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State of Nebraska, Douglas County, 58.:
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copies of The Daily, Morning, Evening and
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24.510 1.....24,950 17.....24,710 2.....25,010 3.....24,805 4.....24,810 19......24,550 20......24,320 5.....24,790 6.....24,780 21.....24,240 7.....24,640 22.....24,470 8.....24,780 23......25,970 9.....24,750 24......28,340 10......25,060 25......24,492 26.....21,230 11.....24,950 12.....24,950 27......24,260 28......26,900 13.....24,620 29.....24,450 14.....24,660 30.....24,635 15......24,790 Less unsold and returned copies 9,643 lict in its duty to enforce the law. One

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of May, 1899.

H. I. PLUMB.

Valued last year or they have been undervalued this year. H. I. PLUMB. Notary Public. Unless reports are inaccurate the Pure Food commission should be rechristened

the Impure Food commission. The Filipinos appear to be in great demand just now not only for Omaha,

but also for New York midway features. The subsidence of the waters of the

Missouri merely emphasizes the fact that every one on this earth has his ups and downs.

What about the enforcement of the smoke ordinance? The smoke nuisance is more offensive in the summer than in the winter months.

Omana may have no state fair this year, but the Ak-Sar-Ben demonstrations may be confidently relied on to outshine all previous festivities. Stick a pin there.

throes of a county seat war. If they them it is "Heads I win and talls you wish to know the proper way to conduct such an affair they should import a have been duped into voting for the relittle Kansas or Nebraska talent.

The Filipino congress has had another brief session, but with only a portion of the members in attendance. The absentees were probably unable to travel fast enough to keep up with the moves.

The Third Nebraska is on its way home. And it is safe to say the train cannot travel too fast either for the soldier boys or for the relatives, sweethearts and friends awaiting their re-

Discussion of Andrew Carnegie's assertion that it is a disgrace for a millionaire to die rich das developed the location of quite a number of people, both millionaires and others, who are perfectly willing to die in disgrace.

The prognosticator who set October 20 as the date for convening congress in special session should guess again. October 20 falls on Friday this year and no president would flout the rules of superstition to the extent of inaugurating a congressional session on that day.

One thing at a time. It is useless to agitate in favor of the erection of four or five viaducts all at one and the same time. Such a course manifestly affords the railroads an excuse for delaying the construction of the new Sixteenth street viaduct already agreed on and ordered.

Now that General Miles has concluded to keep his mouth closed regarding the beef inquiry report his lawyer has rushed into print on behalf of the general. The public, however, has experienced a tired feeling over this whole controversy and prefers to have it dropped.

If the Filipino troops could be supplied with wine in sufficient quantities trust law, distinctly committed the rethey might be induced to stand fire long enough for Otis to finish them. Perhaps the American commanders might save now than when the record was made shoe leather and transportation expenses by replenishing the wine cellars there were few combinations; now they

of the enemy. Memorial day comes in less than three weeks. The committees of the G. A. R. who have taken on themselves the work of preparation should have the cordial co-operation and support of every patriotic citizen in the community, and for this occasion every one should display his patriotism.

The position of king of Samoa may have its advantages, but the needs of royalty in those islands must be very limited. The late king received a salary of \$75 a month, which his successor wants increased to \$150. And this is what the people of three great nations were almost ready to fight over a few

Railroad magnates appearing before the Interstate Commerce commission declare that regular freight tariffs have been adhered to, not only by themselves, but by their competitors, and no disposition is manifest in any quarter to statutes as may be necessary to carry lay these statements for comparison alongside of reports made to their that will enable the executive depart- gether with Governor Poynter, acting as it substantially outlawed all criticism and superiors by soliciting freight agents.

SHOWING THEIR HAND.

themselves recreant to the trust reposed in them.

Board of Equalization, consisting of the ment of railroad property to conform to important duty than this. existing conditions, the valuation of last year has been adopted without change.

As usual, representatives of the rallroads were on hand to plead the cause of the corporations, but the interests of ruptcy law and while it is not surpristhe people, presumed to be represented | ing that such is the case the fact is a by Governor Poynter, Treasurer Meserve little discouraging to those who advoand Auditor Cornell, were entirely ig- cated the legislation, because it promnored.

It is a matter of common notoriety creased enormously within the past year creased. It is also a matter of notoriety Nebraska have within the past year law could be enacted. made material improvements, not only in their roadbeds, but in their rolling 24.510 stock. In Douglas county alone some of fair trial. According to the referee in them have expended hundreds of thou-18......24,470 sands of dollars for new depots and built time the law has been in effect a great miles of sidetrack. All these improvethe taxable valuation of the state.

The law expressly requires each railnew locomotive and every passenger or freight car added to its rolling stock. If these reports have been made there should have been an increase in the assessed valuation. If they have not746,892 been made the state board has been dere-

> Nobody, not even a railroad manager, has ventured to assert that their properties were overvalued by Governor Holcomb and the last state board in comparison with the general valuation of property in the state. On the contrary the railroads have been better satisfied with their treatment at the hands of the popocratic state boards than at the hands of the previous republican boards. They have much more reason this year to feel indebted to the reform board than they had to the so-called republican monopoly boards that preceded it, although at no time in the history of Nebraska railroads have they been in such excellent condition to bear their full share of the bur-

dens of taxation. So long as they can control the sham reformers who fill the state offices by the distribution of passes and personal favors to the men behind the party machine the railroad managers will be perfectly content to their hands out of politics keep Beverly and Elkins, W. Va., are in the by helping all political parties. With lose." But how about the people who formers who sell them out on every occasion?

A RECORD TO BE MAINTAINED.

the New York Sun, "to indulge in windy declamations against trusts. The demoeratic party, sputtering against wealth. naturally sputters against trusts. Let it. The republican party does not hold that property is a crime, or that the highly organized forms of modern business are to be disturbed at the request of the same set of persons that is frantic for a cheap dollar." But there is a call to the republican party to maintain its record of hostility to monopolistic industrial combinations and if it fails to do this the party will inevitably

What is the republican record on this most important question, which promises to be the leading one in the national campaign of next year? The republican platform of 1888 has this plank: "We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital, organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens, and we recommend to congress and the state legislatures in their respective jurisdictions such legislation as will prevent the execution of all schemes to oppress the people by undue charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of their products to market." This was reaffirmed by the convention of 1892, which also said in reference to the anti-trust legislation of 1890; "We heartily endorse the action already taken upon this subject and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws and to render their enforcement more

complete and effective." These utterances, with the legislation of 1890 known as the Sherman antipublican party to opposition to trusts and there is infinitely stronger reason for reaffirming this opposition. Then are numerous, embracing nearly our entire industrial system and representing a capitalization of thousands of millions. Nor has the end of the monopolistic movement been reached, Trust promotion goes steadily on and promises to continue until every industry in which combination is practicable has taken the form of a trust. Industry at large is organized into a system of feudalized corporations, each one of which enjoys absolute power within its special branch of production, while taken in the mass the system constitutes itself the supremest trade power

in the nation. This situation the republican party, in view of its record and as the party of the people, cannot ignore. Referring to republican anti-trust declarations President McKinley said in his inaugural address: "This purpose will be steadily pursued, both by the enforcement of the tor Cornell had simply wallowed in free laws now in existence and the recommendation and support of such new shade them. It would be interesting to | them into effect." The country will ex- and accepting passes whenever occasion pect from the next congress legislation

again shown their hand and proved legislation that will meet the demands of the situation. There are limitations, Under the law the assessment of all in this matter, but it cannot be admitted railroad property is made by the State | that these are reached in the anti-trust legislation already enacted. The prob governor, the auditor and state treas- lem is a difficult one, but there must be urer. The board has held its annual ses- an earnest effort to find a solution and sion, but instead of revising the assess- the next congress will have no more

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Complaints are made in some quarters of the operation of the national bankises a renewal of agitation which it was hoped had been ended for some years that the earnings of railroads have in- at least. There was a prolonged effort on the part of the business interests of and their values as gauged by the stock | the country to secure this legislation quotations have been proportionately in- and if a successful move for its repeal should be made it would be many years that all the railroads doing business in | before another national bankruptcy The act has been in operation less

than six months and has not yet had a bankruptey in New York, during the part of the persons who have taken adments aggregating millions have been vantage of it failed five, ten or fifteen dumped in without adding one dollar to years ago. They settled with their creditors in some form under state laws, but could not obtain a national road to make sworn returns of every discharge. Now they are crowding forward to get national discharges and this creditors complain of. Manifestly, however, if such persons, having no assets, are discharged without paying anything the creditors have no just grievance, because they got all they could get at the time of the failures.

Doubtless the law, which of course was a compromise, needs amendment in some respects, but as the New York Journal of Commerce says, the business interests that have favored national bankruptcy legislation should be extremely cautious about talking of a repeal until the law has had a full and fair trial.

ENCOURAGING REPORT FROM OTIS. The War department is again advised by General Otis that the situation is very encouraging. He states that signs of insurgent disintegration are daily manifested, while the inhabitants of territory occupied by our troops seem well satisfied. This information was pleasing to the officials at Washington as it will be to the country, though it is hardly possible not to feel that General Otis may be somewhat too optimistic, in view of the fact that previous advices from him of quite as sanguine a nature proved to be misleading. Otis has been the most hopeful man in the Philippines. While other officers have been the "bright side," so to speak. At the action. same time he has prosecuted hostilities with all the vigor of a commander who felt that he had a hard task to perform.

It is probable that the latest report pardly warrants the opinion which aplapse of the insurrection is close at hand. It may not be very far off, but it is quite possible that there will be weeks or months of fighting before the Filipinos are prepared to lay down their arms. Perhaps they have lost in battle and by desertions fully one-half of the force they were estimated to have under arms when hostilities begun, but making this allowance they still have an army of 15,000 or upward, most of it concentrated at strong points. If this army should be disastrously defeated peace would perhaps soon follow, but without such a defeat hostilities might be prolonged a considerable time. The establishment of civil administration in the territory from which the insurgents undoubtedly exert a good influence beyond such territory. Meanwhile we think there is better reason to expect further fighting than there is to look for the immediate collapse of the insurrec-

An indication of the unrest prevailing in many old world countries is found in the announcement that 50,000 Galicians have arranged to migrate to the United States. This number is a little over 10 per cent of the entire population of that province of the Austrian empire. Some idea of the moving causes for such a wholesale emigration can also be formed from the statement that it is doubtful if the government will permit as many inhabitants to leave. While this sounds strange to the people of the United States, who go and come as they please, it illustrates how the heavy hand of the law falls upon many European nations, leaving the people little choice in even the most common affairs of life. It is such restrictions which have peopled the United States with the best of the liberty-loving tollers of foreign lands, who have been no small factor in making this country what it is today.

New York's mayor insists that Dewey return by the Suez canal and land at that place; all because New York is the largest city in the country. Just why this should be is not apparent. Only one regiment of New York troops saw any service at all during the war and it would have been better for the reputation of the city and state had it never been mustered in. The only regiment of the National Guard in the union which refused to enlist was the pet regiment of New York. Western men have done the fighting with Dewey and the west is entitled to the honor of was enacted by the federalists in John greeting him when he returns to his

Investigations by the late legislature brought out evidence to show that Audirailroad transportation since his assump- of government, and upon such as should utter tion of official prerogatives and that Reform Treasurer Meserve boasted asking presented. These two reformers, toment of the government to take effective the State Board of Equalization, have made the government an odious despotism.

action against the trusts. Existing just adopted the same railroad assess-The popocratic reformers who made laws being admittedly defective and in- ment for 1899 that stood for 1898, much the campaign of Nebraska last year adequate, it will be the duty of congress to the Joy of the railroad managers. chiefly on the anti-monopoly issue have to remedy the defects or enact new And there are some uncharitable critics who will believe that the free pass distribution bears fruit in spite of protestaof course, to the authority of cougress tions that no public officer would permit himself to be influenced by such small and insignificant favors.

It is developed by sworn testimony that all members of the popocratic gang of hold-ups wanted in the last campaign was control of the county attorney's office through the election of Shields, After Shields' election the gang dictated the appointment of his deputies and the retention of the deputy who has refused to testify in a gambling case for fear of incriminating himself is proof positive that the influence of the protectionvenders is still paramount.

They do things in a hurry down in Oklahoma. Monday morning the section of country at the foot of the Wichita mountains was unbroken prairie. At nightfall there had sprung up the town of Mountain View, with a population of 800, a completely organized city government and "all lines of business represented." The first day must have been a disappointment in one respect, however, as not a single killing was reported.

Funston of Kansas is almost as bash ful as Dewey. While he admits that there are some political honors which might tempt him, he says they are mighty few and adds "The one or two within the gift of the people of Kansas I would not have the gall to ask for." But the people of Kansas will hardly have the gall in this case to require him to do the asking. They will probably do the asking themselves.

County Attorney Shields may derive some consolation from calling The Bec and its editors hard names, but how does that explain his refusal to prosecute protected gamblers against whom he admits he has evidence and his retention of a deputy who uses his position to protect criminals even to the point of refusing to give testimony against them on the ground that he might by so doing incriminate himself also?

Philadelphia Ledger.

The country is beginning to look forward with some interest to the announcement of the first billion-dollar trust.

Hard Words Avoided.

Philadelphia Times. With French the official language of the czar's peace conference matters are more promising. Had Russian been chosen hard words from the start were inevitable.

> Time to Get Together. Minneapolis Times.

The proposed convention of governors and attorney generals of western and southern states to formulate some concerted plan of action against trusts will be useful in an educational way. The more the subject is disposed to take a gloomy view of the studied and discussed the better prepared situation he has all the time looked on the public will be to take effective defensive

What's in the Breakfast Cup?

Chicago Tribune Brazil's coffee crop is said to be worth \$140,000,000, and most of the product is sold in the United States. Properly painted and mixed with German "black jack" even from General Otis as to insurgent dis- Brazilians would not recognize their own integration is well founded, though it product under the seductive names of Java and Mocha. As to the beverage resulting pears to obtain at Washington that col- from it, it is such coffee as your mother never made.

> Words Well Snoken Louisville Courier-Journal.

The father of the late Colonel Statsenburg, killed at the head of the Nebraska regiment in the Philippines, writes to the War department: "I think it is consolatory that my son died as a soldier would choose to die, and it is a further comfort that the republic has many, many such sons who will work and die for its glory and honor." That is spoken like a man and an American.

America as a Dumping Ground. New York Mail and Express The investigation into adulteration of food conducted by Senator Mason has only just begun at Chicago, but evidence as to the necessity of a national pure food law has already been adduced. One important point brought out is that, while Germany and have been driven is judicious and will France forbid the sale of adulterated articles at home, they have no laws against their exportation, and that products of those countries are sold in the American market that would not be tolerated abroad.

A Stricken Father's Sentiments.

Minneapolis Tribune. The father of Colonel Stotsenburg of th First Nebraska volunteers, who fell dead with a bullet in his heart while leading his men in gallant fashion, has written a letter to the War department, in which he that he died as a soldier would choose to die, and it is a further comfort that the republic has many, many such sons who will work and die for its glory and honor. There spoke the voice of exalted patriotism.

> The Missing Air Plant. Philadelphia Record.

Inventor Keely's machines and manuscripts are to be returned to the Keely company by the mechanical expert at Jamaica Plains, Mass., to whom they were sent, and some other genius with a talent for exact investigation may be afforded an opportunity to ferret out the Oxford street magician's unfathomed secret. There are no end of interested people who would be glad to know just what relation these machines sustained to the compressed air plant found concealed in Keely's workshop.

A British "Investigation."

It may be consoling to bear in mind that practice. When Kitchener's army went to Khartoum many of the boots worn by the soldiers had pasteboard soles and were perforce abandoned as useless very early in the march. There was much complaint about the matter, but a court of inquiry, duly summoned, after looking into the grievance, finally gave the oracular verdict that the boots themselves were all right, but were not suited to conditions in the Soudan.

An Old-Time Sedition Law.

Recent occurrences-the taking from the mails of a pamphlet containing speeches by Messrs. Hoar, Edmunds and Boutwellhave recalled the old sedition law which Adams' administration, and which proved the ruin of the federalist party. Johnston's handbook of "American Politics" says of it

"July 14 (1798), the so-called sedition law was passed. It imposed a heavy fine and imprisonment upon such as should combine or conspire together to oppose any measure any false, scandalous or malicious writing against the government, Congress or president of the United States."

Such a law, which was actually enforced so broadened the definition of sedition that ECHOES OF THE WAR

The stigma of "Coward," dreaded by every soldier, has been officially attached to the the battle of San Juan. The men thus and the other sanitary measures adopted by men than the Viscaya or had the matter under investigation for sev- tions there is no reason, one would think, eral weeks, and its findings have just been | why Havana and Cuba should not be as made public. The board acquits the regi- healthy as Galveston and Texas. ment of blame and condemns the three offiing no effort to go forward into the fight. It is not safe or wise that such a man should or the National guard."

episodes of the Santiago campaign. By some | capital from this country and property holdmysterious influence it was singled out from ers, are among the powerful influences at among New York regiments for what was regarded as special good fortune-participation in the first invasion of Cuba. The famous Sixty-ninth, with its unsurpassed ecord in the civil war, was ignored and left to pound sand at Tampa. Being thus and levying tribute upon industry. Capitalfavored it should have proven itself worthy of the honor. Instead, its craven officers left it in the lurch at the first firing line, causing great confusion and preventing soldiers who were not afraid of the whistle of bullets to move on the enemy. The men crouched on the road and in the bushes and some of the regiments following were obliged to step over their prostrate forms A sergeant of the Second infantry, Kilpatrick by name, shouted to the New Yorkers: "Why don't you come on? I'm a New Yorker." "We would," replied Lieutenant Rafferty, "if we had officers like you have." 'Come on without them," the sergeant re torted. Quick as a flash the lieutenant called to the men to follow him and they did. Temporary fright from lack of competent leadership vanished in an instant and the men marched to the front and fought and staved there to the finish.

These facts were related without comment by General Kent in his report of the day's operations. They were published in the New York World at the time and aroused furious indignation among the home patriots of Gotham. So intense was the indignation, whetted by rival papers, that the World qualified and withdrew the accusation. Later on, when the regiment came home and the shouting was over, members of the regiment publicly reiterated the charge of cow ardice against the officers. The outcome was, first, court-martial, then a board of inquiry and the verdict given above, approved by the governor. In the whirligig of time the World has the satisfaction of seeing its rivals admit that the original publication was true to the letter.

ALL THAT IS ASKED.

American Principles in the Ultimate Solution of Philippine Problem. St. Louis Republic.

At the expansion mass meetings held in Chicago last Sunday a set of resolutions introduced by General John C. Black, endorsing the administration's course in the Philippines as thus far developed, was unanmously adopted.

The fifth of these resolutions declared as follows: "The government of the United States should be, and we believe will be, true to its principles in the disposition of all questions that may arise in the future in our relationship with the people of the hilippine islands.

Every true American will heartily join in this expressed hope for the maintenance of American principles in the ultimate solution of the Philippines problem. If principles are upheld with steadfast faith, not only will such loyalty to the right do away with all danger arising from the existing situation, but it will add infinitely to the luster and glory of the American name. and will place this government forever be yond the reproach of having cleaved to its principles only until tempted to their repudiation by a sudden prospect of dazzling profit and power, which it was too weak

in moral force to resist. A consistent loyalty to American instituions demands that now, as never before this government shall announce to the other great powers of the world the potency and the vitality of the Monroe doctrine as controlling its international policy. Under that doctrine, since it was first formulated, the United States has consistently claimed control of affairs in the Western hemisphere forbidding the encroachments of monarchical governments within its legitimate sphere of American influence. American honesty in voicing and enforcing the Monroe doctrine must be proved by a sturdy refusal to repudiate that doctrine, no matter what the nducement.

If the government of the United States "true to its principles in the disposition of all questions that may arise in the future in its relationship with the people of the Philippine islands," it will not permanently says of his son: "I think it is consolatory hold those islands as an American colonial possession. Such acquisition would be con trary to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine doctrine as binding upon us, in honor, as it has heretofore been upon the landhungry governments of the old world.

THE WATTERSON KISS.

Information on a Touching Topic from the Star-Eyed Goddess. Chicago Inter Ocean, The Louisville Courier-Journal after beat-

ing about the bush for some time touches upon the very delicate point at issue in the "Kissing is largely a matter of feeling and impulse. It was, doubtless, from a sud-

den impulse that Jacob kissed Rachel, and then he lifted up his voice and wept, because he had not met her sooner. Nevertheless kissing, like the other fine arts, has a scientific basis. To the ordinary hearer music is merely to please the ear, but in the last analysis it rests on mathematics. whitewashing" isn't peculiarly an American The evolution of harmony demands the proper number of vibrations from each voice or instrument, otherwise we shall have nothing but discord. Kissing also must be scientifically conducted, or it will be far from harmonious. Diffusion in kissing is unscientific: the real science is found in concentration. To kiss 100 women in rapid succession is as bad as to eat a mouthful from each of 100 dinners instead of sitting down to the best one and enjoying it to the fullest extent. To kiss one woman 100 Achilles, of 9,820 tons, has 707, and the War times is another story.'

This information coming from any source coming directly from Kentucky, where kissing has been regarded for a century or more as a fine art, it is also instructive. from the valuable addition which Mr. Watterson makes to the literature of osculation, of the Courier-Journal is always thinking of the charming creature to whom he gave unstintingly his first love, and for whom, though her beauty is now faded and her warm spot in the depths of his heart. It is unnecessary to say that when Mr. Watterson unbends from the task of presidentmaking to a discussion of the kiss, promiscuous or concentrated, it is because his thoughts turn now and then involuntarily 664 and 696 men. And the German Kaiser to the days when the star-eyed Goddess of Wilhelm II, of 11,130 tons, has 655 men. Reform was in the heyday of her bloom,

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Philadelphia Record: Payment to the cers for failing to obey orders and to lead | Cuban troops of the \$3,000,000 gratuity from their men into action. In approving the the United States government will begin this findings of the board Governor Roosevelt week-first to the troops in Havana province, "On no possible theory can Colonel and thereafter to those in other departments. Downs' conduct be justified. He failed to ending with Santiago. The largess will be lead or even to accompany his men, or to shared by 40,000 men, so that each will refollow them, save at a distance, when they ceive \$75. It is not much; yet each recipient finally went forward by themselves. He of this amount must first surrender all arms has since resigned. Major Whittle's case and war-like equipments in his possession, is almost as clear. He retired to the rear and this means the practical disarmament of and stayed there until after dark, when the island population at a comparatively he came forward with Colonel Downs. He trifling cost. The gratuity is in effect an exalso has resigned. Lieutenant Colonel Smith | change of federal cash for the guns and stayed as ignobly inactive as his chief, mak- cartridge belts of the former Cuban insurgents. Viewed in this light it seems to be a very clever stroke of business. A distiold high office, either in the volunteer army armed population may be kept in order with very few battalions of armed troops.

Philadelphia Ledger: It is undenlable that The conduct of the Seventy-first in the there is a strong party working for annexabattle of July 1 is one of the unpleasant tion. Business interests, foreign syndicates work for a stable government. From the interior of Cuba and from many points outside of the large cities a daily budget of bandit news comes to Havana. Guerrillas and bushwhackers are murdering, burning ists go to Havana, look over the ground, and decide to wait. Business halts, enterprise is checked and prosperity lags on its way. The annexationists argue that satisfactory conditions will never be reached until the United States sets all doubts at rest by declaring that its sway has come for good. New York Tribune: Our Havana corre-

spondent reports a handsome increase of custom house receipts at that port. total for the year promises to be not less than \$10,000,000. To this sum the other ports will add two or three millions, making in all a decidedly handsome revenue for an island of Cuba's size and present condition. The island is, of course, still suffering terribly from the effects of the war. Its industries are only beginning to revive. Its commerce is only beginning to be restored The tariff is only half as high as it was The population is probably 25 per cent less than it was before Weyler pursued his campaign of extermination, and the wealth and purchasing ability of those who are left are reduced to a minimum. And yet the custom house revenues are today about as large as they were before the war, when the industries and commerce of the island were at their height. Washington Post: A loyal American, ed-

tor of a newspaper in Havana-Mr. Thomas R. Dawley, the head of the Times of Cubahas just been arrested, with the prospect of being thrown into prison by order of a Cuban judge. He has not been confronted by his accusers. He goes to jail without trial, and he will remain there at the caprice of a local judge-not a Cuban, but a Filipino-who holds a commission from Spain. This judge har decided that he must pay a large sum, on complaint of certain discredted employes-men who have been discharged by Dawley because of dishonesty and incapacity and theft. There has been no trial, no attempt to bring out the facts. It is a question between an American employer and a Cuban defaulter, and the employer goes to jail without inquiry, without opportunity to defend himself-unless he pays blackmail to the secundrels who robbed him and the judge who pronounced sentence It would be interesting to know how long our military authorities intend to sacrifice American citizens to the brutal despotism which they were sent to Cuba to destroy. Our advices from Havana fairly reek with instances of a like nature.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

A man has been found in Wisconsin who refuses to accept a pass from the railway for which he works. And, strange to eay, he is not a legislator.

The telephone girls of New York are thinking of forming a union. Are not their resent extensive connections quite sufficient without any further union?

Presiden Eliot of Harvard is to deliver the address for Memorial day at the Mount Auburn cemetery, Auburn, Mass. The bodies of soldiers killed in every war since colonial days are buried there.

Governor Roosevelt is a strong advocate of the whipping post for wife-beaters and those who cruelly treat children and dumb If a whipping post bill can be passed at the next session of the legislature le gays he will sign it.

The United States government is preparing burn soft coal in the engine room of the ederal building in New York City. ocal laws if it wants to, but the effect of such a policy is likely to be demoralization. The Corean diplomat appointed as minster to this country to succeed Chin Pom Ye, who goes to Russia, France and Austria, Prince Min Tong Whan, first cousin to his king. He is a good linguist and was special ambarsador at the coronation of the zar and at Queen Victoria's jubilee.

The present shah has just celebrated his orty-sixth birthday. The shah is enormously wealthy and almost the whole of his fortune onsists of diamonds and precious stones. The royal family of Persia is one of the largest in the world. There are some thoueands of princes and princesses and the pres ent occupant of the throne has a family of about twenty.

According to President Bixby of the Revere Lay college, Massachusetts is drifting into paganism almost as rapidly as New Hampshire. "In southeastern Massachusetts in thirty-one towns, almost 200 families have not the word of God, and nearly 300 families are without any religious books. In this section forty out of every 100 families of Puritan extraction have left the house of God and have no connection with Christian ity, while many more are the merest borderers on it."

MEN BEHIND THE GUNS.

Quality, Not Quantity, Counts in the Final Results. New York Tribune. The latest European critics of the Amer-

can navy look askant at the limited room for men's quarters on our ships and at the consequently small number of men employed upon them. The facts are indisputable, as reference to the record shows. What deduc tion is to be made therefrom is, as Mr. Kip ling would eay, another story. Our big cruiser Brooklyn, of 9,215 tons for example, has only 522 men. The British

spite, of only 8,400 tons, has 535. The French Dupetit Thouars, of 9,517 tons, has be entertaining and pleasing, but 612 men and the little Dupleix, of only 7,700 tons, has 531. The German navy is still more heavily manned, the cruiser Kaiser, of only Aside | 7,531 tons, having no fewer than 668 men. The same contrast exists in the case of attleships. Our Oregon, of 10,288 tons, has well to bear in mind that the editor | 473 men. The British Anson, Barfleur and Centurion, of from 10,500 to 10,600 tons each, have respectively 515, 606 and 622 men. The French ships of the Magenta class, of 10,850 tons each, have each 660 men. charms are but memories, he still has a German Brandenburg, of 10,100 tons, has 552 men. To go to a larger type, our Iowa, of 11,410 tons, has 505 men. Nile, of 11,940 tons, has 558. The French Amiral Duperre and Brennus, each a little smaller than the Iowa, have respectively

We have not heard that the effectiveness

of our navy is seriously impaired by the fewness of its men. The Oregon managed Indianapolis News: The reports as to the to get along very well on her unequalled health of Havana and Santiago continue to voyage and in the fight at Santiago with a names of three officers of the Seventy-first be of the most encouraging nature. The in- smaller complement than European ships of New York volunteers, for their conduct at | telligent and thorough cleaning of the cities | her size have. She had twenty-seven fewer stigmatized are Colonel Downs, Lieutenant the present authorities are having their though she was 3.288 tons larger; but she Colonel Smith and Major Whittle. A board effect. So far, there have been very few contrived to hold her own in her "small of inquiry of the State National Guard has cases of yellow fever. With proper precau-bickering" with them, despite that handicap. We shall not apply to the case Dr. Johnson's famous statement of the ratio between English and French dictionary makers. But we have an idea that the number of men behind the guns does not matter much more than the degree of proficiency those men attain and maintain in handling the guns and especially in hitting targets with projectiles from them.

LOOK TO THE UNITED STATES

Newfoundland People Favor This Country in Preference to Canada.

MARSHALL, Mich., May 11 .- Rt. Rev. Bishop Hawley of St. John's, N. F., administered confirmation in St. Mary's church today to a large class. In an interview Bishop Hawley said: "The public sentiment of Newfoundland is more in favor of annexation to America than of confederation with This feeling has been accentuated Canada. by the fact that the country has been recently drawn into a most shameful railway contract by a Canadian syndicate and Canadian politicians. It amounts to a virtual swindling of the country out of a \$13,000,000 railway and all our coal, minerals, forests and agricultural lands. A desperate fight for our freedom is now imminent. The local Parliament opens today, and it is believed the government will be defeated and the contract broken up. I do not believe there is any immediate prospect of the settlement of the French shore question. The complication arises not from any intrinsic difficulty in the case, but because politicians have always thought of it rather as a means of exploiting their own popularity than of relieving the country of the grave burden of the French aggressions."

LINES TO A SMILE.

Detroit Journal: The Lawyer-Take your case to somebody else. You are too thin-skinned!

The Client-Hardly pay you to skin me, eh?

Washington Star: "Did you ever find that when you stood up to talk before an audi-ence you forgot everything you ever knew?" "No," answered Senator Sorghum, "I never was investigated."

Chicago Record: "Clara and I hated

Chicago Record: "Clara and I fated awfully to take off our new hats at the concert."
"Hut you did, didn"t you?"
"Yos: and after the thing was over we found out that three blind men sat right babbind no." behind us,"

Somerville Journal: When a girl faints don't throw a glass of cold water in her face. It may be effective, but she would rather wait awhile and come out of her unconsciousness more gracefully. Detroit Free Press: "It seems to me that you have been a long time writing that short note," said Mrs. Winebiddle, who had been waiting for her husband. "Yes, my dear, I wrote it on my new

my dear. I wrote it on my new typewriter. Chicago Tribune: "How much did those fish cost you?" asked the friend at the end of the pier.

"They have cost me a dollar and a half in boat hire, half a dollar for minnows, half a dollar for the fish, a quarter for hush money to the chap who sold them to me, a suit of clothes, and probably my church membership," replied the Sunday fisherman, with a hunted look in his eye.

with a hunted look in his eye. Indianapolis Journal: "And, by the way, brother," asked the minister who had been called in to smooth the pathway of the expiring pioneer, "were all those bear stories the truth?"

The old man opened his eyes.
"Parson." said he, "that's a mighty mean advantage to take of a dyin' man."

Detroit Journal: Now the Oriental farmer vept for joy. "Praised be Allah!" he cried. "I have lifted the mortgage from my fourteenth A farmer there is much like a farmer here; farmers everywhere will go in debt for labor-saving machinery, thus yielding themselves into the clutches of the money

CRUEL CUTS.

Philadelphia Press.

The kid reporter heaved a sigh and lit a He had treated it to make it old-it certainly Then he glanced upon the paper and began or the copy reader's pencil had been at his work again.

O ye who toll in other fields beyond the Fourth Estate.
You miss the joy it offers in the hours that are late:
But you cannot know what grief it is, you seement know what pain cannot know what pain.
To see your "biggest" story by the copy reader slain.

You get a good assignment and are told to "puff it out,"

And you do it to a column and a half or thereabout.

Then the news room gets a "fake" about some dago prince who's slek.

And the copy reader's pencil cuts your story to a "stick."

ourse the national government can dety out the effect of child, and he could laws if it wants to, but the effect of No doubt must have a heart somewhere in his anatomy; the mills that grind exceedingly fine, But the and take so long to twist, on't in it for a minute with the copy Aren't reader's fist.

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