THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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523,680	2124,31
623,710	2224,28
23.710	2324,37
723,710	2424,35
824,050	2524,14
923,360 1023,440	2624,71
20, 770	2724,25
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1323,710	2921,25
1424,040	3024,20
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1524,410	31
1623,867	742.48
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A paradox of the cold spell is that it seems to carry death both by heat and

Nebraskans will always remember the First Nebraska. But in the interval they will not forget the Second Nebraska nor the Third Nebraska.

Notwithstanding the below zero temperature, there seems to be nothing the matter as yet with the waterback of the legislative stove at Lincoln.

The war investigation report is in and It is of course just what everybody expected. It all depends, however, through what sort of spectacles it is read.

The report of the War Investigating as in the case of the peace treaty all the salient points had been given publicity by the press some days previously.

Congress is likely to be a decidedly busy body from now until March 4 and from present indications it is not likely that all the business will be completed when the gong sounds for noon of that day.

The railroads in Delaware are sno bound. The great difficulty in opening them up is that snowplows are compelled to back up into neighboring states in order to get room to "buck" the

For thirty years Omaha has had no difficulty in getting people to serve on the school board, notwithstanding the fact that the position carries no salary with it. Has it come to the point that no one is willing to perform a public duty without a compensation attach-

No county attorney has been accorded a salaried special detective. Just because County Attorney Shields wants to place some political protege on the county pay roll is no sufficient reason for the commissioners to pile this additional and unnecessary load on the tax-

The lynx-eyed county auditor pretends to have discovered new irregularities in the office of the clerk of the district court, but as they refer to the term of the present incumbent rather than that of his predecessor our amiable popocratic contemporary has neglected to throw its usual fit.

The fortifications bill is now ready to be submitted to the house. The work of protecting the coast should be pushed forward rapidly or the nerves of Boston people will be in a state of total collapse. The Filipino navy is likely to tause a recurrence of the sea serpent attack of last summer.

Sagasta's government will put that \$20,000,000 of American money to better use than building "castles in Spain," for it is to be used to construct battleships. As another Spanish war is a remote contingency the chances are that the investment will prove a safe one.

Every time the railroads are on the point of reducing the train service at the disposal of their patrons they try to make the people believe that the change is solely for the benefit of the public. It is certainly strange that the railroads pever take off trains in their own interest-not if their version is to be believed.

is said to have created unbounded en. highest efficiency and discipline of the thusiasm, but it remains to be seen army." This judgment seems to be whether it is of the variety that it will rather inconsistent with some of the go down in its trouser pockets once a other conclusions of the commission, month for the production of a dollar which are fairly to be regarded as showfrom now until 1900 in order to dock the ing that, under the circumstances retail of the golden calf and avenge "the ferred to by the commission, the general

had issued his twelfth proclamation, which he declared should be his last, saying that they make it almost impos-There is good reason to believe, how- sible to transact business promptly, but ever, that, like the ultimatum of Agon- the present officials are not responsible cillo, the proclamations of the Tagal for these methods. They have been long warrior are of the continuous perform- in practice and while it is undoubtedly ance variety, and that he is still hard true that there should be a thorough reat it with a degree of industry that form it must come through legislation. would have done honor to Weyler in his It could not be instituted in the midst palmiest typewriter days.

auditor's office call for immediate action on the part of the governor and legislature.

The facts as developed seem to indicate the systematic operation of a game | be characterized as a "whitewashing" of hold-up upon companies subject to statement. It is signed by all the meminspection by the insurance authori-

It does not matter that these dissult of the dismissal by Auditor Cornell and of the chief clerk of the insurance department. The statements are so direct and the charges so explicit that they cannot be ignored. The evidence of hold-up work is unmistakable and is backed by original letters and docu-

The perpetrators of these frauds should be ferreted out and every one who has had a hand in them held responsible for his lawless acts. If it shall be 23,860 shown that Auditor Cornell has been conniving with the malefactors or was even cognizant of their illegal practices without taking steps to put a stop to them it will devolve upon the legislature to consider whether they do not constitute grounds for articles of impeachment.

Whatever may be the outcome the people of Nebraska look to the governor and name by putting an end summarily to these dishonest practices. They look to 732,333 them to make odious further hold-ups of insurance companies or any other corporations subject to state control even if officer and employe implicated in the scandal.

THE GRADE OF ADMIRAL.

A bill has passed the United States senate to restore the grade of admiral and it will undoubtedly pass the house and be approved by the president. The intention is to confer this rank on Rear officer of the American navy to wear the four stars of an admiral, the two others being Farragut and Porter, who received this distinction after the civil

Before the civil war the highest rank in the navy was that of commodore. In 1862 congress passed a bill creating the grade of rear admiral and on the day this was done Captain David G. Farracommission has been made public, but gut, who had previously been thanked by congress for distinguished services, was nominated by the president and confirmed by the senate as the first officer to bear that rank. In 1864, after Farragut's victory in Mobile bay, congress established the rank of vice admiral and Farragut was confirmed in that grade, it being limited to one officer, In 1866 congress, to give Farragut further recognition and also to give reward to David D. Porter for his distinguished services, created the grade of admiral, to which Farragut was immediately promoted. Porter being made vice admiral. When Admiral Farragut died, in 1870, Porter was promoted to the vacancy and Rear Admiral Rowan, to whom had been voted the thanks of congress for conspicuous gallantry, became vice admiral. In 1873 congress repealed the law establishing the grades of admiral and vice admiral and when Porter died in 1891 and Rowan in 1890 the grades ceased to exist.

There will be no popular dissent to the restoration of the grade of admiral and the promotion of Dewey, whom everybody feels most fully merits such honor and distinction.

THE WAR INVESTIGATION REPORT. The report of the War Investigation commission shows that it performed its duty thoroughly. The commission was subjected to no restriction or constraint. It summoned as witnesses whoever it desired and it invited statements relating to matters of investigation from all sources. Four hundred and ninety-five witnesses were examined, including officials of the War department, military officers in active service and civilians. All of these witnesses were subjected to a careful examination as to matters within their knowledge, all but one testifying under oath or affirmation, Certainly no fair-minded man will question that the commission sought to ob-

tain all the information available.

The salient points in the commission's report are that there was no evidence of corruption in the War department; that the secretary of war responded promptly to every proper demand made upon him by commanding officers and extended cordial and full support to all chiefs of bureaus; that there was no testimony showing intentional neglect of duty nor any attempt to serve personal interests; that the secretary of war was not pecuntarily interested in contracts or purchases of the department; that the field organization of the army was ample. The commission recognizes the immense work that was thrown upon the War department, but expresses the opinionwhich will please those who have persistently assailed the head of the department-that there was lacking in its general administration during the war with Spain "that complete grasp of the Coin Harvey's invasion of Missouri situation which was essential to the administration of the War department indicates a pretty thorough grasp of the From the latest advices Aguinaldo situation. The commission criticises the methods employed in the department,

of war, though it appears that the es-

DEMANDS IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION. tablished methods were not uniformly miscalled an insane asylum presents anthe present officials of the War departthey have no authority to change,

The commission's report cannot justly bers of the commission except one, who died before it was completed, and several of them are men who cannot be supclosures are now made as a direct to- tary Alger or any wish to shield the addication of the secretary of war the renents which can hardly be explained lentless enemies of that official will continue to assail him.

AS TO A PHILIPPINE POLICY. It is understood that the commission which is on the way to Manila is authorized to submit to the Filipinos propositions for self-government and high administration of satisfactory results. believed by President McKinley that when the purposes of this government in respect to taxation, equality before understood and appreciated by the people of the Philippines, opposition to American sovereignty will practically come to an end. It is a part of the duty to the legislature to uphold their good of the commission, it appears, to teach those people to understand and appreciate our benevolent purposes. This necessarily presupposes that they have his written consent must be had for the intelligence to comprehend what it is proposed by this government to do for them and if that be admitted the to do so requires the removal of every assertion of those who would force our rule upon them, that they are not capable of self-government, must be abandoned. If the Filipinos can understand and appreciate the propositions which it is said the commission will submit to them what better assurance could there be that they are fit to govern themselves and to enjoy independence? The sending of a commission to the Filipinos for Admiral Dewey, who will be the third the purpose stated is in itself a confession that they are sufficiently intelligent to establish a stable government.

Why wait for the conciliation of the Filipinos upon this dilatory process, when the desired result may be quickly reached through a declaration by con gress that would be absolute assurance to those people of the friendly and benevolent intentions of the United States toward them? There is no certainty that the commission will be given an opportunity to discharge the duty assigned it. It represents the executive authority only-really the military power-and not the government as a whole. The Filipinos may refuse, for this reason, to have anything to do with it, on the ground that no promises or assurances it may give them would be necessarily binding on the United States. If it is sincerely intended to put those people on practically the same basis as the Cubans it should be so declared by congress, with the approval of the president. Such action would be a pledge that the Filipinos could and undoubtedly would respect, because they would un derstand its binding force.

PROVIDE FOR GREATER OMAHA. The most serious defect of the char ter amendment bill as introduced in the legislature is its failure to provide a feasible plan for the consolidation of Omaha and South Omaha previous to the coming census enumeration.

The charter as it reads now raises an insuperable bar against consolidation. Under its provisions the two cities can be amalgamated only by the cumbersome and impracticable procedure of a proposition framed and submitted to the voters by ordinance passed by the mayor and council of each city and ratified at the polls by a majority of the voters in each city.

It may be safely asserted that the mayor and council of South Omaha will never voluntarily pass any ordinance submitting the question of consolidation to the voters because consolidation means the abolition of the offices they hold and an end to their salaries and perquisites. Though the people of South Omaha might be almost unanimous in the desire to have the city gov ernments of the two cities merged for mutual benefit and economy, the officeholding class controlling the mayor and council can and will put a veto upon their wishes and prevent them even from giving expression to their views.

To leave the determination of the fu ture of the Greater Omaha in the hands of a body of men directly and personally interested in maintaining South Omaha as a separate and distinct mu nicipal corporation is a grave mistake. The people of the two cities should be the ones to say whether the union shall take place, and the legislature owes it to the people to give them an opportunity to register their will. The sub mission of the consolidation proposition instead of being made dependent upon the favor of the mayor and council should be a matter of right when demanded by a petition duly signed by 500 or 1.000 voters.

The interests at stake are too important and vital to the two communities to be turned over to a small coterie of politicians in each. Neither Omaha nor South Omaha can afford to risk comparison alone in the census of 1900 with other cities that have been annexing suburbs all around them and straining every nerve to increase their relative importance as population centers.

Incidentally the majority required to validate the consolidation proposition should be made more specific. As the charter now stands it would doubtless be construed to mean a majority of all votes cast at the election in each city, whereas a majority cast on the proposition should amply suffice.

The Douglas delegation in the legislature should take up this important subject without delay and incorporate the proper solution in the charter amendment bill.

The roasting alive of seventeen insane people in a South Dakota tinder box can prototypes.

The startling disclosures printed by adhered to during the war. Admitting other horrifying remonstrance against The Ree of the questionable practices in what the commission says in this cou- the imprisoning of helpless wards of the the insurance department of the state nection, it is manifestly unfair to hold state in inflammable fire traps. The exposure of human life to the dangers of ment responsible for faults and defects such a death is nothing less than a pubdue to long-prevailing methods which lie crime. With the cost of fireproof construction so greatly reduced there is no excuse to be offered for failure to take every reasonable precaution for the protection of all such buildings from sudden destruction by fire.

> The advocates of retaining the Philipposed to have any partiality for Secre- pines for the commercial advantages that are to accrue from that source cite ministration of the War department the case of England's colonial possesfrom merifed blame. We believe it slons in corroboration of their contenshould be accepted as an entirely candid, tions. In a general way the proposition fair and impartial statement and we seems to have some weight, but it is think all fair-minded and unprejudiced utterly lost when the matter is fairly people will so regard it. But it is to be examined. England has two classes of expected that notwithstanding this vin- colonles-the one tropical inhabited by the Malay race, the other semi-tropical or temperate and peopled by the white race. From the former Great Britain has derived little except trouble and expense, while the latter have supplied the trade mentioned by the expansionists. India, with its vast population of 300,000,000, purchases from England just 30 cents per capita, while Aushopes are said to be entertained by the trails, with 4,000,000 inhabitants, annually affords a market for more According to Washington advices it is than ten times the British products sold in India. What is true of these countries holds equally good of others, and destroys the force of the argument the law and self-government at home are that any colony will enhance the value of a nation's commerce.

The California legislature has finally passed the anti-cartoon bill, and hereafter when an enterprising newspaper wants to hold the glass of caricature up to the nature of the political boss the operation. Between protecting the poor, unoffending and ill-treated political manipulators and getting the senatorship knocked down at the right figure the California legislature is evidently earning its salary.

In a letter to a friend in South Carolina Admiral Dewey disclaims any desire or intention to enter the arena of politics, which is just what was expected by those who know the man best. Dewey is first and foremost an able naval commander, and his decision that political honors could add nothing that he wants to his well-earned renown is but another proof of the common sense that has made him the foremost naval captain of the age.

The Way They Fight.

Detroit News. Among other hideous barbarities practiced by the Filipinos they do not hesitate to attack with bows and arrows men unarmed except for machine guns and Krag-Jorgensen rifles.

Dividing the Handout.

It will be a nice piece of work in Cuba to make out the muster rolls of the insurgent troops who are to receive a share of the \$3,000,000 provided for their dishandment. Gomez will find the supervision of this job his most difficult military under-

Springfield Republican. Congress has just effected an am of the federal law requiring ballots for members of congress to be written or printed They may now be marked by voting machines, as state law may direct. It is a sign of the coming of the machine which is destined, evidently, to be used in all elec-

Tillman Rings the Bell.

Senator Tillman never loses an opportunity to get in a shot against pensions. The other day he hit the target and made the bell ring.

Senator Gallinger had asked the passage a bill renewing the pensions of the soldiers and sailors who had gone into "I would like to the war with Spain. know," asked Mr. Tillman, "how it is that men who were in the army thirty-five years ago and received pensions for physical disability were able to serve in the war with Spain?

There was a peal of laughter in the senate, and Senator Gallinger avoided a direct reply

> Exaggerated Complaints. New York Indep

Just at this moment of fault-finding with the methods of the War department and of army contractors during the late war with Spain it may be well to repeat Mr. Charles A. Dana's words concerning similar complaints in 1862: "The quartermaster's department at Cairo had been organized hastily, and the demands upon it had increased rapidly. Much of the business had een done by green volunteer officers who did not understand their technical duties. . * The result was that the accounts were in great confusion and hysterical newspapers were charging the department with fraud and corruption." Similar com plaints were made in regard to food supplies and the methods of transportation. In regard to them all, Mr. Dana-who had hand in the subsequent investigation-gives this emphatic testimony to the following "I do not believe that so much business could be transacted with a closer adherence to the line of honesty. That there were frauds is a matter of course, * * * but the frauds were the exception."

THE JAPS CATCH ON.

Yankees of the Orient Get Down to Civilized Politics. St. Louis Republic

It has been long admitted, and justly that in the rapid strides made by the Japanese the most potent influence of progress has been the United States. There is no doubt that their quickness and aptness in adopting American models in commercial and industrial arts have proved important factors in the recent development of this bright and alert nation.

It would have been a fortunate thing the Japs could have acquired only the qualities which made for good in our public But they appear to have also im bibed some of the unedifying practices that obtain on this side of the Pacific

Along with our inventions, our steam and trolley cars, our light, heat and water systems, our educational methods and a hundred other features of commerce and fort, they have learned some of the "ways that are dark" in machine politics.

This was made manifest in the recen passage of the land tax bill through the Diet at Tokio. Wholesale bribery practiced after the up-to-date methods recently and aforetime practiced in a number of our legislatures in the purchasing of franchise-grabbing laws and in the buying of votes for United States senators. The only difference is that, in the case in point the government of Japan was the corrupt ing agent; whereas, in this country, that function has been and is usually performed by wealthy individuals and moneyed com-bines. The Yankees of the Orient seem determed to go all the gaits of their AmeriPERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Seventeen female gamblers were arrested in Chicago pool rooms the other night. Is

that a fair deal? Gilbert Parker, the novelist, gives to his early years of newspaper work the credit for the best part of his education for literary Philosopher Dooley insists that brown

patriots of the Aguinaldo brand should be placated with jobs as letter carriers, "where they won't have anything to do but walk." Daniel W. Fowler, who has just entered pon the discharge of his duties as finance lerk in the Milwaukee postoffice, has served n some capacity under every president since Pierce. Mr. Fowler's father was the first English settler in Milwaukee.

Senator Ross of Vermont is a man of ounctual habits. When offered the appointment to succeed Senator Morrill he said he yould allow himself half an hour to think it over. He shut himself up in his library or thirty minutes, at the close of which time he made his decision. In thirty-six hours he was on his way to Washington.

Lieutenant Colonel Robert W. Huntington, who commanded the marines at Guantanamo, was a guest at a dinner of the New York ommandery of the Loyal Legion last Wednesday. He said in a speech that the beef furnished the navy was excellent, to which was largely due the excellent health of his men during their arduous work and severe strain. He also pointed out that while the army ration is prescribed by congress the navy ration is arranged by a commission of experts.

BEE LINES.

dicted by a Kansas City grand jury on a charge of forging a draft of the Harbine bank of Fairbury, Neb., is decidedly a man with a history. He comes of an old and aristocratic Texas family and, although without resources when he located at Fort Worth, he soon carved out for himself a career that fairly dumbfounded all financiers and dazzled all Texas as long as it lasted. Beginning as an operator in real estate he soon conceived a gigantic scheme that carned for him the sobriquet of Napoleon of finance, and he was courted, petted and flattered as but few young men have ever been in Texas or elsewhere. Just what the details of this mammoth financial enterprise were no one ever knew, for the ollapse came just as it was about to be inaugurated, but in a general way it had for its object the establishment of a system of banks throughout Texas and the west, all of which were to be supervised and directed by the single Napoleonic genius. In furtherance of the great enterprise Imboden came to Omaha in the spring of 1890, but apparently the financiers here were a little too old-fashioned in their ideas of conservative banking, for he failed to interest any capital in the scheme. However, later in the same year he announced that a Boston syndicate had discovered the alluring possibilities of his plan and had shown its faith by putting unlimited capital at his command. This announcement was followed by a lease of the first floor of the Hurley building, the finest structure in Fort Worth, which was furnished throughout with the latest and most expensive banking furniture and fixtures. At this juncture the admiration of the friends of the Napoleon of finance could no longer manifest itself individually, and in obedience to the overwhelming desire to proclaim to the world what a treasure they possessed a banquet, the magnificence of which would have turned Lucullus green with impotent envy, was ordered in honor of the young financier and, in addition to

being breveted "colonel," he was lauded | had been pronounced the finest vessels of and extolled by hoary business men and grave and learned judges as the paragon and wonder of the age. A few days later a thunderbolt fell from a clear sky. Colonel Imboden had been arrested on a charge of embezzlement and peaceful waters of Gloucester harbor. orgery by one Ephraim Daggett. Indignation gave place to the stupor of the shock and bonds in any amount were forthcoming, with the result that the colonel retained the admiration of the people and at the same time his liberty. The trial followed quickly and was a most sensational one. Imboden was ably represented by Camp Hutchinson and Camp fought every inch of the ground to save his client and to prevent the exposure of his methods, out to no avail. He was convicted on an indictment containing twenty-two counts. and would have gone to prison for a half century had not Judge Steadman consented o the dismissal of all but the one on which he was convicted. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of six years and was pardoned by Governor Hogg in 1894. But the trial revealed the fact that Im-

boden, who was reported to be a millionaire, at no time in his career possessed more than a few hundred dollars. He did not even have money enough to pay his attorneys and gave them a deed to a tract of land which they afterward alleged had been forged by their client. The Boston syndicate was a myth, the banking furniture had been bought on credit and the herculean transactions in which he had been engaged had nothing more substantial behind hem than the same Napoleonic methods employed in the Kansas City venture, which is alleged consists of a safe and a desk and how to bank on no capital at all. The late Rev. Myron Reed was a man

who cared little for conventionalities and when he first came west it is said that he requently shocked the sensibilities of his ock by doing those things that they imagined a preacher should leave undone. But n time they came to recognize the sterling worth of the man and his deep and artillerists keep the great guns clean and genuine piety, so that at the time of his polished and mount slender guards at the death it is doubtful if there was a more popular minister in the west. During his rst year in the west it is said that he formed the acquaintance of several actors, and among them Sol Smith Russell, of whom e became very fond. One Sunday morning Mr. Reed and Sol were out for a stroll. when, coming across a promising brook, the portsman's instinct mastered the actor and. inding a fly or two in his pocket, he invited his companion to take a swing for a trout. The minister said that he believed from him a copy of Judge containing a car he preferred to go to church and, as Sol toon of ex-President Cleveland, portraying did not care to fish alone, they went to- him in the garb of a friar, with a tin halo gether across the fields until they came to supported by an upright from the back of a little church where the congregation was his collar. Mr. Cleveland was represented valting, and there Mr. Reed fairly dumb- in an attitude of devotion, with hands founded the actor, who did not know that clasped and tears rolling down his cheeks. he was a minister, by mounting the pulpit Prof. Worcester did not understand why the and delivering one of his characteristically | Filipino begged so earnestly for the colored loquent and able sermons

ear in presiding over the destinies of the Hartington Herald and in commenting on that fact says: "We like our business, father, mother, and all the children fell on Hartington, Cedar county and Nebraska | their knees and offered their devotions be-We think the United States the greatest fore it. Prof. Worcester adds that "Mr our wife, our babe, our relatives and who has been canonized." friends and have no ill will against those who look upon themselves as our enemies." Holding this creed the editor of the Herald who is doing Santiago, reports that the ould not very well avoid the success Americans are the wonder and amazement and happiness that he says have come to of the natives. "The entire nervous syshim and, moreover, and what is better, he tem of the city," he writes, "is daily be-

CALL A HALT.

Springfield Republican: In Cuba we have fegree of civilization, without their consent, twelve native villages have not been another in wonderment. burned. The difference in actual results is striking.

Baltimore Sun: If it was necessary to yould venture to suggest that the "lesson" has been taught sufficiently and that it is not necessary to continue the slaughter in order o impress it more deeply. This is, of course, the view of those who do not regard slaughter as humanity, or shells and bayonets as the true exponents of civilization and religion.

Philadelphia Record: The Filipines can ight; that must be admitted. If they had ot stubbornly stood up and taken their unishment there would not have been so many wounded and so many dead to bury As admirers of courage and endurancequalities which we claim for ourselves-we must concede to Aguinaldo's followers at least stamina and steadfastness, qualities upon which we may later lay the foundation of good government.

Detroit Free Press: The pledge that this emancipate Cuba, the pledge that the antiexpansionists asked to have embodied in the action on the peace treaty, the pledge that emports so grandly with our dearest traditions and noblest professions, might serve in this painful hour to reassure the foolish and frenzied natives now battling for liberty and remove the stern necessity for the chastise-Leonard Imboden, who has just been inment by the sword, for which war-abhorring Americans have no heart.

Chicago Times-Herald: The Herald agrees with the "anti-imperialists" that the aggressive hostilities in the Philip pines should be suspended. By this, how ver, it does not mean that the United States should yield one foot of the territory around Manila necessary to its security in the oc supation of that city and its authority in Manila bay. The United States army has demonstrated its ability to cope with any orce the Filininos may put in the field. It has taught them the lesson semi-savages have always had to learn from the weapon: of civilization. There is no need to repeat it by burning native buts and mowing down natives like grass. However our occupation has justified the practical extermina tion of the American Indian on this continent, we have no intention to occupy the Philippines such as would excuse similar treatment of the Filipinos.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

The loving cup which the city o Gloucester, Mass., presented to Lieutenant Wainwright of the United States steamer Gloucester is a handsome and effective piece of the silversmith's handiwork. is intended as an expression of gratitude of the people of Gloucester to the gallant naval gagement with Cervera's fleet. The cup i twelve inches high, made of pure silver and having three handles. The handles are formed of American eagles, on the breast of which are American shields. Below the shields the handles merge into an artistidesign of waves, shells and seaweed, which makes the cup appear as if it was Venus sprung from the waves of the sea. On the outer surface there are three illustrations. One represents the torpedo boat engagement of the battle of Santiago. The Gloucester appears in the foreground in the encounter with the Pluton and Furor, which their class afloat. The moment is that when the Pluton makes its final plunge for the bottom and the Furor is crippled by the withering fire of the Gloucester. Another relief is a far different scene, depicting the Cloucester fishing schooners are shown against the background of Ten island and Eastern point. The third is the inscription inclosed in garlands of oak and laurel and below the seal of the bureau of navigation, to which Lieutenant Com mander Wainwright was attached before th war. The inscription was composed by President Eliot of Harvard college.

A correspondent of Collier's Weekly re ports that American tourists are now tramp ing over the Morro and the Cabanas taking snapshots at hitherto mysterious and un pictured recesses. Less than three years ago a Cuban photographer was shot for taking merely the approaches to the Morro. Nothing in the fatal old fortresses is now hidden but curious persons have discovered no oubliettes, no hidden chambers, no forgotten prisoners. The castles were begun in the re-entrant-angle manner of Vauban, the master-military engineer of the eighteent? century; they do not date further back than 1765, after the English had occupied and left Havana. Their massive walls suggest so much of the cruel and mediaeval regime that has been only a month gone. Joined to the old, romantic stone forts are the new modern earthworks, which are no more picturesque than any other up-to-date fand defenses.

The vandals are at work, pulling down the tiles from Cabanas chapel's altar, picking out the bullets from the dead wall where prisoners were shot, breaking off door knobs and locks, chipping the walls, and carrying away pieces of everything detachable. The forts are regarded by the army physicians as badly fever-infected, so they are not garrisoned. Two batteries of the Second artillery live in tents on the oper space between the Morro and Cabanas: the entrances, but the keepers of Morro light which flashes ten miles across the sea, are the only residents of the place

A quaint story about the Filipinos and their admiration for Grover Cleveland is attributed to Prof. Dean C. Worcester, one of the members of the Philippine commis sion. He has made several tours through the Philippines and in one of his books relates that a native of the islands begged print, but after returning from a hunting expedition for a few days, the matter was Editor Nelson has rounded out his first explained. He found the cartoon of the expresident hung at one end of the but in a neat bamboo frame, and in the evening the country in this grand old world. We love Cleveland is the first American president

> A correspondent of the Chicago Record ing shocked by the new sights and the new

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Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER GO., NEW YORK.

events since America took possession. The people here are accustomed to a very formal way of speech and action. They walk as if thus far held true to the grand old American | every step were studied, and the more endeal of not annexing a people, with some lightened talk with the utmost preciseness. The free and easy-going way of the visitors tacit or spoken. And see the contrast. There is astounding to them. The American comes has been no uprising of the natives; there out with his hearty laugh, not caring who is has been no sigughter of 4,000 Cubans; around, and the dainty senoritas look at one

An American girl is the most interesting of all sights to them. They watch her in silent amazement from the time she apeach the Filipinos this severe "leason," we pears in view until she has turned the corner. They seem to think the American woman the most wonderful of all earthly objects. The Santiago women, no matter how hot the day, always dress in black when they appear on the Plaza de Arma at "la tarde" for the usual evening's promen ade. The other evening an American girl was there in a blood-red costume, made of some kind of thin, flowing gauze material. She promonaded with young United States officers, and the rising of the sun at midnight would not have attracted more attention. But the thing which threw the whole city into a commotion was the appearance of a young American girl on the plaza riding a wheel and wearing a white costume with a short skirt. Such a thing as a girl's riding a wheel was never befor dreamed of in Santiago. This fair American cyclist was doubtless out for the purpose of having a little fun and she succeeded in astounding the natives with an event they would talk about for a life-time under usual conditions.

No less amazed was Santiago society when a Chicago woman appeared at a fashionable reception in full evening dress. It was a square-neck decollete gown. Santiago women had seen such things in pictures, but they did not believe the illustrations true to life until the Chicago belle stood before them as the living exemplar.

WARM WAVES.

Indianapolis Journal: "Would you say honest politics is or 'are?" "Is,' of course. Honest politics is always

Detroit Free Press: "That amateur palm cader told me I would make a good housekeeper."
"Well, what did you say?"
"Well, what did you say?"

"I told him it was rather sudden, but ne might speak to papa." Cleveland Plain Dealer: "You are the first girl I ever kissed," he said, "Your apology is accepted," she replied somewhat regretfully, for it is indeed annoying to be always breaking people in.

Chicago Tribune: "What is the difference between a restaurant beefsteak and a rat tran?"
"I give it up,"
"The difference is that one is rare done and the other is done rarely."
"But what has the rat trap got to do with it?" 'That's where you get caught."

Yonkers Statesman: Yeast-I understand that seats in the New York Stock ex-change are now selling at \$33,000. Crimsonbeak-Yes, and they are almost as hard to get as one in a street car. Indianapolis Journal: "My one hope is

Huh! I believe I would rather live Detroit Journal: "While you were in he west did you see anything of those bunsets we are told so much about?" "Yes, and they are the loudest things!"

Washington Star: "What do you think of this deadlock?" asked the friend, "It's a rank imitation," replied the senatorial candidate. "The idea of a mere state legislature trying to be as slow about transacting business as the United States senate."

Detroit Free Press: "What do you think? capa asked Jack if he expected to get any noney in marrying me,"
"Was Jack insulted?"
"Insulted? He told "Insulted? He told papa that a good ome was more of an object to him than

Chicago Tribune: "What have we stopped e so long for, condu f the suburban passengers, indignar he prospect of being late for dinner. "We have stopped, ma'am," replied thivering conductor, with the ut sollteness, "to thaw out a hot box." replied the 'O, thanks," she said, ashamed of her

wages.

rudeness. HER VALENTINE.

(To B. V. D. at Constantinople.) Richard Henry Stoddard in the Independent, Madam: If I but only knew

What you might care to have me say,
My thoughts would wing their way to you,
And sing the service of the day,
Of all the saint-days in the year
The one to loving hearts most dear!

Saint Valentine! One need not be A Catholic to honor thee;
Thou hast a more extensive see
Than that of Rome; a Power not hers
Sanctions thy sainthood, and confers
Blessings on all thy worshipers,
Protestant, Pagan, Moslem, Jew—
Oh, may they fall on you like dew.
My Lady, whom I long to meet,
Whether at Stamboul now your feet
Bear you by minaret or mosque
Or where, at noon, in your klosk.
In rosy shadows you recline;
I think of you, I drink to you,
One, two—how many cups of wine?
I pledge you health and happiness
A thousand times, I can no less,
I owe you more than I can pay
For kindnesses to me and mine,
Graces and gifts that bow today
Pilgrims of love before your shrine.
Be Saint to them, as you must be,
But, Madam, less and more to me—
Be Woman to your Valentine! Saint Valentine! One need not be

There's always Some excuse

For the fellow who insists on having his shirts made by the exclusive shirter.

"Money to burn" fits his case.

The smoke of burning money has an unpleasant odor. Maybe when he gets a "whiff" he'll realize his folly. Our way of making shirts is remarkable for the scantiness of price.

Have you seen the lines we are offering at

Some all over madras, some with madras bosoms, some with collars and cuffs to match, if you like;

