

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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Not daily availed of by subscribers. Not daily availed of by subscribers. GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

H. I. PLUMB, Notary Public.

What grievance has the weather man harbored up against Admiral Schley?

Admiral Schley has been presented with the keys of the city. But of what use are keys where all the gates and doors are wide open?

If the Irish government officials want to get any tips on how the graft is worked in New York they will make the most of Boss Croker's visit to the Emerald Isle.

The railroad claim agents are to meet at Buffalo the coming week. The legislative claim agents will meet at Lincoln about July 1, when the claims appropriation bill goes into effect.

President McKinley has another peace jubilee celebration on his hands. This time the jubilation will take place at the national capital, so he will not have to go away from home to participate.

What do the county commissioners propose to do about the county deposits? Will they fund the depositories to keep the county funds without bonds when the law requires them to give bonds?

There are not only more travelling men in Nebraska than ever before, but they are doing more business than ever before. If you have any doubts, just ask any well-informed and unbiased travelling man.

A populist editor vouches for Mr. Bryan to be as earnest a reformer as can be found in the ranks of the populist party. But he doesn't say that the silver colonel is any more of a populist now than he was in 1896.

If the International Peace conference does not do anything more than afford an occasion for an exchange of complimentary remarks between the crowned and uncrowned heads of the great powers it will not have been called in vain.

The final stage in the Dreyfus revision proceedings by the French court of cassation is scheduled for May 23. The intervening time will doubtless be utilized by the Parisian populace to work itself up to the proper pitch of enthusiasm to receive the result.

Minister Calvo assures the State department that all is quiet in Costa Rica, for which not only Costa Rica but all the rest of the world should be thankful—always providing another revolution is not incubated in Costa Rica within the next twenty-four hours.

With a pretended shrinkage of 25 per cent, Omaha's clearings record for last week shows over \$4,000,000. The figures for the same week last year were over \$5,000,000, and a correct showing would have made them over \$6,000,000 this year instead of \$4,000,000. What are the bankers going to do about it?

Norris Brown, having positively declined for business reasons to make the race again for congress in the Sixth district, it will behoove the republicans to find a candidate who will not only elicit the united support of his own party, but make a race that will draw strength from the opposing ranks. There are several good republicans in the Sixth district who can wage a successful contest for the place made vacant by Congressman Greene's death and the party must not hesitate about pressing them into the service.

In advertising proposed auctions for the lease of school lands in northwestern Nebraska the commissioner of public lands and buildings assures the public that "no more inviting field for the intelligent stockman and farmer can be found." When it is remembered that only a few months ago another member of the same popocratic state administration set out to compile statistics for publication in his annual report as deputy labor commissioner to show that farming in Nebraska does not pay, this indicates a remarkable change of vision on the part of the calamity prophets who infest the state house.

GETTING THEIR EYETEETH CUT.

In his valedictory to the populist party ex-Senator Peffer declares: The old silver-pure alliance man who left the republican party never was headed for the democracy, and he is not now.

Populism was, in its inception, as much a revolt against the democratic party as against the republican party. All the claptrap and jiggery of platforms that would deliver the populist rank and file to the keeping of democratic place-seekers and the corporations in league with the democratic machine make populist professions a howling farce and discredit the intelligence and integrity of the men who sincerely believe in populist principles.

In Nebraska, even more than in Kansas, the producers who confidently expected that the grievances from which they suffered would be redressed when the populists came into power have been more sorely disappointed than they were with the previous failure of the republicans to live up to their pledges.

While fusion with the democrats enabled them to carry elections and control legislation, the promised reforms have not materialized. In fact the abuses most denounced, such as the maintenance of sinecure offices, the acceptance of railway pass bribes, the sham regulation of railroads, express companies, sleeping car lines and telegraphs, have been not only continued but extended.

The failure to assess the franchises of public carriers as required by the constitution and the disgraceful performance of the popocratic equalization boards in ignoring the increased value of railroad property cannot fail to discourage as well as disgust men who thought they had risen above party for the sake of emancipating Nebraska from corporate domination.

This class of people realize now that they would have done much better in grappling with the corporate power from within the republican party than by becoming drawers of water and hewers of wood for the democratic machine, which they have found to be more subservient to the corporations than the republican machine in its worst days.

The money question, which was pushed to the front as the paramount issue by the democratic leaders, has proved to have been a mere wile-to-wisp to lure on the credulous, who were made to believe that drouth, crop failure, stockwatering and wild speculation would not have produced business depression and hard times had the mints only been open to the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. These delusions have been dissipated by abundant crops, fair prices and increased employment for labor, giving increased consumption of products and increased volume of money in circulation, the bunco game worked upon honest farmers by the democratic politicians can not be repeated.

Ex-Senator Peffer is by no means the only populist who has had his eyeteeth cut.

THE ABUNDANCE OF GOLD.

The rapid increase in the world's gold supply has brought complete discomfiture to those who advocated free silver largely on the ground that there was not and could never be a sufficient quantity of gold to meet the demands and necessities of commerce. This was a favorite argument of the free silverites, but it is no longer available, now that the supply of gold has become so great and is being so rapidly augmented that the question of sufficiency for the requirements of commerce is for the present clearly settled.

The figures that are reaching the director of the mint of the gold production of 1898 indicate that it amounted to about \$200,000,000, while the advance figures for the present year show a probable increase of \$50,000,000, or a total production of \$340,000,000. It is believed that the first year of the twentieth century will contribute not less than \$400,000,000 to the world's supply of the yellow metal and there is very substantial reason for this belief. The recent annual rate of increase has been about \$50,000,000 and the reports from South Africa, Australasia and the United States give every assurance that this rate will be maintained. The production of gold in South Africa this year will probably be on a level more than last year, or over \$100,000,000. Australasia will show a large increase. The United States will undoubtedly make some gain over last year's production, the output of the Klondike region will be considerably larger than for 1898 and Russia and Mexico are almost certain to show increases. There are yet vast undeveloped gold fields in South Africa from which mining engineers estimate that the yellow metal to the value of \$3,500,000,000 may be obtained. The possibilities of the Klondike region can only be conjectured, but there is no reason to doubt that they are great. Perhaps the limit of production in the United States has been nearly reached, yet it is by no means certain that new sources of supply will not be found. Gold development in Australasia is likely to go on for some years.

Thus there is good reason to believe that within the next two or three years the world's production of gold will have reached at least \$400,000,000 and that this annual output will be maintained indefinitely. In view of the facts and the reasonable assurances for the future, it is manifestly absurd to talk about there not being sufficient gold for the demands of commerce. It is interesting to note that in the world's increased supply of gold in the last three years the United States has absorbed the larger part. According to official

COMMISSION MAY MEET.

It is stated that the Anglo-American commission may resume its labors and that the Alaskan boundary question will probably be withdrawn and negotiations in regard to it be carried on directly between the two governments.

According to a London dispatch this question has already been practically dropped out of discussion so far as the commission is concerned and the report which had been sent out to the effect that its settlement had been decided at Washington to be an indispensable prerequisite to a resumption of the sittings of the commission is pronounced inaccurate. It is also stated that the matter has been discussed in the most conciliatory spirit on both sides.

It appears that very great interest is felt in England in the joint high commission and there is evidently a most earnest desire in British official circles that another meeting shall be held and a settlement of the matters in controversy be effected. There is no doubt that a similar feeling exists here, though there is really no very great confidence that much if anything can be accomplished. Assuming to be generally correct the statement that has been made in regard to the position of the American commissioners, it is obvious that the Canadians must very materially modify their demands for concessions and be prepared to offer on their part better terms, in order to reach an adjustment of the more important matters in controversy. It is questionable whether they will be found disposed to do this. There has been no intimation since the adjournment of the commission of any change in the Canadian position or program.

So far as known the Canadians still want the concessions which the Americans informed them could not possibly be granted and are still unwilling to make concessions deemed by our commissioners to be just and fair.

Such being the case, the promise of a settlement of the matters in dispute, even with the boundary question eliminated, through the commission, cannot be regarded as altogether favorable. The adjustment of a few of the less important matters might be effected, but there is reason to apprehend that the larger and more vital questions cannot be settled by this commission. Still it is to be hoped that another effort will be made and undoubtedly our government will do all that it should to promote it. As to the boundary question, in order to reach an amicable settlement it will have to be submitted to arbitration and this should be done with the least possible delay.

A QUESTIONABLE PROCEEDING.

It has been announced, apparently with authority, that Judge William V. Allen has been retained to defend Sheriff Charles E. Dargan of Chadron, recently indicted by the federal grand jury for taking away from an officer of the army two deserters wanted for burglary, the offense charged being interfering with a United States officer.

If this is correct it is a very questionable proceeding on the part of Judge Allen because in direct violation of an express prohibition of the constitution, Section 14 of article vi of the Nebraska constitution reads:

No judge of the supreme or district court shall receive any other compensation, perquisite or benefits for or on account of his office in any form whatever or act as attorney or counselor-at-law in any manner whatever.

While there should have been no need of inserting a provision to this effect in the constitution, because of all persons the judges on the bench should observe such proprieties, all will admit that it is a salutary precaution. Whatever the merits of his controversy with the federal authorities, Judge Allen, although he may properly testify as a witness for the defendant, cannot accept a retainer as his attorney or appear for him with or without a fee without doing violence to his position as judge of the district bench.

As might have been expected, Attorney General Smyth has decided in favor of the railroad taxshirkers and against the Douglas county taxpayers in holding the Belt Line railroad should be assessed by the State Board of Equalization instead of by the county board. It is a matter of history that the Belt Line was chartered as a local road and, being constructed wholly within Douglas county, is under the law assessable as other local property. The purchase of its stock by another railroad and its operation under lease as part of its line do not change its relation to the taxpayer any more than would the purchase by a railroad or a warehouse adjacent to its right of way. The difference between assessing the Belt Line as local property and as part of the Missouri Pacific system will figure up into thousands of dollars against the taxpayers. The reported cost of the Belt Line was \$250,000 a mile. Assuming that the value has shrunk 50 per cent the sixteen miles of roadbed, right of way and terminals are still worth at least \$2,000,000. Assessed at one-fourth its value, the county should receive taxes on not less than \$500,000. Assessed by the State Board of Equalization under the guidance of Attorney General Smyth at \$8,000 a mile, it will be taxed on \$128,000, or about one-fourth of what it should pay.

While the railroads of Omaha have regarded the construction of a \$150,000 viaduct across Sixteenth street as an extravagant outlay a viaduct has been projected in the city of Denver the cost of which is estimated at \$600,000. One of the Denver papers, urging the early construction of this viaduct, makes this declaration: "The need of such a highway can not be doubted. As it is today, the many railroad tracks along Seventh street and across it make it dangerous for vehicles and unsafe for foot passengers. A viaduct over these tracks is therefore demanded. It is but proper that the railroads should be

STATE PRESS ON STATE POLITICS.

Schuyler Sun (rep.): It takes a populist to hang on to an office. The newly appointed superintendent of the Institute for the Feeble Minded at Beatrice can't take his job because the other fellow refuses to let go.

Tekamah Herald (rep.): Constantine J. Smyth is demonstrating more and more every day his incapacity for his official duties. He rattles around in the attorney general's office like a marble in a quart jug.

York Times (rep.): The superintendent of the Nebraska Institute for the Feeble Minded seems disposed to hang onto his job and resigns only when he is forced to do so.

Omaha Observer (rep.): The friends of ex-Judge Neville profess to believe that gentleman will receive the nomination for congress in this district and will not have Governor Holcomb as a rival, as the latter wants a place on the supreme bench.

Harrington Herald (rep.): Another disgraceful scrap is on in Nebraska over the present incumbent of one of our state institutions refusing to step out for his successor, lately appointed by Governor Poynter. This time it's over the superintendency of the Institute for the Feeble Minded at Beatrice.

Crete Democrat (dem.): Saline county democrats blazed the way to fusion more than a year ago and have been ever faithful to the cause and have done more to keep down republican majorities than any other; yet it has been turned down by three successive administrations, which it had done much to place in power.

Admiral Schley and His Fleet. Philadelphia Ledger. Philadelphia was glad to see Schley's fleet here during the Grand Army of the Republic encampment, but it wants Schley with it.

Property Firmly Rooted. Washington Post. The prosperity of the country is too firmly established to be rattled by a rise in the stock market or the ravings of the populist orators.

Admiral Schley and His Fleet. Philadelphia Ledger. Philadelphia was glad to see Schley's fleet here during the Grand Army of the Republic encampment, but it wants Schley with it.

Chicago's Tip to the Admiral. Chicago Record. Admiral Schley will please understand that, while he went through Chicago too fast to admit of presenting him with the freedom of the city, it is here in his name whenever he chooses to call for it.

Change of a Year. Globe-Democrat. No one supposed a year ago that the regiment raised in Nebraska would bear the brunt of the fighting. War brings many surprises that may be called destiny, for human foresight fails to reach them.

The Man for the Emergency. Philadelphia Record. The exigency of the situation in Cuba after the cessation of hostilities brought to the front one man of unusual administrative capacity. The management at Santiago has been excellent, efficient and successful. Under any other system than the red tape system of the War department advantage would have been taken of General Wood's capacity to bring order out of disorder by giving him larger opportunity.

Stars in the East. Bryan's Mistaken Interpretation of the Stars. Thereabouts. An Omaha dispatch brings the news that W. J. Bryan sees the stars shining in the east. The democrats of the eastern states are enthusiastic and nothing stirred the hearts of his audience during his tour in the east like a reference to the Chicago platform.

His ingenious mind is able even to extract a little sunshine from the New York courier. He tells his friends that there are four stars in the east. A few weeks ago, he was in New York as in Nebraska.

If his friends were not dwellers in him in a fool's paradise they would immediately ask: What of it? There were 115,880 votes cast for Bryan in Nebraska in 1896, and in New York 53,329—almost two times as many. But the republicans and sound-minded democrats of this state, with hearts of stone and faces of flint, turned out to the number of 519,878, while only 102,304 McKinley votes were cast in Nebraska.

What boots it? There are four times as many Bryan democrats in New York as in Nebraska when there are also eight times as many republicans and sound-minded democrats here as there are in that state?

Chicago Tribune: Something ought to be done to save Admiral Dewey from his \$100 foot friends.

Courier-Journal: There are some people who seem to think that the party to which Admiral Dewey belongs is the donation party.

Philadelphia Ledger: Could he accept them all, the number of banquets and other testimonials that would be tendered to Admiral Dewey on his home-coming would be almost endless. Since he can attend but few of them, persons who wish to testify their admiration of him can do so by contributing to the fund to purchase a home for him the amount they would be willing to expend on the banquet. If every admirer of the gallant sailor will do this the needed sum will be raised without trouble.

Kansas City Star: If Admiral Dewey's actions are any indication of the character of the man he will not view with complacency money subscriptions for his benefit. Admiral Dewey is already well off in this world's goods and is in receipt of a very handsome income, far more than he is able to spend upon himself, from the United States government. This income will continue until his death. Resolutions, personal testimonials, handsome awards and other things valued more for the sentiment than their intrinsic worth would undoubtedly be more appreciated by him and received with less embarrassment.

Washington Letter in Pittsburg Dispatch: It is the opinion of not a few, judging from the remarks one hears on every side, that the "Dewey business" is being just a bit overdone. Of course, every one admits that it is better than it should be in the least underdone; but it is recognized that the hero business may be carried to an extent that may make the hero ridiculous, such as the kissing of Holcomb. Admiral Dewey is an eminently sensible man, and he has declined upon to do his part as well as he can to avoid detracting from the dignity and brilliancy of his record; but when a hero falls into the hands of tuff hunters and snobs and toadies, it is at times almost impossible for him to do well. Just now we are to buy a house for the admiral in Washington city. Speaking with a friend of Dewey in regard to this movement for compliment, the friend said: "It is all very well to purchase a house for Dewey, but what is he to furnish it with, and how is he to maintain the style that must go with a hero domiciled in a \$100,000 home? Unlike many of the naval officers, Dewey did not marry wealth, and a gift of a fine house would be anything but a compliment to him. He has already an endowment sufficient to maintain it. Were I at the head of the movement I would say that Dewey should have the money to do with it as he sees fit."

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

The world enjoys with more or less gaiety the story of the Roman emperor who, during his few sober and lucid intervals, indulged himself a genuine sportsman, and worked off his verses on the great group of poets. So great was his love for the muses that he could not restrain himself while the town was burning. Grabbing his faithful hand organ and commanding the angry mob to silence, he keyed himself to the proper mood and poured forth a grand ode on the theme of melody rivaling the besom of flame in soul-barrowing majesty. More burning love for poetry no man hath. The incident paraded down the corridors of time, alone and unrivaled, until the idea of March, 1899. In the far-off isle of Luzon the South Dakota volunteers are doing the duty of soldiers. Their love of country and of the flag is beyond praise, but their love of the national game is equally deep and absorbing. So it came to pass that during a lull in the hunt for obstreperous natives the Dakotans laid down their guns, took up clubs and played ball, and played it according to Hoyle. And while the uncivilized Filipinos, at a respectful distance, looked on amazed and occasionally tried to hand the players a few cold balls of lead, the game was played to a finish, right on the firing line, by a member of the regiment, "and I could not help thinking how funny it was to play ball when every one in a while a bullet could be heard whistling over our heads. The Mauser bullet has a very ugly, mean sound—something I can never forget. If I live at home," the homesome episode of the Roman emperor is no longer homesome. The volunteers of South Dakota trot in his class.

Among the five men who swam the Rio Grande river with the colors of the Twentieth Kansas the other day was Captain Boltwood of Ottawa. Captain Boltwood is the man whose appointment caused a quarrel between Secretary Alger and Governor Leedy of Kansas. Boltwood, a civil engineer, patrolled all the physical examinations. Indeed, he was having a position at the time. Secretary Alger objected to his being allowed to enlist. Governor Leedy insisted that a commissioned man didn't have to undergo any examination and Secretary Alger backed down.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post relates many instances of firing line bravery, from which the following is taken. It happened during the charge on Malabon. On the extreme left an officer with two lieutenants and a company of men covered by heavy trenchworks from a flank fire was being poured upon the line storming the breastworks in front. This fire was answered by this little band until three of the men were killed and five wounded. For half an hour the charge there, drawing this fire away from the main line, until, with the loss of those hurt and those who had taken the wounded to the rear, the platoon was reduced to eight men, two of them wounded. The insurgents saw they were cut off and began advancing. They were ordered by the brush on both sides of the road, and the officer saw that he must withdraw or lose all of his men. The road was a pike five feet high and flanked on both sides by a bayou too deep to be crossed. One of the wounded men was shot through the thigh, he could walk a little, but the other, shot in the arm and neck, had lost so much blood he could not stand up. The first one, pulled in front by one man and pushed from behind by another, worked his way slowly along the edge of the pike, up the bank, and the officer bringing up the rear and encouraging him at every step. As for the other man, two of his comrades stood him on his feet, and with one supporting him on each side, they walked slowly and deliberately down the road, fully exposed to the hail of bullets showered upon them, for a distance of 200 yards, until a little turn in the road took them out of range. It was the bravest act I ever saw."

RETURN OF THE THIRD NEBRASKA. Hastings Tribune: The members of the Third Nebraska regiment did the right thing in offering to relieve the First Nebraska at Manila and the president thanked them heartily for the manner in which they showed their true soldier spirit. Colonel Bryan didn't even offer to go to Cuba.

Central City Nonpareil: All Nebraska welcomes the boys of the Third regiment back to their homes. It is not their fault that they have not seen any very severe service. They were ready for it and would have fought as bravely as any of them had they been called upon to do so. The regiment has lost a few men from disease and sickness, including one colored, who succumbed to a very bad case of homesickness and came home.

Friend Standard: Colonel Victor Viquin, commander of the Third Nebraska, tendered the services of that regiment to President McKinley to take the place of the First now in the Philippines. The president thanked the brave Nebraska men and said his regrets offered would be kept in mind. It is said that nearly every member of the Third would have re-enlisted and gone to the Philippines had their services been needed. Nebraska soldiers are an honor to their state.

Bloomington Echo: Colonel Viquin of the Third regiment proceeded to Manila after the discharge to Washington and tendered the services of his regiment to take the place of the First on the firing line at Manila. There is no doubt but what Colonel Viquin is a born fighter and that he is also a loyal and patriotic citizen of our country.

Stanton Picket: Yes, the Third Nebraska boys are coming home, most of them in fact are already at home. They come bringing with them an honorable discharge and what is better still, a consciousness of duty faithfully performed. There is the record of true American soldiers, going where sent, obeying commands with cheerfulness, alacrity and without complaint. When deserted by their colonel the boys remained at their post of duty, their ranks unbroken. There was no whining or petitioning for release, and that their services are no longer needed they have returned to their homes, their families and friends, honored by the state and nation they have honored. In what striking contrast is this to the course of the men who sneaked off and left their comrades to hunt over their camp and when as commander his presence, courage and patriotism were most needed.

SPILLS, NOT SILVER, THE DESIRE. Silver Republican Weary of the Greed of Fusionists. Salt Lake Tribune (silver rep.): The remark of ex-Senator Lee Mantle of Montana, to the effect that in the west the democracy need not hope for much help from silver republicans in their fight next year is as significant as it is natural. Dubois, Teller, Cannon, Patterson, many of the names and towns made the democratic campaign of 1896 not only possible, but respectable. How have they all—save Teller, and in his case Colorado as an undivided state controlled—how have they all been treated? It may be said they ought to have done their duty, no matter how they were treated. That is true, but the way they were treated and the way the democratic party used the advantages which they won for them has given them a new idea of what duty will require of them in the future. They have done exactly what they did in 1893. The country filled both houses of congress with them and the extra session was called. They had been assailing the republicans for years because

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

If all the testimonials proposed for Dewey come to maturity he will have to take one of the smaller Philippines to store them in. Since Delegate F. W. Hollis meets an old friend at Berlin in the person of Ambassador White, with whom he went to school when both were boys together.

Members of a Boston club composed of girls have adopted resolutions protesting against the placing of electric lights in the immediate vicinity of park benches.

Anglomaniacs in this country will be reassured to have the personal word of Hon. Ted Sloan that "My friend, the prince, is the best fellow in all the world. He would be popular in America if he had no title."

Anthony Nicholas Brady, who has been mentioned as the probable successor of Roosevelt as director of the numerous Flower properties and enterprises, is reported to be worth \$15,000,000. His first regular employment was as cashier in the barbershop of the Delavan house at Albany. He was already a rich man when he went into gas.

Ex-Senator A. P. Gorman of Maryland was recently asked why he never gave out an assurance to have the personal word of Hon. Ted Sloan that "My friend, the prince, is the best fellow in all the world. He would be popular in America if he had no title."

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WHITTLED TO A POINT.

Indianapolis Journal: "Less than a year ago," said the natives, "the Chinese were down his life for me, and now he won't put up his window screens."

Chicago Tribune: "It's remarkable," said Uncle Allen Spaulding, "that the Chinese do, when one notes how much they run to Lungs."

Chicago Record: "When Dewey gets back here it will have to fight harder than he did in Manila."

Chicago Post: "What makes you so sure that the natives are becoming really civilized?"

Washington Star: "Hadin' your better let me put a burglar alarm in your house?" asked the gentlemanly agent.

Chicago Tribune: "You talk about the 'ice crop,'" said the farmer, "but you use agricultural implements would you use in harvesting it?"

San Francisco Examiner: "I say," said the business man to the detective, "some fellow has been robbing me since I was a collector of ours. He has been taking in more money than any two of the