chinese Gordon's fall and Sirdar Kitchener's rise, and the troops which slew and routed the dervishes at Khartoum were the flower of British arms inured to the hardships of tropical life and re-enforced by a multitude of native allies who fought the fanatics in their own way and with their own weapons.

The triumph of the American volunteer troops in the Philippines are extraordinary, measured by any standard or any precedent. The attack of the hostile navy was sudden, if not unexpected. More than half the Filipino were armed with Mauser or Remington rifles, equipped with defensible redoubts and trained in past conflicts with the armies of Spain. There seems to have been no lack of ammunition among the riflemen of Luzon, for the official dispatches state that the insurgents fired great quantities of cartridges. There was neither hesitation nor doubt in the conduct of the Americans, and the brief reports of General Otis and Admiral Dewey note the soldierly demeanor of the volunteers. The west is doubly proud of the achievements of our army in the Philippines, with the exception of Pennsylvania, every volunteer regiment engaged hailed from a western state, California, Washington, Idaho, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota and Montana. It is a credit to the states of the west and wounded prove that every regiment did its duty. The chapter enacted at Manila this week is a worthy supplement to the victories of our soldiers and sailors and a crowning vindication of the American citizen-soldier.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY.

Chicago Record: Apart from immediate questions of future policy, the whole nation ought to feel gratified at the historic event which normally sets the seal on the peace treaty and brings the war officially to an end. The ratification of the treaty was merely a formality, but it fixes the date at which the episode is closed.

St. Louis Republic: Spain cedes the Philippines. We take them—for the present. And we take them with blood flowing in the outskirts of Manila, an omen which will not infuse the spirit of rejecting into the American nation. We thought that we were educated out of the barbarous lust of battle. We still think that America has a better use for men, revenues and energy than in winning barren triumphs over foolish and lazy savages.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: It is the purpose of the Americans to give the Philippines such a measure of home rule as their needs and capabilities suggest, and this will come as soon as they show that they can use this power with safety to the interests of the United States and of themselves. In the meantime the United States will extend its authority all over the archipelago, and further resistance will be offered it will be put down with a firm hand.

Chicago Tribune: The United States will proceed to govern the Philippines as England has been governing Egypt for many years, and is going to keep on doing for many years to come. Just English government will be the salvation of the Egyptians, so will just American government be the salvation of the Philippines. This nation will care for them, teach them, and seek to lead them to that point where they will be capable of self-government. That day may be slow in coming, but until it comes the United States will rule the Philippines.

Buffalo Express: Nothing is more clear than that the vote for ratification is an endorsement of imperialism. Mason, Ferguson, Clay, McEnery and Sullivan, all have pronounced anti-imperialist, voted affirmatively. Any two of them would have been able to defeat the treaty if they had opposed it. In addition there can be counted among the affirmative senators a number who, while they have from the first been urging the ratification of the treaty, have been asserting earnestly their belief in the full application of the principles of the Declaration of Independence to these islands.

The ratification of the treaty, therefore, is due to those who believed that it should be adopted separately from the question of imperialism. These men had the right view.

Baltimore American: When the Philippines have become the property of the United States, whatever is done must be done by congress itself, with or without the approval of the president, and every member of congress will have as much to say with regard to this policy as with regard to the army bill or any measure with which the constitution entrusts that body. There is no policy provided in or foreshadowed by the treaty of Paris. So far as the Philippines are concerned, it is a simple question of territory, and this was the only possible way out of one of the most embarrassing dilemmas which ever confronted a government. Whether the Philippines are to be converted into colonies or into an independent republic under the protection of the United States, is a matter for congress to determine.

Chicago Chronicle: The ratification of the treaty was important only as clearing the way for the settlement of the real issue—the annexation of the Philippine archipelago without the consent of its inhabitants. And that issue, it may be well conceded, has been settled in the affirmative by the beginning of hostilities around Manila. Right, reason, logic, equity are powerless when brought face to face with the fact that American blood has been shed—American soldiers slain—by men of another race. It is idle to ignore every precedent in history. We shall fight and subjugate the Philippines, though this country be drained of blood and treasure to accomplish it. That is the human nature of it. We remembered the Maine. We will remember Manila.

Detroit Free Press: There is a great body of thoughtful and devoted citizens who regard the toleration of the treaty, unmodified or unattended by a qualifying resolution, as a public misfortune, exceeding in seriousness the prolongation of the nominal state of war between the United States and Spain. Well for the country and well for administration if the development of the president's policy proves the fears of a plunge into imperialism to be unfounded, but it must be confessed that the refusal of the president or his friends in the senate to permit the adoption of any amendment or resolution calculated to avert the peril and burden of Asiatic annexation does not give much assurance to the opponents of expansion. They must rely upon the educative influence of the powerful speeches delivered in the senate, upon the persistent presentation of the question in the press and on the platform, and upon the lessons conveyed by actual experience in governing distant possessions, to furnish the corrective agencies that will bring the country back to its true bearings, if the administration persists in its policy of territorial aggression.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Secretary of the Navy Long is in favor of female suffrage. Two soap trusts are being formed, one with \$20,000,000 capital, the other with \$10,000,000.

Walter Wellman writes that he is in cold storage for the winter just 694 miles from the north pole.

There is a fresh bond of sympathy between Boston and Santiago. Municipal salaries have been cut in both places.

Senator-elect Quarles of Wisconsin is one of the truest sportsmen in the northwest. He has been able to handle a gun since he was 19 years old. He also is one of the most persistent of men.

Congressman Hepburn of Iowa is the avowed foe of river and harbor bills and every session makes what has been jokingly referred to as his "annual speech" against that class of legislation.

Records are being broken daily. Fifty-seven hours by rail and steamer from Havana to New York is one instance and another is fifty-four days from New York to Manila, the performance of the cruiser Buffalo.

The production of American pig iron was large last year, beyond all precedent; yet probably there never has been a year before when so many small plants, that were formerly prosperous, had to go out of business.

Though 99 years of age, "Uncle Dick" Thompson of Terre Haute, Ind., once secretary of the navy and long time a congressman, is still vigorous and hale, though his form is slightly bent. Mr. Thompson served in congress with John Quincy Adams, with Lincoln, Webster, Calhoun and Clay. Of recent years he has become an inveterate smoker.

Some time ago the Louisville Commercial published an article headed "Found at Last! The Search for the Measles Man on Earth Has Been Busily Prosecuted for Years, but I Claim the Proud Distinction of Having Located Him. He Lives at Owensboro."

The paper was thereupon sued for libel by J. B. Kennedy of Owensboro, Ky., who, although he was not named, asserted that he was the man referred to. The commercial admitted this and attempted to prove that the statement concerning Kennedy was true. The latter has just obtained judgment for \$200.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

The most noticeable feature of the American Soldier, a weekly publication at Manila, is a tone of congratulation running through all its announcements of soldiers mustered out for home. It illustrates the universal desire of the troops to return to "God's country." If this home feeling was not too general to be ignored, the publication would be likely, as a policy, to pay no attention to the American occupation furnishes its current life, and the more numerous the occupation the stronger the current of the where-with to it. Copies of the publication for December 5, 12 and 19, received at the Bee office, show that it sympathizes with the hopes of the troops, and is not at all enthusiastic over the policy of annexation or of making the Filipino a full-fledged American citizen. It reports the disability army is the most sought for branch of the army of occupation. This board examines and seeks discharge from the service. It is the best job in Manila, for it is at work day and night. An average of fifty men per day line up before the board and each one tries to prove that Manila is the place he ought to be out of. The chief dislike is homelike, and the more numerous the case is homelike, the more numerous the referring to the discharge of some members of the Nebraska First and the Astor battery, it says: "These lucky boys are the happiest and most envied in the camp."

As a sample of one of the charms of camp life the American Soldier relates this anate story: "In posting his relief the other morning Corporal Walker, Company M, came upon a large snake of the constrictor species in front of the mess quarters on Calle de Palacio. Surprise was mutual. No command was given, but the relief was instantaneously deployed as skirmishers and then scarcely in time to avoid the vicious stroke of the snake's head. The snake was a distance of six and eight feet. However, these islands are ours, and the enemy went where the good snakes go.

"His trail was traced back to the ruins of the old church, near by, and led straight to the entrance of the mess quarters. Had he not been stopped by the guard, it is possible that some overworked officer might have had real ones as he lay in his chamber above enjoying the sleep of the innocent. On being measured the snake was found to be 9 feet long and 1 1/2 inches around in largest part, with fangs like a panther."

A three-column story is told of the prospecting tour of nine Minnesota soldiers into the mountains in search of gold or other precious metals. They expected San Juan and Monte Blanc mountains, fifty miles distant from the American lines. They found an abundance of indications in the shallow mountain streams and brought many samples back to camp, but the insurgents would not permit them to prospect thoroughly where the signs indicated rich diggings. The Negroes inhabiting that section of Luzon they found to be savages, but morally and physically superior to the Filipinos. They are a handsome race and the women as a general thing are exceedingly pretty. They do not understand the use of firearms; their weapons still remain the primitive bow, arrow and spear. Disease is not so common among them as with the Filipinos. However, their medicinal facilities are miserable.

"While ascending one of the mountain streams in search of gold the boys discovered a great cavern opening out of a mountain-side. It extended far back into the heart of the mountain, which was nothing more than a ledge of pure marble. At some early date the marble had been mined about the mouth of the cave, for all signs of such action were apparent. The latest date scratched on the rock was 1850. The native guide told the boys that all the marble used in the furnishing of the great churches of Manila was mined about this cave and floated down the mountain river to the Pasig, thence by the latter stream to Manila.

"The weather during the day in the mountain country is extremely hot, but at night it grows quite cool, so that the adventures found their blankets quite a necessity. There were no mosquitoes to bother them, however, and the air was delightfully fresh, healthy and cool."

One of the horrors of Manila is the leper hospital—the sepulchre of the living dead. It is located in the northern suburbs of the city. The buildings and grounds are situated in the vicinity of some of the grandest scenery of the Philippines. To the south lies the bay, noisy city with its strange array of buildings looming up in the distance. Off to the north and east the distant mountains rest enshrouded in a cloud of mist and away in the west stretches the placid bay with Corregidor and kindred islands standing boldly out against the sky. In the immediate foreground the grounds are fertile species of tropical plant beautifies the earth. All is green; all is fragrant with the odors of the forest. Nature seems to put forth her best efforts in making the surroundings of the invalids within the gloomy walls pleasing and delightful. A sad contrast indeed, it must be to those poor wretches to view all of earth's loveliness and be conscious of the fact that they are unable to partake of its sweetness. Securely locked up in their retreat they get no message from the outer world nor do they send any out to burden their fellow-men.

The space enclosed by the stone wall contains about twenty acres of land, and most of this is used in raising agricultural products for the use of the lepers. As only natives afflicted with this dreadful disease are inmates of the hospital, unfortunately themselves have to do the work. The culture is entered by means of a long narrow drive which leads into an open court, where visitors are permitted to fasten their horses. The building proper is composed of a main edifice and two wings built respectively for the male and female inmates of the asylum. All of the rooms are airy and neat. Everything is kept scrupulously clean, even to the hard wood floor, which shines like polished marble.

At present the hospital contains about 300 patients and the number is increasing daily.

CACTEEN AND DEADFALL.

Abolishing the Former and Promoting the Latter. Washington Post. Our friends of the temperance unions and moral societies, especially those which are working upon the United States soldier, will do well to postpone their jubulations over the clause in the army bill which abolishes the barracks canteen until they are quite sure that the legislation has accomplished some substantial good.

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact certified that the canteen was originally regarded as a reform. It was. Previously, our army officers had experienced the most discouraging obstacles to discipline in the low dives and grogeries established by unscrupulous rum-sellers just outside the military reservations. The canteen was, as a matter of fact, intended to abate the mischief and the crime involved in the old system. The idea was to provide the men with a comfortable resort, convenient to quarters, where extortion was impossible, and under the regulations of which they could obtain any reasonable and proper satisfaction. That the plan worked successfully, every army officer familiar with its history will attest. Certainly it had the effect of breaking up the vicious deadfalls of the past. Certainly it enabled the government to control the dispensation of alcoholic liquors of all kinds; and it is susceptible of proof that the morale of the men was instantly improved. The guard house record perceptibly altered for the better. We venture to say that nine out of every ten army officers who have had experience in this connection will certify to

the good influence of the canteen. No doubt it would be better if this world were so arranged that nobody in it would ever want to do a foolish or a harmful thing. The question is, whether our good people had better take human nature as they find it, and seek to ameliorate rather than to exterminate the weaknesses of mortality.

The canteen is open and above board. The rum-shack on the outside is hidden and stealthy. The guard house reports will tell the story. We shall know from the officers of the army, when they are heard from, whether the morality has won a real triumph in this bill or has merely obtained the privilege of sitting at a barneasted banquet of infatuation.

LAUGHING GAS.

Chicago Tribune: "So she doesn't sting in the chest any more?" "No, she was getting more encores than the minister."

Indianapolis Journal: "Alas!" exclaimed the heathen warrior, as the Christian soldier's bayonet made its reappearance alongside his spine, "I am sorely pushed!"

Chicago Record: "Have you looked all the windows, Clara?" "Yes, but I wouldn't look at even a burglar on such a cold night as this."

Detroit Free Press: "Size is diminished by distance." "I don't know; some of our army officers looked bigger in Cuba than they have since they came home."

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "Don't you think Mr. Bluff is awfully witty?" "How funny! Why, I think he works his mouth the whitest I ever saw."

Washington Star: "I wonder," said the man whose language is more terse than any yet known, "if your behavior is not caused by a swelled head?" "No," answered the friend who always suspects people's motives, "I am inclined to think it is merely a swelled pocket book."

Chicago Tribune: "All I insist on," said the legislator from Sweet Potato county, "is my rights." "Well," cautiously asked the Watchdog of the State Treasury, "which do you claim as your own?—your mileage or your railway passes?" "Both!" roared the Sweet Potato statesman.

Pittsburg Chronicle: "I wonder why an attempt is being made to canonize John of Arc," said Mrs. Franktown. "Franktown is a big gun," explained Mr. Franktown.

Frankston Journal: Only a cold-blooded punster, seeing a man in evening dress thrust a handkerchief between his waistcoat and his shirt bosom, would suggest that the full-dressed gentleman was nursing a wiper in his bosom.

Indianapolis Journal: "Legislative deadlocks," said the Corroded Philosopher, "may be burning disastrous, subversive of our boasted institutions, but it should be remembered that while they are deadlocks, they are not making any more fool laws."

Somerville Journal: "In my judgment," said Mr. Waggle, "that young man has a great future before him." "His cousin's name is Waggle," asked Mrs. Waggle coldly.

Pass the Covers. Salt Lake Tribune. The doctor made a man in evening dress. The microbes near and far. They all are bent on placing. The strawlers in a jar. But they've overlooked a matter. An important little worm. That is wont to widely scatter. It's the cold feet germ.

ALICE HITS THE UPRIGHT.