

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Table with 3 columns: Date, Circulation, Total. Rows for each day of the month from 1st to 30th, showing daily circulation figures and a total of 758,526.

Net daily average, 24,939. Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of June, 1899. L. E. ROY, L. Notary Public.

Parties Leaving for the Summer: Parties leaving the city for the summer may have The Bee sent to them regularly by notifying The Bee business office, in person or by mail.

A New York man has become convinced, as several have before him, that a lighted cigarette is not a pleasant bed-fellow.

The kissing bug has the hardihood to tackle Kansas City women, the first record of the kind since Hobson passed through.

Times are sad out of joint in Venezuela. The United States minister reports there is only one revolution in progress and that is a small one.

Why not bring the Sixteenth street viaduct matter to a head. The people are tired of the do-nothing policy and the course of the council is exasperating.

Reports agree that the volume of travel to American tourist resorts is greater than ever before. It is only another evidence of widespread prosperity.

Senator McBride of Oregon says that populism in that state is dead. There is no necessity for an inquest, as the cause of its demise—too much prosperity—is too evident.

It is proposed to raise a million dollars to start a Christian daily in Chicago. As a means of distributing the surplus of the stockholders such a paper is foreordained to be a success.

Under most favorable conditions visitors to the exposition in large numbers cannot be expected until the middle of August. Make the Greater America Exposition worth seeing and the people of this section will do the rest.

The popocratic state administration has an expert rainmaker on its pay roll, though he is not expected to work at his trade. There are no popocratic votes in the showers which are making Nebraska cornfields sprint toward maturity.

Local bankers have realized the scarcity of currency, which it is said portends a famine. Patrons of the banks are declining gold and silver and are asking for paper money. This is quite significant. Only two years ago depositors wanted gold. Times change.

The magnitude of England's navy is brought forcibly to public attention by the annual naval maneuvers in home waters. With fleets scattered all over the world, in every instance equal to any two powers combined in those waters, without any unusual effort 118 war ships have been collected to participate in the event.

Count Castellani, who wrote a very caustic letter to the prince of Monaco, is beginning to realize the truth of the adage that "people who live in glass houses should not throw stones." Some of his own shady transactions are being commented on by the press in a manner which will not have a tendency to improve his temper.

Captain Watkins' report, in which he shoulders all the blame for the wreck of the Paris without any attempt to evade or excuse the event, stamps him as a man above the ordinary. It requires moral courage of the highest type to acknowledge an error like this, which means the blighting of a life-long record of faithful and efficient service.

If Kitchen & Hayden want to run a show for their own benefit at their own expense nobody would have a right to object, but when they want to levy tribute upon the public under pretense of running an educational exposition the public and especially the small stockholders who were inveigled into subscribing to exposition stock under false pretenses have a right to demand that the promises made to them and the public shall be kept.

OUR ADMINISTRATION IN CUBA.

It was inevitable that American administration in Cuba would be subjected to some criticism. No rational man expected that everybody would be satisfied. As all know it is a difficult and perplexing task, calling for the exercise of wisdom, tact and patience. Complaint has been heard, on the one hand, that the administrative policy in Cuba has not been sufficiently definite and that there has been a lack of decision and firmness. On the other hand it has been urged that the military authority has been too rigidly exercised. The elements in Cuba that believe their security lies in the military power desire that everywhere that power shall be vigorously exerted. Another considerable body of the people want less military rule and an extension of civil authority—a more rapid advance toward the replacement of military with civil government.

According to the testimony of an American officer in Cuba our military occupation is a source of irritation to the people which becomes more intense every day. He points out that our methods of thought, of speech, of action are different from those of the Cubans and that we offend them without suspecting it. This creates resentment and whereas at first the Americans were hailed as deliverers our army has come to be widely regarded as merely the successor of the Spanish army. "In each province," says this writer, "the civil governor, and in each city, the mayor, is subordinate to the military commander, who has usually a large staff zealous for employment and the army at his back. Starting with street cleaning and the control of the police, one by one all the functions of executive government are likely to be taken up and happy is the civil magistrate who is not forced to acknowledge, as a mayor of an important town recently claimed, that the civil government of his city had become merely a bureau of information for the military government. Such is the tendency in all the large cities; no matter how good the civil government is, the military commander is in a position to deprive the mayor of much of his authority." This condition is inseparable from military rule, but the American officer expresses the opinion that military interference in the civil government is in a majority of cases entirely unnecessary and that the best governed cities are likely to be those where this interference is reduced to a minimum. That it should be a source of friction and irritation it is easy to understand.

There is not likely to be any material change in the policy regarding Cuba pending the meeting of congress. Of course the military occupation will be maintained and doubtless the general methods of administration will continue to be observed. Meanwhile the question whether we should not soon withdraw from the island, pursuant to our pledge to leave Cuba to the government and control of its people when pacification should be accomplished, is likely to receive a great deal of public discussion, so that when congress meets it will be able to judge pretty accurately respecting the opinion of the country on this question. We are inclined to think that if the popular judgment could be ascertained it would be found largely in favor of the earliest practicable fulfillment of our pledge to the Cuban people.

THE AUSTRIAN CLAIMS.

In the labor riots at Hazleton, Pa., nearly two years ago several citizens of Austria-Hungary lost their lives at the hands of the sheriff's posse. For this that government asked reparation in damages from the United States, which our government declined to make, on the ground that the whole affair was one for the state, with which the federal authorities had nothing to do. After some diplomatic correspondence the government of Austria-Hungary proposed to submit the matter to arbitration and this also was rejected by the United States, as the foreign government must have expected, since to have accepted the proposition would have admitted federal obligation.

This is said to have caused surprise and disappointment at Vienna, and if so the explanation is to be found in ignorance of our system. The federal government assumes no responsibility for the protection of citizens of other countries residing in the states. They are subject to the laws of the state and in case of injury must look to the state for reparation. Hence any claim for damages for the killing of citizens of Austria-Hungary at Hazleton could be made only against Pennsylvania and that state disclaims any responsibility. On the ground that the sheriff had been duly tried and acquitted. The general government paid damages to the families of the Italians killed by a mob in New Orleans some years ago, but it was explicitly stated that this was done entirely as a matter of courtesy to the Italian government.

THREE ESSENTIAL THINGS.

In the opinion of the Philadelphia Inquirer there are just three things which can and should be done at the next session of congress in the direction of currency reform. One is to make all obligations of the government not expressly payable in silver specifically payable in gold, "thus taking away from the secretary of the treasury the dangerous power which he now possesses to bring the country to a silver basis at any moment simply by refusing gold and tendering silver dollars in redemption of bonds, treasury notes or greenbacks." Thus the gold standard would be legally recognized and firmly established. The second requirement is to provide that greenbacks once redeemed in gold should not be reissued except for gold, and the third thing is to empower national banks to issue notes to the par value of the bonds deposited as security for circulation. With these amendments, says our Philadelphia contemporary, our currency system will do good service for many years to come.

As to the first two, republicans are so generally agreed that it is somewhat surprising the republican members of the senate committee considering a plan of currency legislation have not come to a conclusion as to these propo-

sitions, as appeared to be the case. Why there should be any hesitation or doubt in regard to the wisdom or expediency of either of them it is not easy to understand. The republican party is irrevocably committed to the gold standard and there is not a reasonable doubt that there is now a larger majority of the people with the party on this question than there was three years ago. Events have completely brushed away the free silver theories and demonstrated their fallacy. The supply of gold in the United States is so large that we are loaning it to Europe. All the conditions are favorable to legislation fixing the gold standard and it would be a very grave mistake from every point of view—political, financial and moral—for a republican congress to fail to enact such legislation. The second proposition, there is every reason to believe, will be adopted, since there is no important diversity of opinion in regard to it. As to national bank issues, that is a question which can wait if it should threaten to interfere with the more essential currency legislation that is proposed.

THE PRESIDENT OF GREATER AMERICA.

"O, yes," said President Miller yesterday. "I saw the signed editorial in The Bee in Sunday's Bee, wherein I am made to ask, 'What am I here for?' I have no recollection of the incident. So far as I know no such remark was ever made. Mr. Rosewater, you know, is quite a joker, and I presume in the instance he was alluding to, joking, as usual. He is surely mistaken. I never heard of his proposition to make General Sumner director general of the exposition until some days afterward, and certainly could not have made the remarks attributed to me."

As to Mr. Rosewater taking me to Washington and introducing me, and giving me a standing among the national characters, I am certainly greatly obliged. I had thought that I had some acquaintance with public men and that I had perhaps a little standing in the national capital, but on reading his signed editorial in The Bee that I was greatly mistaken, and am indebted to him for the introduction and the standing and the success attained by my late visit. I wish here and now to thank him for asking me up and introducing me to Mr. Melkieleh, Senator Thurston, Congressman Mercer and a number of other fellow Nebraskaans whom we met and who aided and assisted us very materially in making the Greater America Exposition what it is. I do not wish to be ungrateful, and now extend my heartfelt thanks for his great kindness and consideration in this matter and in my behalf.—World-Herald.

Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, while others have greatness thrust upon them. President Miller belongs to the latter class. In his innate vanity he is swelled up out of all proportion by being the salaried president, not of a world's international exposition, but of a summer fair spread over a beautiful piece of parking, with a Midway as chief attraction. The president is verging close on three score and ten and may be excused for having an impediment to his memory. He has seemingly forgotten as well what was uppermost in his mind when the director generalship was under discussion before the executive committee as he has his own public and published admissions. He does not recollect, perhaps, that he declined to go to Washington alone and postponed his trip until I could be induced to go to the national capital with him, confessing, as he did at the time, that he was absolutely unknown to the new generation of cabinet officers and bureau heads, while I had kept in close touch with them personally and politically. He also has forgotten that in making his official report of the result of his trip to Washington, he had acknowledged the obligations under which I had placed the exposition. To be sure he did not forget to claim for himself credit for all that had been conceded or promised by cabinet officers and bureau officials. Like Rip Van Winkle, President Miller seems utterly oblivious of the lapse of time which has placed twenty years between himself and the eminent public men who played their part on the political stage when he was one of its supers. He forgets that James Buchanan, Horatio Seymour, Samuel J. Tilden and Sam Randall have passed over to the majority, while he still lingers on the brink. True, President Miller did not need an introduction to Congressmen Mercer and Senator Thurston, but he doubtless remembers that Thurston was out of the city and did not return until after our mission had been performed, while Mercer was not within our reach at the time. The president of Greater America had never met John Hay, secretary of state, whom I had known ever since he was private secretary to Abraham Lincoln, and he did not even know Major W. H. Michael, chief clerk of the State department, who hails from Nebraska. The president of Greater America had never met then Acting Postmaster General Heath, who had for nine years acted as Washington correspondent of The Bee, nor had he ever known Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Acting Indian Commissioner Tonner, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Taylor, or anybody else exercising important functions in the present administration excepting General Greely and Quartermaster General Luddington, both of whom had been residents of Omaha twenty years ago. He did know Assistant Secretary of War Melkieleh. I doubt very much, however, whether Mr. Melkieleh, at whose hands we received so much attention, would have gone out of his way but for my personal intercession.

But a man who labors under the hallucination that he is president of all America naturally looks down with disdain and derision upon ordinary mortals without title or patent of nobility.

E. R.

Jersey Stands by Its Own.

No one will be surprised at the decision of the New Jersey supreme court sustaining trusts. The incubation and promotion of trusts is the leading New Jersey industry. A very large proportion of the state's income is derived from fees for licensing trusts. Hence the supreme court, being influenced—consciously or unconsciously—by its environment, naturally leans toward the trust proposition. For a New Jersey court to condemn trusts would be equivalent to a Pennsylvania tribunal denouncing the iron industry or a Louisiana court assailing the manufacture of sugar.

Colonizing the Tropics.

In the case of the Philippines one strong reason for asserting that the American people will never colonize them is the disposition of the soldiers to remain there. As a matter of fact, we could not colonize the Philippines without first driving out the native inhabitants, for they already occupy practically all the land on which colonists would be disposed to settle. We cannot reward soldiers with free farms there, as we did in our own west, nor can we apply to any extent our homestead laws. We can send capital there and men to manage it. We can send an official class. But we cannot send to such a colony as the Philippines the kind of men which our country expects to make a living by mere physical labor.

had been adopted the contrast between them and the regulars would have been unpleasant. The old volunteer had state pride and rivalry to help out his good qualities and make up for his inexperience and when in service they had a way of exacting resignations from incompetent officers. The present volunteers are organized to stay and in rendering necessary the care exercised in offering them.

Rosewater calls this a purely private speculative enterprise. If it is so what right has he to demand a reorganization of it, or to attempt to dictate the selection of employees. According to his theory he would have a right to demand a reorganization of the McCord-Brady company or of the C. & O. Gallagher, as well as to make threats of dismissal to them unless he was allowed to run their business.

This is shown by the official organ of the G. A. Expo, as the talk of a member of its executive committee, who forgets that stockholders have some rights which its managers are bound to respect. If the firms mentioned were being conducted under the corporate laws of this state the stockholders would have a right to protest against any policy that was ruinous to the business of the firm. They would even be conceded the right to insist upon a change of officers if they were engaged in a conspiracy to exploit the concern for their own benefit. But while the G. A. Expo. is a private speculative enterprise it is a public concern because it occupies public parks and public streets and is engaged in a quasi-public business with features that concern public morals and good government.

Managers of eastern roads in making a new grain tariff say it will be adhered to and that no secret favorable rates will be given to large shippers, thus tacitly admitting that such has been the rule in the past. Everyone has been convinced that such is the practice, but it is seldom railroad men are frank enough to admit they have persistently and willfully violated the law. There are no more constant and flagrant violators of the law than railroad managers, while the law is always a certain refuge when their rights are attempted to be violated and it often upholds them in injustice.

Nashville found it necessary to reorganize the Board of Managers of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition after the ruling men in the board had shown their unfitness to manage the enterprise. The newspaper which pointed out the weaknesses of the management and predicted disaster did the enterprise a great service, for upon reorganization the exposition was pushed to a successful issue.

Havana papers continue to print stories of brigandage in Cuba though admitting they are mostly cases of petty thievery, such as are liable to occur in any country. The stories are often circulated for the same purpose as reported danger of Indian uprisings in this country—to secure the quartering of troops in the neighborhood for the trade benefits which accrue.

The Bee has nothing to unsay or apologize for with regard to its course on the exposition either in its early stages or at the present time. It supported the enterprise in the face of a boycott gotten up by its business competitors at Omaha and Lincoln, and would support it now if it had been conducted according to the original program.

The French ministry proposes to investigate and ascertain if possible how the newspapers were able to obtain the official details of the government's information regarding the Orleanist plots. They will probably be as successful as the United States senate has been in discovering the executive session leaks.

Good Plan to Follow.

The plan of making army appointments purely on the ground of merit is a good one and cannot be too strictly adhered to.

Giving His Snaps Away.

Colonel W. J. Bryan is quoted in an interview as having said that he is talking too much. The Nebraska orator is utterly reckless in his manner of leaving openings for satirically-inclined people.

Airing Ancient Grievances.

Newfoundland is troubled with the endless codfish controversy, and on the Pacific side Canada refuses to consent to a reasonable motor vessel. Our neighbor on the north would be unhappy if it missed anything from its list of ancient grievances.

Incentive to American Effort.

The American workman is limited only by circumstances within his own life. He or his son may rise to the highest position in his nation without the favor of heredity. The highest honors are attainable without the intervention of royal favor. This is the incentive to American effort. Not that every individual American thinks of this or appreciates the boon, not by any means. But a great many of them do fully understand what their national heritage means and the remainder are carried along in the irresistible current.

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PENSION SWINDLES.

Kind of Claims the Commissioner Has to Deal With. Philadelphia Press. An illustration of the kind of claims Pension Commissioner Evans has to contend with will make clear the reason certain pension "attorneys" are opposed to him. One of these attorneys secured a pension many years ago for the widow of a soldier killed in 1862. She obtained a large sum in back pay and continued to draw the pension up to 1875. It was then discovered that the dead soldier had been divorced from his wife for good reasons in 1858, some years before the war began. Her pension was at once stopped, though no effort was made to recover the thousands of dollars which she had practically fished from the treasury by the aid of a pension attorney.

From 1875 to 1898 nothing more was heard of the case. But last year a notorious pension attorney in Washington, by some method not easily understood, had the force decree of 1858 annulled. That was done thirty-six years after the death of the soldier who obtained the divorce and forty years after the divorce was granted. The attorney then filed a claim for back pension for the alleged widow from the time the pension had been cut off in 1875. The sum amounted to several thousand dollars, and under old laws pension laws the amount had to be paid, and the "widow" is now on the pension rolls. Commissioner Evans did his best to protect the treasury from being robbed in that way, but he was unsuccessful. He did succeed, however, in winning the undying enmity of the pension attorney who put through the job, and who, no doubt, retained the large percentage of the "swag." That attorney had been the most active agent in "working up" opposition to Commissioner Evans in Grand Army camps. In this work he had the assistance of some money-men whose likeliest way of coming up against the rugged honesty of Commissioner Evans was to sue him.

No sane man supposes that pension attorneys in Washington grow rich out of the \$10 fee allowed them by law for looking after a pension case. It is the "swag" in claims like the one mentioned which enables them to become "financiers." And it is just that class of claimants which Commissioner Evans has been fighting. Hence this effort by that class of "attorneys" to discredit the commissioner. There are honest pension attorneys, but they are not the men who investigated the attack on Mr. Evans. The "attorney" system—many of the pension attorneys in Washington have never been admitted to the bar—is altogether wrong. Commissioner Evans is right in seeking to save the old veterans and the widows and orphans from the exactions of pension attorneys.

AWAKENING OF THE WEST.

Marked Activity in Agriculture, Mining and Industrial Lines. Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post. Once more the great west is awake. The years of idleness and depression that followed inevitably upon the unnatural booms of a few years ago have given way to a healthiness of growth and development that will set the pace of the Transmississippi section the empire that Napoleon predicted when he threw down his pen after signing the Louisiana treaty.

Mines that had been filled with water for many a month have been pumped out and are in operation again. The iron and steel mills are once more humming with machinery and alive with the men and women who are making their livings there. Towns that had lost all hope are awake. Men who thought ten years ago that the west was dead are seeing a return of the old times, with none of the inflation that caused all of the trouble in the late '80's and the early '90's.

Lands in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and every other western state are demanded at prices that are pleasing to the holders. They have been grinding away taxes with no return for a good many years. Farmers who have been disgusted and discouraged in turn are beginning to find life worth living.

In looking about for a reason for the changed conditions, there are those who say that the prosperity of the west is due to the war with Spain—the demand for superfluous men, the demand for food products and for the other necessities of an active campaign with a large army. The best authorities are about equally divided, however. The revival of industry in the west is attributed solely to the fact that the depression was unnatural, resulting, in its turn, from an unnatural boom ten or fifteen years ago. Just as soon as a section, rich in all kinds of elements in the best of climates, had recovered from the effects of a foolish fever of speculation, prosperity was with it again. The west and the east, as well as the north and the south, are together for prosperity and advancement, for continued unity and national greatness.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Warren C. Coleman of Concord, N. C., is the richest colored man in the south. His income is invested in cotton mills. Jeremiah Curtin, the translator of Sienkiewicz's novels, knows every language and most of the dialects in Europe, and is self-taught.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire, besides writing most of the editorials in the Concord Monitor, has the best deal of copy and makes up the paper on his managing editor's day off.

Ex-Senator George F. Hamlin of Kansas is the son of Europe Hamlin, and had three uncles whose names were Asia, Africa and America. Vice President Hannibal Hamlin was the son of Africa Hamlin.

One of the richest farmers in Missouri, who raises great crops and feeds many head of stock, says that for him there has always been an eleventh commandment, which is: "Thou shalt not sell corn."

The young man in Philadelphia who squeezed the hands of his inamorata so exuberantly that she has lost the use of one of them and will probably have one of them amputated, and who has been used by the owner of the hands he sought for \$2,000, will probably restrain himself in future.

The New York Journal has received a letter from a sailor on the battleship Texas suggesting that since the sailors of Decey's fleet have all received medals, the men behind the guns that sank the ships of Cervera should not be overlooked, inasmuch as they helped to destroy the "cream of the Spanish navy."

Robert Bonner, who died in New York on Thursday evening, said last December, after the death of his eldest son: "I am nearly 75 years old now. There is little reason why my life should be prolonged for any number of years beyond the natural span. For my own part, I feel that I shall not see the beginning of the next century."

It is important to note that President Schurman of the Philippine commission in his somewhat lengthy dispatch to Secretary Hay, announcing his intention to return home at once, again speaks well of the sultan of Sulu. This is of course not all the news that we want from our Pacific island possessions, but it is certainly gratifying to know that our high-priced commissioners are hobnobbing with royalty and do not get too much rattled to tell about it.

ECHOES OF THE WAR.

A letter from Captain G. F. W. Fildie of the United States cruiser Boston to a friend in Provincetown, Mass., is published in the Boston Transcript. The letter is dated Oct. 21, 1875, and the following interesting paragraphs are taken from it: "We are kept right busy out here and it is dreadfully hot, so that when one gets a chance to rest he takes advantage of it. The United States has a big problem on hand out here. The Spaniards hold these islands for nearly four centuries, yet the white population is but 2 per cent; and before we can succeed in preparing them for self-government, it is, educating them up to the necessary standard. It will cost \$1,000,000,000 and a great many valuable lives, for in the southern islands of the group, inhabited by Moras and Sulus, who are fiercer than ever was American Indian, it is going to be a most difficult task to subdue and conquer them."

"Being in a tropical climate, not only the heat is intense, but the tropical growth is almost an impossible jungle to penetrate. The Filipinos in the northern group of islands are less fierce, but they are giving us much trouble. I captured the city of Iloilo on the island of Panay, though General Miller got the credit of it when he had no more to do with it than one of your Provincetown fishermen. The navy also captured this place, and I am here holding it. The hot weather takes hold of me badly and I'd like a great big slice of your past winter's cold weather. I have two electric fans blowing upon me all day and all night, and then sweat like a beaver."

"This city has 45,000 inhabitants; principal business, hemp and sugar. The ship John Currier of Boston recently left here for Boston, with 2,000 tons of hemp. It is the only ship that has been built for Constitution wharf. I no ashore very little, for it is so boiling hot that I find the ship much cooler."

"These people are a treacherous set and devoid of affection and do not appreciate the treatment. One gentleman here had a servant for twenty years, to whom he had always been kind and considerate, and trusted him implicitly. The scoundrel conspired with a bandit to murder and rob him. So you see what a class of American citizens they will make. I am afraid we have a great big white elephant on our hands."

R. U. Colom, ex-mayor of Ponce, Porto Rico, who is in Philadelphia studying American business methods, tells how he came to surrender the city of Ponce to the Americans. When Spain granted autonomy to the island Mr. Colom was the first mayor elected. He knew very little of the English language at that time, but took pains to learn enough to make himself clear when the time came to surrender. The first words he learned to say distinctly were "I surrender." He practiced these daily, and finally the opportunity came, when he used them to good effect. This fact demonstrated that the Porto Ricans had decided to surrender, but they had to keep it from the Spaniards for fear of serious results. The information was made by telephone from the municipal buildings to the headquarters of the American general.

While the United States cruiser Brooklyn was being overhauled at the Brooklyn navy yard, the crew gave in to the temptation of leaving the ship in the hands of sailors. One man whose family lived in New York City was allowed, so the Tribune story runs, to remain with his family for two or three days, and invited a shipmate to take dinner with them last Sunday. Unfortunately the shipmate lost the address and could remember only the name of the street. Reaching the street, he wandered up and down, asking every other person he met if he knew the house where a sailor belonging to the Brooklyn lived. None knew. The man, unmuffled, was about to give up when he observed a young sitting on a stoop amusing himself with an old battered bugle. A thought struck the sailor. "Lend me that a minute," he said to the young man as he grasped the horn. Putting it to his mouth he sounded forth all his might the dinner call of the Brooklyn. Sure enough, two or three seconds after, from a window not fifty yards away, a head was thrust and a strong, lusty voice called out: "Ship ahoy! Full speed ahead up here. Mess has been waiting half an hour for you."

It is proposed to erect in New Orleans a monument commemorative of the valor and achievements of Admiral Dewey, and a committee consisting of Associate Justice Monroe of the Louisiana supreme court and other civil and military officials of the city has been formed to carry out the design. Popular collections of 25 cents are requested. In their request for subscriptions the citizens having the matter in charge say: "In thus honoring the son of Vermont in Louisiana the sentiments of rich and poor from all parts of the country may be concentrated in the southland."

REACTION AGAINST FREEDOM.

Malign Influence of Imperialism in the United States. San Francisco Call (rep.). The fact is that there is a reaction against freedom, against self-government, against government by the consent of the governed. Unfortunately the leadership in this reaction is found in the United States. One of its effects is obviously a revival of the lash for the ownership of man by man. Chatter in human flesh has ceased to excite aversion. Next to owning subjects by a nation comes naturally the ownership of slaves by individuals. A work has been written by an English clergyman and called "The Missing Link," which is being widely circulated in this country and the British colonies by the imperialists in both countries. It is an argument for the reduction of the dark races to servitude, with the white races as their masters, national and personal. It is an ingenious contribution to the literature of imperialism. It traverses the same ground as "The South Side View of Slavery," Brownlow's vindication of chattelry and the transactions of the Pro-Slavery society of South Carolina. It is a sort of literature that has abounded in this country when the constitution was amended to forbid slavery and involuntary servitude in the United States and all places within their jurisdiction.

British imperialism stands confessed as a policy undertaken for commercial purposes. Prior to 1824 it paid, because negotiated with, with trade, "followed the flag." When slavery was abolished and it was the boast of the British conscience that shackles fell from a slave when his foot touched the soil of the empire, the profits of imperialism declined. It is a policy that pays only when men can be forced to work in tropical heat and humidity.

We are entering upon imperialism at the dictation of greed. Colonel Denby, whose views were officially adopted when he was sent to the Philippines after their expression, said: "We take the Philippines not for the good of their people, but for our own profit. If it won't pay us to take them, we don't want them." The syndicates and combines which have urged this country into imperialism, for their own profit, are wise in their generation. They want to make it pay them and to get a profit which they will lead the people to think is for the nation they must own labor and coin its sweat under the lash.

England and the United States, allied to subjugate the black man, joining in a hypocritical snivel about the "white man's burden," which consists in making a black man do his work and whipping him for refusing, are led to the practical restoration of slavery. It is quite startling that when men in the military service spat on the constitution and condemned it as unworthy of discussion and the pulpit denounced the Declaration of Independence as "a damnable lie," instantly all the forces of human greed and selfishness were let loose and the man-hunter and slave-catcher was not ashamed to bawl the righteousness of his calling.

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BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "He's a peestmist, I understand." "A peestmist, I'veed, hardly. Why, he believes in himself."

Somerville Journal: "The average man never stops to think what kind of a gravestone he will have after he is dead."

Chicago Post: "Lias she a voice of much volume?" "The dear boy, it's a three-volume voice, illustrated and printed in colors."

Indianapolis Journal: "Idler!" said the aunt, scornfully. "Me?" answered the grasshopper. "My dear fellow, I have been on the jump ever since I was born."

Chicago Tribune: "Swigby wasn't at the office Wednesday?" "No, he was celebrating the fourth." "The fourth of what?" "No, it's the fourth girl."

Chicago Tribune: Customer—Some of these combs are marked 25 cents and others \$2.50, and they look exactly alike. What's the difference? Salesgirl—Those are tortoise shell and those are real tortoise shell.

Puck: The Lion—So you've been elected treasurer of the Jungle, eh? But the salary isn't what you want. The lion—No, but the public funds pass through my hands, and, remember, I have four hands!

Detroit Journal: When a man asks more questions than ten wise men can answer the wise men get out of it by calling him a fool.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "So you are the only one of the family now at home?" "Oh, I'm not, however. My wife left the house blanketed in my care."

Indianapolis Journal: Elderly Visitor—Son, who was the first president? Small Boy—Jorjwash n't n, of course. Now he's four months old. The Cincinnati four years ago.

Puck: Newlywed—Why, I never thought of saving a cent until I got married! Bachelor—And do you now? Newlywed—Yes, indeed. I'm continually thinking how much I might save if I wasn't!

HIS CHARMING SISTER.

Denver Post. I have the sweetest sister that ever bloomed in beauty's garden. A winsome little angel full of innocence and grace. If you could see the charming girl you'd grant me smiling pardon. For saying she would knock most any man's hat off its base! There's ratt