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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

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After all the talk Colonel Colson still holds the record over the last war in Kentucky.

The chief work of the present school board seems to be undoing the work of the preceding board.

If the school board makes it a practice to throw its money away in \$2.20 lumps, the prospect for reducing that deficit will not be very promising.

What is the Commercial club going to do with reference to the impending census? After the enumerators get in their work annexation schemes will be of no avail.

If the demand for new school houses in all parts of the city is to be met, another batch of school building bonds will have to be voted at the very next election.

The new senator from California is to be a man by the name of Bard. This ought to embellish the Congressional Record with some more senatorial poetical contributions.

Just to get a little practice, the woman suffragists are having a political tilt among themselves over the presidency of their national association. May the best politician win.

The leman sends his compliments to the groundhog, but is using all possible expedition in harvesting his crop. Just as though there were not going to be six weeks more of winter.

Only one bond proposition in sight for the coming city election—the \$5,000,000 water works bonds. If there are any other bond schemes latching they will have to wait till a later election.

Ex-Congressman Macrum, who has just returned from Pretoria, says he is very tired. He has also succeeded in producing the same feeling with respect to himself among many other American people.

Forty tickets are said to have been sold already in Omaha for the opening performance at the Lincoln auditorium. How many tickets would have been sold in Lincoln if this event were to take place in Omaha?

The depository law is violated every day that county funds are handed over to the banks without drawing a cent of interest for the taxpayers. How much longer will the county board tolerate and countenance this abuse?

The anti-pass measure has made its appearance in the Iowa legislature and as the so-called reform forces are in no great evidence there it is just possible the bill may get one or two stages beyond the introduction period.

The report that life insurance companies will hereafter refuse to take risks on Kentucky politicians is doubtless premature. The only residents of that state who are ligured are those who call other people liars. For them the expectancy of life is too short to warrant taking the risk.

Bryan declines to discuss the desertion of Sewall, his late running mate. It was not so long ago he stated in an interview that he had yet to find a man who supported Sewall in 1896 who did not support it now. It was really unkind of Mr. Sewall to shatter the colonel's silyvery dream in such a rude manner.

Republicans must realize the necessity of having a more complete organization in Nebraska this year than formerly. Heretofore nothing has been done toward perfecting the working machinery of the party until the nominating conventions, which have usually been held late. The result has been that with the best of effort the work of organization was not completed by election time. Political victories are not won by such slow-going methods.

A BRITISH CONCESSION.

It was known that negotiations were in progress between the governments of Great Britain and the United States relative to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, but the announcement that a convention had been concluded between Secretary Hay and Ambassador Pauncefote came as a surprise. It is a gratifying fact, since it disposes of a matter which had long been in controversy and which there had been some apprehension might disturb friendly relations between the countries. While not a few of our public men in former years contended that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was invalidated by the failure of the British government to respect its provisions, Great Britain has on the other hand held that the treaty was in full force and effect. This contention is conceded by the administration in entering into a new convention in diffying the treaty and it is safe to assume that the senate will raise no question in regard to it.

From the statement respecting the character of the new treaty it appears that Great Britain has conceded to the United States the right to construct an isthmian canal without the participation of the former, our government agreeing that the canal shall be neutral at all times and open to the vessels of all nations in war as well as in peace. It is possible that the proposed neutralization of the contemplated waterway will encounter some opposition in the senate, but it is certain that unless this proposition shall prevail we will encounter foreign hostility to the construction of the canal which might seriously interfere with the carrying out of the project. But even if it be admitted that foreign powers would make no objection to our refusal to neutralize the canal, that position on our part would place us in a position which would inevitably operate to our disadvantage in the future. In short, we cannot afford to assume an attitude in this matter that would place us in a less favorable position than that which Great Britain now occupies with respect to the Suez canal.

It is probable that the new treaty will be very promptly ratified by the senate and that there will be no delay in the exchange of ratifications between the two governments. When that shall have been done it is probable that legislation by congress looking to the construction of the Nicaragua canal will be enacted and that as soon as possible work will be begun. It is very evident that the administration is in full sympathy with the majority in congress in favor of pushing the Nicaragua canal scheme as rapidly as possible and that legislation to this end will not be delayed, regardless of the fact that a commission is now engaged in investigating the various routes, with a view to determining which is the most desirable.

A TRUCE IN KENTUCKY.

A truce has been declared in Kentucky and the indications are now most favorable that the conflict will be settled without further serious trouble and in conformity to the constitution and the laws. Governor Taylor, it appears, has become convinced that his course was unjustifiable and that to continue in it against public opinion of the country could only result in disaster to himself and his party. His mistakes were plain and indefensible. Unquestionably he was elected governor of Kentucky, but the law left the final determination of the question with the legislature, and while that law is unquestionably had it imposes an obligation of obedience upon every citizen that must be respected, if peace and order are to be maintained.

It is well that Governor Taylor and his adherents have decided to conform to the law. Not to do so would have meant a civil conflict disastrous to the state and which might have involved the federal government, with what eventualities no one could foresee. As now indicated the demerits, without further conflict, will secure complete control of the state government and if they are wise they will carry out the agreement to modify the obnoxious election law and give Kentucky a statute that will be fair and just in its operation and under which there cannot be a recurrence of such a contest as has disgraced that state.

HAGUE ARRANGEMENT RATIFIED.

The United States senate has ratified the Hague peace treaty and thereby committed this government to a policy of international intervention, in the interest of peace, which is of the greatest importance. It should be understood, however, that in taking this position the United States does not bind itself to intervene in international quarrels and become the mediator between conflicting states. The idea that this agreement requires the United States or any other signatory power to interfere in the controversies between powers identified with the treaty is a mistake and those who urge that by reason of this treaty this country is bound to offer mediation in the South African conflict do not understand the true character of the arrangement.

The fact is that the delegates of the United States to the Hague conference were most careful not to commit this country to a position that might draw it into European conflicts and entanglements. While assenting to a policy of international arbitration the representatives of the United States had this clause inserted in the agreement: "Nothing contained in this convention shall be so construed as to require the United States of America to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with, or entangling itself in the political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign state; nor shall anything contained in the said convention be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of America of its traditional attitude toward purely American questions." There is no difficulty in understanding the meaning of this. It means that the United States shall not as a nation be drawn into foreign quarrels through the application of the mediation provision of The Hague convention and on the other hand that Euro-

pean powers will pursue the negative policy of hands off in relation to the affairs of this hemisphere.

In his last annual message President McKinley said: "While earnestly promoting the idea of establishing a permanent international tribunal, the delegation of the United States (at The Hague) was not unmindful of the inconveniences which might arise from an obtrusive exercise of mediation and in signing the convention carefully guarded the historic position of the United States by signing the declaration quoted above. In view of this, those who are now insisting that the United States should propose mediation in the South African war should be able to see that their position, if adopted, would place the United States in a false light before the world, because it would be a departure of the most radical character from the traditional policy of this nation in regard to foreign affairs."

The influence of the United States was largely instrumental in inducing the governments represented in The Hague conference to agree to international arbitration. The ratification of that agreement binds this government to a recognition of that principle. But at the same time it commits it to a strict adherence to its traditional policy of not intruding upon or interfering with or entangling itself in the political questions of policy or internal administration of any foreign state.

CONSPIRACY TO NULLIFY THE LAW.

It is to be hoped that the high-handed attempt of Albyn Frank and his co-conspirators who are invoking the power of the courts to set aside the law that makes the clerkship of the district court a salaried position of a fee office will not succeed.

It is a notorious fact that Albyn Frank and other clerks who were lining their pockets with unlimited fees concocted a plot to prevent the enactment of the bill by bribery of legislators and legislative employees. In this conspiracy they failed after the most desperate effort to block the bill at every stage. They manipulated members of the senate and tampered with enrolling and clerks, and after final passage put up a pot to get pressure on the governor to veto it. The efforts of the corrupt scoundrels were unavailing. Governor Poynter, after diligent inquiry, found the bill had passed both houses in due form and affixed his signature to it.

Having been thwarted in his great hoodlum scheme Albyn Frank made a virtue of necessity and pretended when he sought a renomination to recognize the validity of the law and comply with its provisions. After he was rejected at the republican primaries Frank made a compact with the democratic candidate to work for his election and assist him in overturning the new law. In pursuance of this audacious program Albyn Frank refused to settle with the county and gave an assignment to his bondsmen for his alleged assets in uncollected fees.

And now the lawyers representing Frank and the gang that sought to defeat the bill by buying up the legislature are trying to get the district court to nullify the law under pretext that the records of the house, which have been mutilated, fail to show the vote upon the amendment.

In the face of a recent decision of the supreme court in the Abbott case represented by Judge Holcomb, in which the court refused to go back of the enrolled bill as certified by the lieutenant governor and speaker of the house and approved by the governor, the conspirators have not a foot to stand on. The certificates of the presiding officers of the two houses and the signature of the governor knock out all defective records, whether mutilated by men or mice.

GOING TO THE OTHER EXTREME.

At the time the injunction was procured to prevent the execution of the plans for High school improvement adopted by the Board of Education it was well understood that the sole object of the obstructor was to substitute Architect Latenser for Architect McDonald.

In the fight between the architects the public had no interest except the questionable methods by which both were said to be operating. When the new board reversed the declared policy of the old board to lower the grade of the High school grounds and commence the construction of a wing for a new High school building, the public had a right to expect that the board would not go to the opposite extreme by doing just what it condemned in the old board.

If it was wrong for the old board to pick up a shenanigan favorite for an architect it is equally wrong for the new board to replace him by another favorite without inviting competition. If we are to expend \$150,000 for a new High school building, plans should be invited by competing architects of the first class showing the entire building. If we are to have a separate building the same course should be pursued and the best plans adopted.

When the people voted \$150,000 they did not contemplate a close corporation deal or a job, nor did they intend that the new building be a mere shed. What Omaha wants is a High school structure that will be ornamental as well as useful and at the same time endure at least for fifty years. Favorites should have no place in the expenditure of this money.

The friends of Senator Clark are now telling the senate committee what nice, clean, honest gentlemen all the Clark men are and how corrupt the Daily gang is. The general public is on the verge of concluding that each fact-in has told the truth on the other.

Webster Davis, United States assistant secretary of the interior, is reported to have reached the head larder of the Boers at Ladysmith. It is a more advanced position than any of the relieving columns of the British have succeeded in attaining.

The question of bringing the validity of the pure food law before the courts is up to the attorney general. If popo-

cratic officials are going to hang up every law until the supreme court has passed upon it, it will be necessary to appoint a special attorney and court to dispose of their cases. If the reform officials were half as diligent in enforcing laws as they are in nullifying them the state's affairs would be better administered.

Looking for a White.

Colonel Bryan's nomination for the presidency by the populists of Texas would be hailed with joy and thanksgiving by the democrats, who are looking eagerly for a whale to swallow their Jonah.

Art of Peacetime Conquest.

Russia has just bought Persia enough money to buy Russia a virtual mortgage on the Persian dominions. At another time English diplomacy would have taught this, as well it might. The Boer war is England dearly in more quarters of the world than South Africa.

A Sorey Specimen.

New York Mail and Express. If it be true that the Boers have called for 90,000 more men, it can be safely assumed that England has a larger job in the Transvaal than has yet been realized even by those who doubted early British success. It is a sorry spectacle for the greatest empire on earth to be compelled to resort to conscription in order to conquer the little republic in South Africa.

Exports of Manufactures.

Manufactures. In the calendar year 1899 American manufacturers increased their exports over 1898 by \$29,700,000. The proportion of exports of manufactures to total exports increased to 30.4 per cent. The chief items of export were copper, cotton goods, agricultural implements, iron and steel products, leather goods, mineral oils and fertilizers.

Cotton Raisers in Clover.

Louisville Courier-Journal. The breaking of the deadlock with cotton at 8 cents a pound will be of immense benefit to the cotton raiser. It is reported that farm mortgages of twenty years' standing are being paid off, and there is more money in the hands of southern people than at any other time since the war. This will give an impetus to every industry, for the rise in cotton benefits the whole south, while the advance in iron touches but a limited district.

One More Will Kill It.

Philadelphia Times. The only silver lining to the dark cloud that now envelops the democracy of state and nation is the fact that another Bryan cheap money, repudiation and agrarian conspiracy under the name of democracy will make democracy perish for ever. After another such contest the democratic party, that was founded by Jefferson a century ago and ever maintained honest money and territorial expansion while democracy ruled, can live only in history.

What the War Costs England.

Leslie's Weekly. The appalling loss of the British during the brief course of the war in South Africa will be comprehended better by comparing it with the loss the United States has sustained thus far during its extended period of warfare in the Philippines. The total British casualties for the entire war aggregate nearly 5,000, including about 2,500 killed, nearly 9,000 wounded and the remainder prisoners. Since August 6, 1898, the total losses of our troops in the Philippines aggregate only about one-third of the British losses, or, to be more nearly exact, 3,258. Of these only 691 were killed or died of wounds or accidents, while 848 died of disease, 1,919 were wounded, and less than fifty were taken prisoners. While the British losses are the heaviest of their stupendous task in South Africa, it looks as if the campaign in the Philippines was very nearly approaching its end.

WHAT IS A DEMOCRAT?

Futile Efforts to Solve a Present Day Problem. Chicago Journal. The remarkable case of Congressman Sibley of Pennsylvania within the last ten days, together with certain incidents in the careers of other public men, seem to call for a definition of the word "democrat."

Congressman Sibley declares himself for imperialism, for protection, against free silver, and for free silver, and is a democrat.

Senator Morgan is for imperialism, for free silver, and against protection, and is a democrat.

Mr. Richardson, who as democratic leader in the house might be supposed to serve as the type of a free silver and against both other ligures.

The disadvantage to the democratic party in this singularly wide range of opinion within its ranks is that it supports of a different party faith in the success of their cause, and the issues of the day by alleged democratic utterances.

"Perhaps a compensating advantage is that it shows the democracy to be a broad, tolerant and liberal party—unless, he judged by the standard of their own excellent and orthodox New England lady, who on being told that the Universalists believed everybody would be saved, remarked with a disapproving sniff: "Have bigoted!"

ONE TRUST IN DISTRESS.

Applies to a Court for Relief and \$1,000,000 Damages. St. Paul Pioneer Press. According to a suit filed in the supreme court of New York by the rubber trust, Mr. George H. H. Hood of Boston has devised a unique and effective way of solving the trust problem, which gives the particular trust in New York the most prominent place.

The complaint which the rubber trust makes to the court charges that Mr. Hood, who was the principal stockholder in the Boston Rubber company, sold his holdings to the trust, agreeing not to go into the same business again and to state except Nevada, Idaho or Montana, and that he violated his agreement. The rubber trust asks for \$1,000,000 damages, and that he be enjoined from further manufacture and sale of rubber goods except in the states mentioned.

The proposed army dental corps, instead of being sent to the Philippines, should be assigned to congress. That body has several hard nuts to crack that may imperil the safety of congressional molar.

President Angell of Ann Arbor university says the fame of Michigan is world-wide. When he last in Egypt he asked a donkey driver if he named his beasts. "Oh, yes," was the answer. "This one is Kalamazoo."

Most noted of all the many horse dealers in Missouri is "Wild Bill Hall" of Lancaster, who this morning is buying \$15,000 of 250,000 worth of animals in a day. He never makes more than one offer for a horse and closes the deal in a minute, or not at all.

IN RICHMOND IN WAR TIME.

Thrilling Incident in the Life of the Late General Stanton.

The sounding of "raps" over the grave of General T. H. Stanton in Arlington evoked many tender, appreciative tributes to the memory of that gallant soldier, whose death was a national as well as a local loss. The story of his varied career in the service of his country is familiar to readers of The Bee, but one thrilling incident of his record in the civil war was not detailed, because the "Fighting Paymaster" was rarely mentioned. General Stanton related the facts to Myerage of the Philadelphia Times and are included in that writer's tribute to the deceased, as follows: When Richmond was about General Stanton had the most thrilling experience of his life.

He was a modest man. He hesitated to speak about himself. Under pressure he gave the narrator one day this tale about the Richmond episode. "I traveled," he said, "from Baltimore to Richmond with an armed escort and with \$500,000 of government money in my charge, which I had been ordered to carry to Richmond to pay soldiers then on duty at that place. When I got there Richmond was in flames. I took the chest containing the money to the army headquarters and relieved myself of the obligation of its security. I had nothing to eat all day and was very hungry. Food was not very easy to procure. I finally ascertained that I could obtain a meal in Pottery hotel, which occupied one side of the public square, which I went to my room, washed my hands, and then went to the dining room below, where amid the sound of the turmoil of battle I partook of a very meager repast. I was tired and very drowsy and immediately went to my sleeping apartment. I had in my personal possession about \$2,000,000, as I heretofore said, deposited Uncle Sam's cash at the department headquarters. There was no gas in the hostelry and I was given a lighted candle to show my way. When I reached my room I noticed on the mantelpiece the scabbard of a slauger which in that day we knew as the "IXL brand"—which meant a very long and wide weapon made by a Yankee firm. It was well known in war times. I did not know what to make of its presence there, but I thought it was a very queer one. I had been there for some time when I had previously been in the room. However, I was so tired and sleepy that I did not lay particular stress upon its presence.

"My room was located on the second floor, and its two windows opened upon a balcony on which I had been resting, when I saw the inside shutter of the far window open. My hair stood on end. I thought at once of that empty scabbard, and expected every moment to feel a knife thrust into my ribs. Bear in mind that the room was in the front of the hotel, and beneath my pillow I drew my revolver and cocked it and set up in bed and then stood upon the floor with the revolver drawn, expecting every minute to feel the touch of the knife. Just then I saw a man's leg put within the far window. He made no noise. Again I stood on end. I could not tell, owing to the darkness, whether or not there was another in the room. But I pointed my pistol towards the window and began pulling the trigger. There was a scurry, a scuffle, a tumbler of men's voices; the leg disappeared and I got up and stood in both directions. I fired right and left, without regard to aim. I saw a man prostrate on the ground. I heard fists beating on the door of my apartment. I turned and opened the door and found there the landlord of the hotel in his nightgown, agitated. I said to him: 'There's a man out on the veranda that I think is hurt. You should send for a doctor.' I jumped into my clothing as quickly as possible, and when I was dressed they had carried the man into the next room. I walked in there and found him stretched upon a bed. As I looked upon him he died. On his body I found the dagger that fitted the "IXL" scabbard which had been left on the mantelpiece in my room. How it came there I do not know. He was a man from New York to New York on a steambath in company with himself (General James). The conversation turned on the British assault upon Alexandria, and General James moved down during his tour around the world, and if so what he thought of Wolsley as a military man.

Grant did not reply to the question, but he expressed another opinion, which is singularly interesting at this time. Said he: "English surgeons, another man named Roberts, who in my opinion, will, if the opportunity ever occurs through any war, make for himself a name that will compare with that of any of England's greatest generals. That man has a real genius for command."

There is much confusion as to the relative rank of British generals now at the front. Field Marshal Roberts is the commander-in-chief and the next to him comes General Lord Kitchener, his chief of staff, H. R. H. the duke of Connaught, who pleads in vain to be allowed to go to the front, even offering to waive all claims to his rank, is next in rank to Lord Roberts. The others rank as follows: General Sir Redvers Buller, Lieutenant General Sir George White, Lieutenant General Sir Frederic Porchester-Walker, Lieutenant General Lord Methuen, Lieutenant General Sir Francis Buller, Lieutenant General Sir William Roberts, Major General Sir Archibald Hunter, Major General G. Barton, Major General N. Lytton, Major General H. J. T. Hildyard.

Another Highlander, writing about a recent fight, says: "The Black Watch in front made an attempt to charge the position, but we had to retire, and simply run for it, the enemy blazing at us all the way and dropping our fellows like skittles from their splendid positions. There was nothing for it but to lie down and pretend to be dead, and this I did about half-past 5 a. m., I suppose, 6 p. m., the sun pouring down on me all the time, and not a drink of water all day, and dare not stir hand or foot, and expecting every minute to be my last."

"As I began to get dark, I managed to wriggle my body through the shrub further back, and after I had been at it some time, on looking up, found myself right in front of another entrenchment of the enemy. They were all in front of me, but they struck just in front and I escaped with my hand. After a bit, it getting darker, I got up and walked back, and there was nothing but dead Highlanders all over the place."

The field hospital service of the British army has already reached a high degree of efficiency. The wounded are quickly and well handled, as is shown by a statement made by Sir William MacCormac, the distinguished London surgeon, who is now at the front. On the day of the battle of the Tugela 800 patients passed through the hospital. All the wounded were cleared from the field within four hours after the close of the battle and two days later all were in hospital. The work of the surgeons is lessened somewhat by the fact that the wounds made by the Mauser bullets of the enemy, which are more or less easily cared for and which let a man get back to duty, if at all, in a comparatively short time.

The English surgeon, it seems, has been encountering surprises over these wounds similar to those experienced by the American surgeons over wounds inflicted by Spanish bullets.

In former Postmaster General James told this story the other day to a group of men in New York City: Just after the bombardment of Alexandria in Egypt General Grant, who happened at that time to be in Long Beach, came to him from New York on a steambath in company with himself (General James). The conversation turned on the British assault upon Alexandria, and General James moved down during his tour around the world, and if so what he thought of Wolsley as a military man.

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PERSONAL POINTERS.

The Marquis of Queensberry may be dead, but his rules still live.

Congressman Sibley is gaining prominence enough to be mentioned for vice president.

Buller's latest remarks are construed in some quarters to mean that he intends to fight it out on the present line if it takes all summer, which it probably will.

Ex-Speaker Reed's law office in New York is given a rather warlike tone by a collection of revolutionary medals and awards hung upon the wall against the rich crimson paper.

Readers seeking diversion by reading congressional debates must not sit hard on the pugnaconic senator did not sit hard on Von Sittart. The senator has a friendly feeling for the Dutch.

The proposed army dental corps, instead of being sent to the Philippines, should be assigned to congress. That body has several hard nuts to crack that may imperil the safety of congressional molars.

President Angell of Ann Arbor university says the fame of Michigan is world-wide. When he last in Egypt he asked a donkey driver if he named his beasts. "Oh, yes," was the answer. "This one is Kalamazoo."

Most noted of all the many horse dealers in Missouri is "Wild Bill Hall" of Lancaster, who this morning is buying \$15,000 of 250,000 worth of animals in a day. He never makes more than one offer for a horse and closes the deal in a minute, or not at all.

Thomas Yates of Toledo, O., is the only American citizen who took part in the famous charge of the Light brigade at Balaklava. He was in the Seventeenth lancers, and maintains that the charge was ordered out of Lord Lucan's insane jealousy of Lord Cardigan.

Gladstone once expressed his opinion of General Buller at a dinner where some one referred to Joshua as a leader who could not be matched in modern times. Mr. Gladstone broke out: "Joshua! Joshua! Why, Buller couldn't hold a candle to Redvers Buller as a leader."

According to a statement credited to ex-Congressman Springer, a friend of his, a Creek Indian, who was among our volunteers in the Philippines, found there a tribe of the Creek Nation that the Indian could understand them and they him.

Mr. J. Coleman Drayton, whose name was somewhat prominently before the public a few years ago, was recently conversing with Harry Lehr, a Baltimore society man, whose somewhat selate manner got up together to her high, anxious to get rid of him, she snapped out: "Now, trot along, Mr. Lehr, you are altogether too ladylike." The Baltimorean bowed courteously and moved away, saying: "I am sorry I can't say as much for you, Mrs. Drayton."

STRUGGLE OF BOER AND BRITON.

Side Lights on the Contest for Supremacy in South Africa.

F. M. Barnham, the American agent on General Roberts' staff, is a Missourian by birth, 27 years of age. Most of his boyhood was spent in California, where his father was a Congregational minister. At the age of 20 he drifted into the western mining camps, handled the pick and shovel for a time, then became a prospector, developing into a scout and day-labver. An Indian fight was to him more welcome than a meal, and many a red man was made good by his trusty rifle. About ten years ago he married an Iowa girl in California, and together they went to South Africa. Among the savages of that country he had abundant opportunities for his resulting talents and skill as a marksman, and numerous thrilling adventures fell to his lot. With two companions he went into the wilderness where Chief Melme was stirring up trouble for the British and sent a bullet through his heart. This and other dashing achievements led to his selection as a scout and chief scout. Barnham and his wife were in the Klondike when the commission was tendered. He is now on his way to South Africa.

A letter from a Black Watch man to a friend in Edinburgh says of the affair at Macafontelaine: "It was one of the darkest nights I have ever seen and the rain fell in torrents. We were falling over rocks and an hills, as we could not see where we were going. We marched to about fifty yards from the foot of the hill, our regiment in front. We were all in a mass, and were being shot at by the enemy. The bullets came down the hill and killed hundreds. We were that with surprise that we did not know what we were doing. We lay down and fixed bayonets, and our right half battalion charged, but were repulsed by the enemy's guns. We got the word to retire, and while we were going the bullets were flying like hailstones all around us. It was a miracle how I escaped, and I got my rifle blown out of my hand and a bullet through my helmet, and my snorer grazed my leg, taking away a bit of my skin. I never witnessed such a horrible sight in my life."

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In former Postmaster General James told this story the other day to a group of men in New York City: Just after the bombardment of Alexandria in Egypt General Grant, who happened at that time to be in Long Beach, came to him from New York on a steambath in company with himself (General James). The conversation turned on the British assault upon Alexandria, and General James moved down during his tour around the world, and if so what he thought of Wolsley as a military man.

Grant did not reply to the question, but he expressed another opinion, which is singularly interesting at this time. Said he: "English surgeons, another man named Roberts, who in my opinion, will, if the opportunity ever occurs through any war, make for himself a name that will compare with that of any of England's greatest generals. That man has a real genius for command."

There is much confusion as to the relative rank of British generals now at the front. Field Marshal Roberts is the commander-in-chief and the next to him comes General Lord Kitchener, his chief of staff, H. R. H. the duke of Connaught, who pleads in vain to be allowed to go to the front, even offering to waive all claims to his rank, is next in rank to Lord Roberts. The others rank as follows: General Sir Redvers Buller, Lieutenant General Sir George White, Lieutenant General Sir Frederic Porchester-Walker, Lieutenant General Lord Methuen, Lieutenant General Sir Francis Buller, Lieutenant General Sir William Roberts, Major General Sir Archibald Hunter, Major General G. Barton, Major General N. Lytton, Major General H. J. T. Hildyard.

Another Highlander, writing about a recent fight, says: "The Black Watch in front made an attempt to charge the position, but we had to retire, and simply run for it, the enemy blazing at us all the way and dropping our fellows like skittles from their splendid positions. There was nothing for it but to lie down and pretend to be dead, and this I did about half-past 5 a. m., I suppose, 6 p. m., the sun pouring down on me all the time, and not a drink of water all day, and dare not stir hand or foot, and expecting every minute to be my last."

"As I began to get dark, I managed to wriggle my body through the shrub further back, and after I had been at it some time, on looking up, found myself right in front of another entrenchment of the enemy. They were all in front of me, but they struck just in front and I escaped with my hand. After a bit, it getting darker, I got up and walked back, and there was nothing but dead Highlanders all over the place."

The field hospital service of the British army has already reached a high degree of efficiency. The wounded are quickly and well handled, as is shown by a statement made by Sir William MacCormac, the distinguished London surgeon, who is now at the front. On the day of the battle of the Tugela 800 patients passed through the hospital. All the wounded were cleared from the field within four hours after the close of the battle and two days later all were in hospital. The work of the surgeons is lessened somewhat by the fact that the wounds made by the