

## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.  
State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss.  
I, George B. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee  
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depose that the actual number of full and  
complete copies of The Daily Morning  
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the month of May, 1901, was as follows:  
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GEO. B. TSCHUCK,  
Notary Public.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR 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.  
The address will be changed  
as often as desired.

"Bryan points the path," exclaims the  
World-Herald. But where to?  
Is it not stretching it a little to make  
the proposed traction consolidation wait  
for the power canal to furnish the  
water?

Horses are returned at from \$1 to \$5  
a head by the assessor of West Omaha.  
If wishes were horses in West Omaha  
even beggars could not ride.

The well-attended horse sales that are  
being held at different points through-  
out this western country afford new evi-  
dence that the demonization of the  
horse has not been a glittering success.

The German emperor is so well  
pleased with his American-built yacht  
that he has ordered another. William is  
never content without having the best  
and he has at last discovered where to  
secure it.

It is up to the people who collect the  
rents for North Sixteenth street prop-  
erty whether the street shall have a new  
pavement that will retain for it its pre-  
stige of being the principal retail thor-  
oughfare of the city.

King Edward of England has recently  
held a public auction of a large quantity  
of old wine. The dispatches do not state  
whether his royal highness has sworn  
off or whether he had despaired of  
drinking up his entire stock during his  
remaining years.

The East Omaha bridge is not the  
only bridge in this district that is under-  
valued by the tax list. None of the  
bridges that span the Missouri at this  
point are in any immediate danger of  
sinking under the weight of tax burdens.

Permission has been granted to cut  
the dead timber in the Black Hills forest  
reserve. There can be no legitimate ob-  
jection to this, but in the past timber  
cutters have not been any too careful  
to pick out the dead trees. All timber  
looks alike to the forest poachers.

The first commercial fruits of the in-  
vasion of China and the capture of  
Peking are apparent. A German firm has  
secured the contract for lighting the city  
with electricity. The first time a Chin-  
man takes hold of a live wire the dis-  
trust of the "foreign devils" is likely to  
break out afresh.

The plan to ship unemployed from  
New York to Kansas to help harvest the  
crop might be worse, but if to be of  
any benefit the New York aldermen  
must push the scheme through as  
rapidly as they do a franchise ordinance  
when the ways have been carefully and  
thoroughly greased.

South Omaha's bull fight promoters  
assure the humane society officers that  
if anyone is hurt in the arena, either  
man or beast, it will be the result of  
pure accident. If the bull chooses to  
commit suicide against the wishes of  
the bull baiters that certainly could not  
come within the domain of the Humane  
society.

Agonille still insists that the war in  
the Philippines is not yet over. He has  
been having a nice time in Europe, while  
his friends at home have been chasing  
through the brush to escape being killed  
or captured. But if he insists on fight-  
ing he will get back to the islands he  
will find General Chaffee ready to ac-  
commodate him.

A protest has been filed against Min-  
ister Wu of China being the orator of  
the day at the Fourth of July celebra-  
tion in Philadelphia. The Philadel-  
phians should take a look beyond their  
own narrow limits. Mr. Wu has demon-  
strated that he is one of the broad-  
minded men of the day, from whom  
even a Philadelphian can learn some-  
thing.

## TAX REFORM—OHIO AND NEBRASKA.

One of the planks of the platform  
adopted by the republicans of Ohio  
reads as follows:

"We favor such revision of the tax laws  
of the state as will require all classes of  
property to bear their equal and just share  
of taxation, and we recommend the creation  
of such machinery for fixing and equalizing  
valuations as will be adequate at all times  
to correct error and take notice of changes  
in value.

The crying need of tax reform is  
greater in Nebraska than it is in Ohio.  
There is some semblance of equity and  
fair distribution of tax burdens in Ohio,  
but there is not even a shadow of equity  
in Nebraska.

This applies with equal force to city  
assessments, county assessments and  
state assessments. The so-called equaliza-  
tion of taxes, whether by republican  
boards or popocratic boards, has been a  
sham and a fraud.

The fault is not with the constitution  
of Nebraska, which expressly requires a  
fair division of all the tax burdens upon  
the property of individuals and the  
property of corporations and their  
franchisees. It is not the fault even of  
the statutes enacted under the constitu-  
tion, but is due chiefly to the misin-  
terpretation of the revenue laws and the  
tampering with assessors and the undue  
influence and pressure brought upon the  
equalizing boards.

Whenever rampant favoritism and  
rank discrimination are pointed out, the  
attorneys of corporate taxshirkers are  
on hand to bulldoze and browbeat the  
public officials charged with the re-  
vision of the tax lists and every possible  
influence is exerted to prevent the cor-  
rection of these abuses, while the rank  
and file of taxpayers are not represented  
either directly or by proxy. The crying  
need of tax reform is admitted, but no  
reform can be expected until the tax-  
paying voters of all parties rise in their  
might and force their assessors and the  
men charged with revision of tax re-  
turns to perform their duties without  
fear or favor.

Incidentally it may become imperative  
to revise the revenue laws so that no  
loopholes will remain for tax evasion or  
fraud to enforce the law.

## PAYING THE PUBLIC DEBT.

One policy of the present adminis-  
tration which has received less attention  
than it merits is that of paying off  
the public debt and thereby reducing  
the burden imposed upon the taxpayers  
by the annual interest charges. In the  
spring of 1899 the bonded debt of the  
government, including the issue of  
bonds for carrying on the Spanish war,  
was \$1,040,048,750. Since then reduc-  
tions have been made amounting to  
about \$38,000,000, but still greater re-  
ductions in proportion have been made  
in the annual interest charge for debt,  
the latter amounting to nearly \$11,000,-  
000.

It has been the policy of Secretary  
Gage to apply the large surplus to the  
purchase and redemption of the debt  
where it could be done without waste-  
ful extravagance in the prices paid for  
unmatured bonds. In pursuing this  
judicious policy the financial skill of the  
secretary of the treasury has been par-  
ticularly shown in the matter of re-  
ducing the interest charge, in which he  
has of course been favored by the ex-  
ceptional condition of the money market.  
It is an interesting fact that the gov-  
ernment is now getting the use of  
money for about half the rate of a  
generation ago and is getting twice as  
much in proportion at the present time  
as could have been obtained by a given  
expenditure in interest in 1870. The  
change is largely due to the refunding  
law and is a notable justification of  
the wisdom of that legislation, which  
had the hearty support of the adminis-  
tration. The policy of reducing the  
public debt will undoubtedly be ad-  
hered to so long as there is a surplus  
available for this purpose. Whether or  
not the cutting off of revenue which  
goes into effect at the beginning of the  
next fiscal year, July 1, will do away  
with the surplus is a question that can-  
not now be determined.

## IN FAVOR OF RECIPROCITY.

The Ohio republican platform reaf-  
firms all declarations heretofore made  
by the republican party in favor of  
reciprocity. This is to be regarded as  
an endorsement of the position of Presi-  
dent McKinley in respect to this policy  
and commits the Ohio republican sena-  
tors and representatives in congress to  
its support.

The most explicit declaration of the  
republican party in regard to reciprocity  
was made in the platform of 1896. It  
was as follows: "We believe the repeal  
of the reciprocity arrangements negoti-  
ated by the last republican adminis-  
tration was a national calamity and we de-  
mand their renewal and extension on  
such terms as will equalize our trade  
with other nations, remove the restric-  
tions which now obstruct the sale of  
American products in the ports of other  
countries and secure enlarged markets  
for the products of our farms, forests  
and factories. Protection and reciprocity  
are twin measures of republican policy  
and go hand in hand. Democratic rule  
has recklessly struck down both and  
both must be re-established." This  
declaration was endorsed by the coun-  
try in the election of William McKinley  
and protection was re-established, but  
while the administration took steps to  
carry out the other demand of the party  
the United States senate failed to do its  
part, notwithstanding the fact that the  
national platform of 1900 also declared  
for reciprocity.

The republicans of President McKin-  
ley's state have reaffirmed these decla-  
rations. It is highly probable that the  
republican conventions of other states  
will follow their example. In that  
event, with the administration fully  
committed to reciprocity, it would seem  
that the republicans of the United  
States senate would be compelled to give  
this question serious consideration, in-  
stead of ignoring it, as was done at the  
last two sessions. The reasons that  
were given in behalf of commercial reci-  
procity in 1896 are equally sound and  
applicable now. It is desirable as a  
means of removing restrictions which  
obstruct the sale of American products

in the ports of other countries and of  
securing enlarged markets for the prod-  
ucts of our farms, forests and factories.  
Mr. McKinley has said that reciprocity  
is necessary to the expansion of our for-  
eign commerce and this view is very  
largely held by American manufactur-  
ers, as was shown in their annual con-  
vention a few weeks ago.

Doubtless no reciprocity arrangement  
can be devised that will not meet objec-  
tion from some interests, but the ques-  
tion should be determined with refer-  
ence to the general welfare. We are  
seeking to extend our foreign trade. We  
want larger markets abroad for our sur-  
plus production. There is being man-  
ifested a disposition to make it more dif-  
ficult for us to enter some of these  
markets. To avert this we shall doubt-  
less have to make some concessions.  
Commercial reciprocity is one way to  
do this. From a trade point of view  
there is no subject of greater impor-  
tance.

## CHINESE EXCLUSION LAW.

The Chinese exclusion law will ex-  
pire next year and the question of its  
continuance will be determined at the  
next session of congress. Already Rep-  
resentative Kahn of California has pre-  
pared a bill providing for the extension  
of the Gerry act and the legislators  
of the Pacific coast states have passed  
resolutions favoring a continuance of  
the present policy of Chinese exclusion.  
Meanwhile the Chinese residents of  
the United States have organized a  
movement, in which the Chinese min-  
ister and consuls to this country are  
enlisted, to exert what influence they  
can against an extension of the law.  
A memorial will be presented to con-  
gress urging that the law is unjust in  
discriminating against the Chinese, that  
as a people they are unusually free  
from crime and pauperism and that they  
are capable, economical and cheap  
workers in the field of labor. In an  
article in one of the magazines some  
time ago the Chinese minister to the  
United States discussed the policy of  
this country toward the Chinese and  
with much force pointed out what he  
conceived to be the wrong and injustice  
done his countrymen by that policy.

The matter has also been most intelli-  
gently discussed by the Chinese consul  
general at New York. What these rep-  
resentatives of China chiefly object to  
is the discrimination, the singling out  
of their countrymen for exclusion from  
the United States.  
But as the Portland Oregonian re-  
marks, while in equity the Chinese  
have a good case, their movement  
against the exclusion act will not suc-  
ceed. "Neither of the great political  
parties," says that paper, "dares open  
this country to an unrestricted influx  
of cheap Chinese labor. The Pacific  
coast would be a unit against it and  
the whole working class would oppose  
it." It is pertinent in this connection to  
note that the Ohio republican platform  
declares in favor of extending the ex-  
clusion law.

One New England bank has already  
succumbed to its faith in trusts. It  
bought the bonds of the writing paper  
combine only to learn when too late  
that they were comparatively worthless.  
The overcapitalized organizations are  
sure to prove the ruin of investors who  
blindly put their money in them. The  
capitalization of too many of these or-  
ganizations is pure water and some way  
should be provided of reaching pro-  
motors who impose on the credulity of  
the public. Some of them constitute as  
much a confidence game as that worked  
by the man who pretends to put a \$5  
bill in a box of soap and sells the package  
for \$1.

Information comes from South Omaha  
that the corporation managers appear to  
be resigned to the situation and will  
enter no serious kick against the action  
of the Board of Review increasing their  
city assessments \$125,000. One would  
think they would be cheerfully resigned  
to the action of the Board of Review  
which still leaves them with a compara-  
tively nominal assessment. If they  
have no reason to complain against the  
raise by the South Omaha city authori-  
ties they will have no more reason to  
complain against the county equalizing  
board if it moves their returns up to  
somewhere near where they belong.

The railroad magnates are not to  
have everything their own way when  
they have brought about the community  
of interest and directly or indirectly  
raised freight rates. Heavy shippers  
are preparing to meet combination with  
combination to demand relief from the  
Interstate Commerce commission and  
ultimately from congress. With legiti-  
mate economies of operation and  
methods of increasing net revenues the  
public has no quarrel, but the magnates  
will undoubtedly discover that the pub-  
lic will find a way, ultimately, to pro-  
tect itself from arbitrary exaction.

The wreck of the steamer Lusitania  
shows what thorough discipline, coupled  
with the nobler traits of manhood, can  
accomplish. Although frightened pas-  
sengers made a rush for the boats,  
ignoring the motto of the sea, "Women  
and children first," the officers and crew  
stood up manfully and succeeded, not  
only in giving the more helpless the  
first chance for life, but in enabling all  
to reach land in safety. Such incidents  
as these, repeated time and time again,  
demonstrate the superiority of the true  
heroism over the false.

The council has a peculiar practice of  
adopting resolutions for new by-  
drants or street lamps in response to  
requests of outlying residents and then  
promptly sustaining the mayor in  
vetoing the resolutions because they call  
for an overdraft of the water or lighting  
funds. Would it not be a much better  
idea for the council to find out in ad-  
vance whether the proposed expendi-  
ture will be legal and save the mayor  
the necessity of penning all these  
vetoes?

Put Aside the Tempter.  
Detroit Free Press.  
Senator Allison almost convinces the peo-  
ple of the country that he might make a  
good president, after all. It is the excep-

tional man who will put aside such an am-  
bition upon his own motion and explain  
that he is too old for the undertaking.

## John Chinaman's Horse Sense.

St. Louis Republic.  
All doubts of Chinese shrewdness should  
be dispelled by the fact that they prefer  
American cotton goods to British.

## Tendency to a Split.

Detroit Journal.  
Eventually, presumably, the enemies of  
the Anglo-Saxon will be made his footstool,  
as promised, but just now those Boers act  
more like one of your old-fashioned rock-  
ing chairs.

## Schools Follow the Flag.

Boston Globe.  
The number of public schools in Cuba  
has increased more than ten times in two  
years. The school follows the flag and the  
flag follows the school. So much, at least,  
that the occupation the Cubans may  
well be thankful.

## Shakes Home and David.

Minneapolis Journal.  
David Nason has issued a statement to  
the public saying that Mrs. Nason, having  
learned her husband's location, Kan-  
sas, never to return, according to her own  
declaration, he will hereafter make his  
home with his daughter at Iberia, O. Mrs.  
Nason's hatchet seems to have done more  
permanent execution in her own home than  
anywhere else.

## Go to Sea and Settle It.

Minneapolis Tribune.  
As former Senator Chandler of New  
Hampshire is just now not very busy,  
being a member of the Spanish claims  
commission and as Admiral Robt. Evans  
has no naval war on his hands, the two  
might take a boat somewhere out into the  
ocean and settle their differences. The  
country is not particularly interested in  
the dispute.

## Belongs to Dividends.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.  
The payments of dividends and interest  
due July 1 in New York City alone will,  
according to reliable estimates, amount to  
about \$120,000,000 and \$125,000,000. Add  
to this the amounts which will be similarly  
disbursed in other cities, and the magni-  
tude of the "distribution of wealth" which  
is to take place nine days hence is some-  
thing not only beyond all precedent, but  
beyond all imagination as to the amount  
of money to be disbursed. However, the  
Factional flood will be so controlled that  
no bridges will be swept away or lives lost.

## Success Wails on Hard Work.

Chicago Chronicle.  
Mr. Rockefeller's conviction address at  
the University of Chicago was happy in  
many respects, but particularly so in his  
advice to the students who were about to  
enter upon the activities of life. On a  
subject that has been greatly discussed of  
late he said: "The chances of success are  
better today than ever before. Success is  
attained by perseverance and pluck, coupled  
with any amount of hard work, and you  
need not expect to achieve it in any other  
way." The idea that obtains in some quar-  
ters that it may be gained by sitting around  
and awaiting the millennium is one of the  
things which the American youth who  
expects to get on in the world will have to  
avoid.

## Good Service Rewarded.

Baltimore American.  
The promotion of General Chaffee to be  
military governor of the Philippines is a  
deserved honor. Chaffee is one of the best  
representatives of the American soldier.  
There is no evidence that he has at any  
time failed in his duty. He is a man of  
advancement, a statement that cannot  
be made of some army officers, and  
wherever he has been sent he has always  
done his duty. Before the war with Spain  
his service was chiefly in the west, where  
he worked quietly, unobtrusively. In  
Cuba in 1895, he was just what was  
needed, a man who knew his best, and in  
China, in a trying situation, Chaffee's  
good sense, fairness and his self-reliance  
under conditions that would naturally  
provoke irritation, to use no stronger term,  
were of great value to the United States.  
Important results as could probably have  
been achieved by any officer in the service.

## BOTH SIDES BRAVE.

Observations of an American Officer  
in South Africa.  
New York Tribune.  
Of all which has been written about the  
actual conduct of the South African war  
and it has been much—nothing seems more  
deserving of serious attention than the  
report of Captain Slocum, U. S. A. That  
officer, who was attached to the British  
headquarters staff and from the van-  
tage ground thus afforded observed the  
conduct of the war with the eye of an im-  
partial expert. His chronicles and com-  
ments are now published by The War de-  
partment, with only a few minor correc-  
tions in which certain operations are  
discussed in a way valuable to the  
military service, but so frank and critical  
as to seem undesirable for general publica-  
tion.

This report contains much which was  
already well known, and also much which  
was too technical to command popular  
interest. It contains, however, much that  
is of popular interest and which cannot  
easily be too often repeated or too well  
kept in mind by those who would form a  
just estimate of that unhappy struggle  
and its participants. In this latter cate-  
gory we must place conspicuously Captain  
Slocum's judgments of the respective char-  
acters, from a military point of view, of  
the British and the Boers. Both of his  
statements, while not to be disputed, set  
forth facts which must ever be cause for  
regret; such, for example, as his confirma-  
tion of the sad tales of violation of flags  
of truce and use of explosive bullets by  
the Boers. But most of what he has  
calculated to send a thrill of pride through  
every sympathetic reader. Thus of the  
Boers, especially of General Cronje and  
his comrades, he says: "Words fail me  
to express adequately my admiration for  
their tenacious and brave defense. That  
is what we might have expected a just  
observer to say of the descendants of the  
defenders of Rochelle and Leyden. And  
of the British he declares: "If ever a people  
or a nation exemplified the phrase 'brave  
heart' it is the British. It is a brave  
people, indomitable courage, uncompromising  
fortitude and implicit obedience they are beyond  
criticism. That, too, was to be expected  
as a true tribute to the sons of those who  
fought at Londonderry and Lucknow."

Both brave. That is this American  
soldier's verdict upon both Boer and Brit-  
ish. It is that which the discriminating  
and judicious world has already and long  
ago passed upon them, but it is none the  
less a tribute to the British, and it is  
officially repeated. Three races are there  
at war. They are the three in which New  
York has the greatest historic interest, be-  
cause they are the three which were the  
founders of this city. In the days of that  
founding they were all three renowned for  
the valor over for their valor. It is well  
come to know that they have not degener-  
ated, but that the opening of the twen-  
tieth century finds them every whit as  
heroic as did the opening of the seven-  
teenth. Both—rather all three—brave,  
French, Dutch and British. But what  
dozens of pitiful that their valor should  
be so long continue to be spent in a waste-  
ful and fruitless strife!

## Millions in Corn

Chicago Chronicle.

If the farmer is to get richer he must  
get them out of the soil. Neither the Chi-  
cago Board of Trade nor the free cornage  
of 50-cent dollars will make him rich. The  
hocus-pocus politicians cannot add a  
bushel to the productiveness of his land,  
nor can the "kings" of the corn pit add  
anything permanently to the value of his  
crops.

Having accepted these obvious truths  
the farmer will be interested in the sci-  
entific experiments now being conducted by  
the Department of Agriculture, with a  
view to increasing the corn crop of this  
country without additional expense or labor.  
The scientists have found that by cross-  
breeding the nitrogen contents of the corn  
are increased and the number of ears to  
the stalk are increased. Experiments made  
in growing 10,000 acres of these hybrids  
have already demonstrated that it is pos-  
sible to double the yield of corn from a  
given number of plants.

In addition to conducting these experi-  
ments the department is sending out some  
valuable advice to farmers in the matter  
of selecting seed for planting. This advice  
is to go through the field and select corn  
from the largest stalks for seed purposes.  
Not one farmer in 10,000 ever thought of  
doing such a thing. The uniform practice  
of farmers is to select the largest ears  
from the crib for seed.

There's more money in corn than in  
the promises of politicians. The white holds  
up for emulation the man who makes two  
blades grow where only one grew before.  
How to do this is what Secretary Wilson  
is trying to show the farmers. In the  
meantime the products from corn, such as  
oil, glucose, rubber, cellulose, paper and  
flour are being multiplied and their value  
increased.

The time is coming when there will be  
millions in corn. If Colonel Sellers were  
on earth today there is little doubt that  
he would begin planting corn on a large  
scale.

The value of the corn crop of the United  
States in 1899 was \$629,210,110, or more  
than double the gold output of the whole  
world.

## BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

## Scenes and Incidents Observed at the National Capital.

At the urgent request of Rear Admiral  
Schley the opposition of his admiralty to  
the design for a medal commemorating the  
deeds of the West Indian fleet in the war  
of 1895 has been withdrawn and the profile  
of Rear Admiral Sampson, commander of  
the fleet, will appear upon them. The de-  
signs approved by Secretary Long are re-  
garded as exceedingly artistic and striking.  
The West Indian medal contains on the  
obverse side a profile likeness of Rear Ad-  
miral Sampson, surrounded by a wreath of  
oak leaves, and has the inscription in  
plain lettering, "United States Naval Com-  
missioners to the West Indies, 1895—William  
Thomas Sampson, Commander-in-Chief."

On the reverse is a representation of "The  
man behind the gun." It shows the deck  
of a naval vessel and a group, consisting  
of a seaman stripped to the waist, a bea-  
arded young sailor and a marine in his  
shirt sleeves holding a rifle, all standing in  
the rear of a small-caliber rapid-fire gun.  
In the background are the outlines of an  
armored vessel of the conventional type,  
partly concealed in the smoke of battle.  
Just below the group will be the inscrip-  
tion commemorating the principal battle in  
which the recipient participated. The de-  
signer gives the following example of the  
inscription:

"Santiago, July 3, 1898.—John Smith, Sea-  
man, U. S. S. Texas."  
The medal will be held to the pin-bar by  
a crimson and blue ribbon, white being  
eliminated because it soils so quickly. For  
every other engagement in which a re-  
cipient of the medal participated there will  
be a bar containing the proper inscription.  
The inscription on the reverse of the medal  
will be a wreath of laurel leaves, holding a  
pointed star, each point being attached to  
the inner rim of the wreath, and the space  
between the points being open. The star  
has an anchor in the center, while the  
points bear the inscription:  
"Naval of the United States in the War  
with Spain." At the bottom of the wreath  
are the words: "Meritorious Service."

The name of the recipient will be en-  
graved on the reverse. The medal is at-  
tached to a broad crimson and blue rib-  
bon, which forms a background for it.  
All the medals will be of bronze.  
Uncle Sam, it is said, is to coin a new  
3-cent piece. The new coin is to be of  
nickel and its radical difference from all  
other coins with Uncle Sam's must mark  
on them lies in the fact that it will have  
a hole in the center. It is the supposition  
that this hole in the middle will enable the  
hurried handler of the coin to detect its  
value by the sense of feeling. Some such  
idea is considered necessary for the reason  
that it is to be about the size and weight  
of the present nickel 5-cent piece.  
The size of the center hole in the proposed  
coin will be large enough to make it merely  
a ring of metal, this hole being about one-  
fourth the diameter of the coin. It will pre-  
vent one of the difficulties which handlers  
of small silver coins were troubled with  
when the metal money began to circulate  
after the era of paper money. The small  
coins, which got into the hands of children  
and some classes in the remote districts,  
were treated as curiosities and great prices  
to secure their safekeeping a favorite  
method was to punch a hole in them and tie  
them on a string. This destroyed the cir-  
culation value of the coins and dealers who  
subsequently took them in had to stand the  
loss of a fixed scale being finally arranged  
for deduction for punched dimes, nickels or  
other pieces. The new piece can be strung  
without injuring it.

Kentucky republicans are giving a pretty  
exhibition of blue grass gallantry in Wash-  
ington. A number of them are antagonis-  
ing the reappointment of Mrs. Gertrude  
Saunders, postmistress at Newcastle, Ky.  
Mrs. Saunders is a comely widow,  
who has a strong Kentucky accent at  
home. But Senator Deboe and Internal  
Revenue Collector Cureton  
wanted the place for a male worker and  
went so far as to request President Mc-  
Kinley to displace the widow. All this  
came to the attention of Mrs. Saunders,  
who went to Washington to plead her own  
cause. On reaching the capital she went at  
once to the Raleigh, where she saw both  
the senator and collector and upbraided  
them for trying to displace her. She  
talked somewhat excitedly and did not hesi-  
tate to arraign the gentlemen for what she  
characterized as their attempt to deprive  
her and her children of a livelihood. She  
kept excellent control of herself until she  
had finished her arraignment and then  
wonderfully she sat down in one of the easy  
chairs of the lobby and cried convulsively.

"The Civil Service commission has had  
in operation for over three years a series  
of what are known as 'practical examina-  
tions' for the trades or non-educational positions  
in the service of the government," ex-  
plained an official of the commission to a  
Washington Star reporter, "and it has been  
found to work very satisfactorily. Although  
it may seem to some that the system is  
unfair, throughout the south there are  
thousands of colored mechanics who are  
unable to write, but under the rule the ap-  
plication is just as good when signed by a  
cross as if signed in ink. The commission  
has established local boards of examiners  
in hundreds of cities whose duties are to  
classify and grade applicants. The classi-  
fications are made on age, character as a  
workman, experience and physical condi-  
tion, though in the latter no physician's  
certificate is necessary. The highest grade  
for age is given those between 25 and 45  
years. The character of the workman is  
graded in quality, ability and industry. This  
has to be established by vouchers signed by  
three former employers. From this infor-  
mation registers of eligibles are made up  
on which officials draw when they need the  
service of workmen. Every kind of a  
tradesman is registered, including pilots  
and divers. There are hundreds of cooks  
employed by the government, but after  
repeated effort it is found absolutely im-  
practicable to classify or grade them, and  
finally cooks were excluded from the classi-  
fied service altogether. It was impossible  
to decide upon a qualification for a good  
cook, for what one section or state would  
call a good cook another would consider  
a very poor one. The wages paid cooks

by the War department in its different  
branches run all the way from \$25 to \$50  
per month, which, of course, includes board  
and lodging. Throughout Alabama, Missis-  
sippi and Louisiana, in connection with the  
gangs of men at work on river and levee  
work, it has been found better to board the  
workmen, so that they can be kept together  
and worked to a better advantage. It is  
an easy task to secure stewards and board-  
ing masters, the men who purchase the  
supplies, but when it comes to getting  
cooks the whole system seemed likely to  
go to pieces. The Civil Service commission  
decided that appointees of the regu-  
lated class have the same rights as those  
of the educational class—that is, that they  
cannot be removed without being furnished  
with written charges, which they are to be  
allowed to answer—it was necessary to fur-  
nish cooks with written charges to get  
them out of the service. Often one-half of  
a party would consider a man a good cook,  
while the other half would be sure he was  
a thoroughly bad one. It tangled up mat-  
ters so that cooks were excluded from the  
classified service, and now can be hired  
by officers in charge of parties or by stew-  
ards or boarding masters for as long or  
as short a time as is desired, the only  
requisite being that their cooking shall  
please those who have to eat it."

## PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

## Why the Man Behind the Gun Should Be Encouraged.

Rear Admiral Schley in Success.  
I am unalterably in favor of giving the  
men of the navy every opportunity for  
gaining commissions. Upon this