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Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this alst day of May, A. D. 1901. (Seal.)

M. B. HUNGATE, Notary Public. Perhaps to be more exact it should be called conditional "unconditional surrender."

Net daily average. 29,319
GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Does the congressman from this district have to have both a keeper and a middleman?

In making up its state ticket for 1902 the republican party must draw the line at boodlers and corporation lobbyists.

Raising the wages of the teamsters who haul beef at present high prices must be on the theory of adjustment, platform for which he stands. to what the traffic will bear.

The little testimonial voted by Parliament to Lord Kitchener is more than we in the United States pay to our president for a whole four years' term of service.

in it occurs.

been against the war in South Africa, influence upon democrats generally. before it began, while it was in progress and after it is ended.

"Corporation party," cries the local popocratic organ at the republicans and forthwith sheds whole barrels of black ink to obscure all vision of the record made by the fusion reformers when they had complete control of the state for four years.

A prize medal for bravery ought to be awarded the man who presided over the state convention of Indiana demoerats. It took courage of a high order for him to link together in one sentence the names of William Jennings Bryan and Grover Cleveland.

A society has just been organized in New York with the express purpose "to cherish and perpetuate the memories, takes strong ground in behalf of the associations, records and traditions of the City of Chicago." If this does not gained many supporters in and out of raise a cry of treason to New York it congress within the past month or two. will be cause for astonishment.

Now that Mark Twain has been made an L.L. D. by the University of Missouri, he has reached the highest pinnacle of his ambition and would not trade places with King Edward, nor any other high monarch whose slumcrown.

The latest census bulletin discloses the fact that more than \$450,000,000 is invested in this country in the manufacture of alcholic liquors in 21,850 establishments, which turn out an annual product valued at \$340,000,000. This bught to give the prohibitionists cold

shivers in hot weather.

You can't build an engine house and a market house with the same money any more than you can eat your ple and keep it at the same time. Omaha has been made famous by cowsheds. For twenty years it had a cowshed railroad depot and now it is to have a cowshed market house.

The perplexities of the Young Men's McKinley club have only just begun. Amending the constitution is an easy thing, but maintaining successfully a political organization that can command party and steer clear of factionalism is a more serious problem.

If the Real Estate exchange is in dead earnest in its proposed effort to secure an equitable assessment of all classes of property for county taxation, it will have the active sympathy and support of the great mass of taxpaying citizens. or individual

ARMY REDUCTION.

The strength of the army is to be reduced nearly 11,000 men, or from 77,-287 to 66,497. The order of the secretary of war calls for reduction in all three arms of the service, but it affects the artillery less than the infantry and cavalry arms. In the cavalry the total reduction will be 1,800 men and in the infantry 5,640. The garrison or coast artillery will not be affected by the new order, but the strength of the field artillery will be reduced by making the number of enlisted men in a battery 120 instead of 160.

The order is due to the improved situation in the Philippines, which the president believes to be such as not to require there more than about 25,000 soldiers, the number now in the islands being about 31,700, or more than 40,000 less than were in the islands in December, 1900, a very significant reduction. It is quite possible that within another year the force in the Philippines can be reduced to 20,000 or less, for the promise is most favorable for complete pacification before the end of this year and the extension of civil government on a basis that will require little milltary support.

When the reduction provided for in the order of the secretary of war is made, the army will be at about the strength authorized by the act of the last congress for the military establishment on a peace footing. That legislation, it will be remembered, was denounced by the democrats as being the first step toward the building up of a great army to overawe the people and ridiculous the charge was is now apparent, but it was not more absurd publican party has surrendered to the rusts, in face of the fact that the adbinations believed to have violated the law passed by a republican congress, and approved by a republican president.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRACY.

The Bryanite democrats are getting little encouragement these days. The trend of sentiment seems to be steadily against them. The most noteworthy fact in the proceedings of the Indiana democratic convention was the refusal to indorse Bryan and the Kansas City platform. There was a determined effort on the part of the minority of the platform committee to secure such indorsement, but under the rather feeble pretext that it would be out of place to inject Mr. Bryan's name into the state campaign the majority of the committee refused to indorse him or the

The sense of the danger of Bryanism thus shown by the democrats of Indiana has become pretty general and there is no doubt is growing. In the eastern and middle sections of the country it As a stepping stone to matrimony, the tainly spreading in the west. Perhaps it nated them to the railroads, the roads position of police matron in Omaha has has not yet made much progress in the proved its success. No wonder it is in south, but that section may be expected such brisk demand whenever a vacancy to sooner or later become impressed with it. The significance of the refusal of the Indiana democratic convention Irish members of Parliament want it is obvious and there can be no doubt distinctly understood that they have that it will exert a very considerable

> CANAL ROUTE QUESTION IN SENATE. Discussion of the question of an isthmian canal route has been begun in the senate and will probably continue several weeks, with what result cannot be foretold with any degree of certainty. According to late reports from Washington the outlook is brighter for the Panama route than at any time hitherto, though it is stated that the advocates of that route will not urge a flat Panama proposition, but will concentrate their strength on the Spooner substitute, which may be amended so as to make it even more binding on the president to title to it cannot be furnished. The report of the minority of the committee on interoceanic canals, filed last week, Panama route, which has undoubtedly

The contention of the minority of the senate committee is based upon the last report of the canal commission and it is urged that all the natural advantages are with the Panama route. On the very important point as to the possibility of destruction or damage to locks or dams of the canal from volcanic bers are disturbed by the weight of the eruptions or from earthquakes, the minority asserts that the Nicaragua route is directly in line with numerous volcanoes, more or less active, which in the past have wrought great destruction to the surrounding country, that the entire route of the Nicaragua canal has been frequently disrupted by violent earthquakes, while the Panama route has no volcanoes, extinct or otherwise, nearer than two hundred miles and that the official record of seismic disturbances in the last two years is about one-tenth in number of those reported in the vicinity of the Nicaragua route, and practically nothing in point of intensity compared with those felt at the

Such facts, however, appear to have no influence with the Nicaragua advocates. The most uncompromising of these, Senator Morgan of Alabams, in opening the debate, announced that he had made a thorough investigation of the matter and the alleged danger to the the support of the rank and file of the Nicaragua route "existed only in the imagination of those who desired to defeat any canal project." He had become convinced from his study of the situation that really there was greater danger from volcanic and earthquake disturbances to the Panama route than to the Nicaragua route. Not only is this confuted by high scientific authority, but also by existing conditions, and thankful they should be for the benefits ous tunnel performance, and a gentleman But there must be no discrimination nor | while these may have no effect upon Mr. sham and no favored corporation, firm Morgan and other Nicaragua advocates, tion. Mr. Hill adds further warning

latter place.

ment should not expend a vast sum in where even now there is volcanic activity. As to other claims of the suppear to be for the most part without any substantial basis,

Whether or not the route question will they have been. be determined at the present session is problematical, with the chances apparently most favorable to the adoption of some such compromise as the Spooner compromise, although there is at present a strong unwillingness in congress to leave to the president the selection of a route.

MUNICIPAL RAILROAD ASSESSMENT. The haphazard method pursued by the state board of railway assessment in the valuation placed upon the property of railroads for state and county taxation and the unjust discrimination against other taxpayers by reason of the undervaluation of railroad property has for years constituted a standing grievance of the people of this state. The iniquity of the general assessment of the railroads is, however, exempliemption of railroad property from municipal taxation.

The lowest estimate of the value of the railroad property in the cities of Omaha, South Omaha and Lincoln is from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000. More than two-thirds of this is within the city limits of Omaha, but the jugglery by which this vast estate is dumped perpetuate republican power. How into railroad mileage and assessed as ley bond case brings us back again such has shriveled this \$15,000,000 where we started from and forcibly reworth of property into less than \$300,000 calls the strenuous efforts and conspirathan some of the assertions that party for municipal taxation. The west half cies to beat the state out of its just is now making in regard to republican of the Union Pacific bridge, its union policies, as for example the declaration station and passenger and freight depot of the Indiana democrats that the re- buildings and grounds, together with main tracks, sidetracks and right-of-way through the heart of the city, are reministration is proceeding against com- turned for taxation for city purposes at mileage rates at \$9,800 per mile, and the Burlington passenger and freight depots, terminal ground, sidetracks and rightof-way are assessed at an average of about \$6,000 per mile. The depot grounds and terminals of the Elkhorn, Omaha and Missouri Pacific roads are assessed on the mileage basis in the same manner and the aggregate of all destruction. these properties, capitalized at from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000, does not pay city taxes on a valuation of more than \$160,000, or 11/2 per cent, whereas all

This disproportion is clearly contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution, which contemplates the imposition of uniform taxes on all classes of property. The railroads enjoy all the benefits of municipal government equally with all other corporations and individuals. They have the full benefit of fire and police protection, for which the city expends more than \$300,000 a year. is realized by a very large majority of And while the city has closed miles democrats and it is gradually but cer- upon miles of streets and alleys and doprovement taxes that have been so bur-

densome to other real estate owners. What is true of Omaha also applies in like degree to South Omaha and Lincoln, where the assessments of railroad property for city purposes are ridiculously out of proportion to the assessment of other property.

When the settlement was made between the Union Pacific railroad and the city of Omaha some months ago it solutely noninifectious. On the very same in his high hat and frock coat, he sat upon pact included the payment of back taxes. It appears, however, that the Union Pacific still owes over \$30,000 in taxes levied years ago upon the these that inspire the general public with property held by it which was such deep confidence in doctors. no part of its right-of-way or depot grounds. When Treasurer Hennings made the demand for payment of these taxes, after the papers had been signed in the settlement, the railroad lawyers accept the Panama route unless a good gave him the horse laugh. Why should the railroad company be treated any differently in the collection of back taxes from any other company or individual that owes back taxes?

The law requires all railroad corporations to return to the state board of assessment and equalization a correct statement of its rallway trackage, rightof-way and depot grounds. By rights, a map of these tracks, depot grounds and rights-of-way should be on file in the offices of the county surveyor and the city engineer. Why any railroad should refuse to furnish the county and city with these maps or why it should refuse access to them to the county surveyor or engineer's department is incomprehensible. The natural inference of such action is that the reports filed with the state board are incorrect and fall short of the requirements of the law.

According to ex-Senator Allen, everyone mentioned in connection with the fusion nomination for governor is "eminently qualified" to perform the duties of the position. We fear Senator Allen's conception of the requirements of the office are altogether below the mark. Some of the men mentioned for governor on both sides of the political fence are hardly qualified to be aldermen in a wide-awake town.

That sea captain who reports having encountered a floating island inhabited by parrots and monkeys and supposed to have been cast adrift by the volcanic disturbances in the Carribean sea, should have grappled to his find and This fatal omission is likely to relegate his tale into the sea-yarn class, unless he can produce some other corrobora-

James J. Hill is following in the foot steps of his fellow railway magnate, E. H. Harriman, in telling the people how of railroad consolidation and combina- who treats desis in millions with the inthey have made a very decided impres- against legislative regulation of the

sion upon the public mind, creating a railroads, that it will bring the railroads very general feeling that the govern- into politics, and if it should result in government ownership, it would enlarge constructing a canal through a region | the public service so as to imperil free government. For some reason or other, however, the people refuse to take alarm porters of the Nicaragua route, they ap- at the political bugbear. It will take a diagram to show them how the railroads can get into politics much more than

> The Bee is the only paper in these parts that prints honest circulation statements. It shows shrinkages and gains exactly as they occur from week to week and month to month, but the other papers would have you believe that they never lose a subscriber. They are eternally gaining, gaining, gaining, and keep up their gains in season and out of season, regardless of the fact know definitely that some time in the futhat hundreds of subscribers are away from home on vacations, or thousands discontinue for various reasons, including hot weather, hot politics or drouthy editorials and news columns.

It is to be noted that the populists have have put up a complete state ticket in Indiana without the aid or consent of the democrats, The democrats consider fled most strikingly in the virtual ex- fusion a great thing in states like Nebraska, where the populists furnish the bulk of the votes, but in states like let the populists go it alone,

> The people of Nebraska have not yet heard the last of the Bartley defalcation scandal. The decision just rendered by the supreme court in the Bart-

> > Utility in Decorations.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, King Edward has conferred the Order of the Garter upon two more of his distinguished subjects. The king might vary the occasional pair of suspenders.

Beats the Horse in One Way.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Edison has perfected a storage battery by which the automobile can be made to do all the work of a horse. The recent automobile accidents show that it can do a good deal more than a horse in spreading

Facts Blight Theories.

Baltimore American. The coal trust refuses to raise wages, independent operators have other classes of property within the city granted the increase. Thus do facts conflict limits are assessed on a 40 per cent with the magazine articles and theories showing how great combinations will better the condition of the laboring man.

Now Altogether.

Minneapolis Journal. Hats off to the gallant Boers! They fought the last fight in the old era of independence for petty states and though losing they fought as few men have fought in this world of wars. They have humbled the world's mightiest empire, they have won honorable terms for themselves and they have given the world new material for heroic legend and tradition.

Succor Promptly Given.

Saturday Evening Post. Uncle Sam does not look for precedents, or at the color of the flag, when human beings are to be succored and saved. In doing more for the French islands in the West Indies than France did herself, this country again showed the same prompt and generous sympathy that fed the starving of Ireland and mitigated the famines of Russia and India.

When Doctors Disagree.

Chicago Chronicle, Dr. S. A. Knopf of New York, a profound and learned authority upon tuberculosis, arise to announce that tuberculosis is abwas generally believed that the com- day Dr. Henry L. Holton of Vermont, an equally profound and learned authority, takes occasion to observe that tuberculosis is an acutely infectious disease-one of the most infectious. It is little matters like

Farming Out Homeless Children.

Chicago Tribune. A warning note was sounded at the conference of charities and corrections in Detroit on Friday which ought to receive the silk hat and his frock coat was as soaked attention of the trustees and managers of children's institutions. Dr. Jeffrey R. Brackett of Baltimore said that he had found that there were grave dangers to children in the "placing out" system. The system, he said, should be followed with caution, and only in connection with some institution where the children could be cared for indefinitely while the authorities sought homes for them. The conference discussed the question for two days, the tenor of most of the speeches being that in a few years the homes for destitute and neglected children would all be abandoned in favor of a system which would place them in private homes, on the theory that any home is better than an asylum. evils of an asylum are apparent, but unless there is some place in which the children can be cared for while the authorities are investigating the character of the persons with whom they intend to place them, even greater evils might result from the "placing out" system.

WATERING RAILROAD STOCKS.

Magnate Harriman's Quaint Views on Overcapitalization. Chicago Record-Herald.

When he was interviewed on the subject of the overcapitalization of railroads E. H. Harriman said truly that the question was a large one, and proceeded to add that the old railroads of \$25,000 and \$30,000 a mile were things of the past. There were of season"-mostly out of season. now "miles and miles of reconstructed railroads costing \$100,000 a mile, or more than that, to build them, and when we have to tunnel, of course, it is sometimes as much | Havana." as \$1,000,000 or \$1,200,000 to save distance. eliminate grades and curves."

The "magnate" may have spoken, as a correspondent says, with more than his customary freedom, but he did not indulge in a dangerous frankness. A Bunsby-like fog seems to obscure his thought and its application. Did he mean that there had been overcapitalization but that the water had gone to the betterments? That would towed it along into New York harbor. probably be news to the people who had manipulated the water transactions, and others who have not had their personal experience will wonder what possible connection there is between speculations closed years ago and the present cost of railroad state. building.

Or did he mean that overcapitalisation building? This might be true at \$1,200,000 pyrites are constantly decomposing in large per mile, but all roads are not a continudifference and forgetfulness of Mr. Harriman is hardly just to his own genius if he admits the impossibility.

## Future of the Philippines

The Washington opprespondent of the St. that the Filipinos might expect their inde Louis Republic (dem.), under date of June 3, wires that paper as follows:

which will clear the air regarding the atti- end of the Spanish rule. tude of President Roosevelt and his administration touching the future status of States is never interviewed, it can be accepted with the force of an interview.

"The president has been asked by some whether it would not be better to change the policy of the United States and shape it in the direction of giving the Filipinos ultimate independence, and to make that announcement so that the islanders could ture they would be treated as Cuba has been treated. "These friends have told the president

that they were impressed with his speech at Arlington, to which he spoke of the time when the Filipinos might show capacity for self-government, and they have asked the president to go further, and consider independence.

"To this the president has given an qualified answer in the negative. If the matter had been called to his attention be- of the islands. fore he made his speech at Arlington his Indiana they are not quite willing to that phase of the question. There is no being prepared for independence, in the reason, it is held, why the president's views should not be given now.

are of particular value because when he islands will ultimately be independent. went to the Philippines he was inclined to him, that official intimation at this time before the civilized world."

pendence, one or two, or ten years hence, ould probably result in pullification of all "I am permitted to make a statement the work that has been done there since the

The conservative citizens of the islands who have been asserting the spread of law he visited the tomb of Adam. the Philippines. It is not to be taken and order and the upbuilding of civil govas a statement issued by the president, ernment would view such a declaration but, excent that the president of the United with horror. From one end of the archipelago to the other, the element that has and his suite consists largely of detectives been opposing American rule would feel encouraged. They would begin to lay wires political and personal friends to consider to be 'on top' when independence should be proclaimed

"On the other hand, those who have been aiding the Americans and have acknowlthe benefits of civil governmen edged would be compelled, for their own salvation, to side with that element that has been clamoring for 'independence' and has not been able to discriminate between 'independence' and 'civil liberty.'

"President Schurman, in a recent address has declared that the Filipinos are fitted for self-government. Admiral Dewey three years ago declared that the Filipinos were as capable of self-government as the Cu whether it might not be wise to say now bans were. Self-government, under the audefinitely that the Filipinos would be given thority of the United States, is what is aimed at in the Philippines. Yet now President Schurman and Admiral Dewey are being quoted as advocating the independence

"For the reason that a statement from address would have probably dealt with the administration that the Filipines were eyes of the president, would do incalculable harm to the work now under way, if "Judge Taft, whom the president regards indeed it did not undo all that had been as the greatest authority on the Philippines, done, the president declines to give any \$500. Subsequently he took Senator Conkhas pronounced ideas on this subject which encouragement to the thought that these

"That question must be left to the future, criticize the policy of holding the islands, after the civil government has been estab-Judge Taft holds and the president with lished in the islands and has stood the test the \$500." "Well, that's what the butcher

BITS OF WASHINGTON LIFE.

Minor Scenes and Incidents Sketched on the Spot.

.The growth of the country since revolutionary days is tersely shown in the development of the postoffice department, which decorations a little by the bestowal of an has been made the subject matter of a pamphlet just issued by the department. There were only seventy-five postoffices established in the country in 1789, and the gross revenue from the business was \$7,510. The expenditures for the same year were \$7,560 and of this only \$1,657 were paid in

salaries to postmasters.

There were in 1901, 76,594 postoffices in operation, 511,808 miles of post routes, 466,146,059 miles of mail service performed. The gross-revenues of the department were \$111.631.193, the expenditures \$115,039,607, and \$19,113,590 were paid as compensation to postmasters.

From June 30, 1847, to June 30, 1851, 4,603,200 postage stamps were issued, while in the single year 1901 4,329,273,696 stamps were used by the people of the United States.

In 1853, the year in which stamped envelopes were first issued, 5,000,000 were used, while in 1901 the total was 772,839,000. The first year's issue of postal cards-1873-numbered 31,094,000, while in 1901 659,614,800 were issued. The registry system was started in 1855,

and in that year the registered pieces numbered 620,322. In 1901 they numbered 20,-814,501. In 1865 money orders to the amount of \$1,360,122 were issued, while in 1901 the

total amounted to \$274,546,067. The number of pieces of matter of all kinds mailed increased from 500,000 in 1790 to 7,424,290,329 in 1901.

According to the Washington Post Senator Dietrich owns a silk hat and a frock suit. He has worn the outfit four times When he first arrayed himself in this full regalia it was the day of his inauguration as governor of Nebraska. It rained and snowed upon the high hat and the frock coat. When he again put them on it was the day of McKinley's second inauguration and Mr. Dietrich, who had just been sworn in as a new senator, was once more baptized by a heavy rain. His third experience was last Saturday morning, when again, one of the uncovered stands at the Rochambeau statue unveiling and got the full benefit of the shower that interrupted the exercises.

"This is a fine afternoon," said Senator and take a walk."

So once again he arrayed himself in the in the sudden storm which came out of the northwest and was drenched to the skin. Rivers of water poured from his Mr. Dietrich, when he finally got home

changed his clothes and put the hat and the frock coat carefully away. "I never will wear that outfit again," he said yesterday.

The other afternoon, when President Roosevelt reached Dupont circle, a "seeing Washington" electric car hove in sight and the guide continued his lecture through a megaphone in this way: "On the left we see the elegant residence of Mr. George Westinghouse, the millionaire inventor and shouldn't assume that he can keep at it electrician, formerly the home of the late James G. Blaine; a little to the left of front we perceive the palatial mansion of Mr. L. Z. Leiter, the Chicago millionaire and father of the famous beauty, Miss Mary Leiter, now Lady Curzon, the wife of the governor general of India; in the park in front we are confronted by the statue of Admiral Dupont and also in front we see the president of the United States on The crowd looked and one woman said,

Whose statue is it, McKinley's?" "It's Roosevelt," the guide responded. "He ain't a statue yet."

Among the Presbyterian ministers who were presented to President Roosevelt when he came to the city recently, reports the New York Times, was one who bears the burden of an overweening sense of duty and is wont to "rebuke in season and out

"I regret," said the preacher, "to see that the administration countenanced the use of liquor in the governor's palace at "But I am glad to see," said the presi-

dent, deftly changing the subject, "that the general assembly is discountenancing the use of brimstone. Some timid souls in Washington who feared Mount Iona would throw a few tubs

of flame and mud as far as the national

capitol, have been calmed and soothed by Prof. McGee of the Agricultural department with a brief interview, as follows: "Mount Iona is a high hill situated at some distance from the town of Pender, Neb., and is a part of the cretaceous formation that covers a large part of that Under this hill there exists a stratum of carbonaceous shale, overlying another stratum of shale that is full of was impossible now because of the cost of iron pyrites and sulphur. The sulphur and

quantities, generating an intense heat and

causing combustion in the carbonaceous

elements of the overlying shale. The

steam and smoke generated by this com-

bustion escapes to the outer atmosphere

through cracks and crevices in the stone

and earth of which the hill is composed. producing very much the appearance of an active volcano.

"Those who are ignorant of geology and of the causes at work under the hill take it for granted that Mount Iona is a genuine volcano, and that some day it will beich forth fire and lava, but, as a matter of fact, it is nothing of the sort, the whole phenomenon being of a superficial character. Some parts of the hill are, of course, almost too hot to stand on, but at the same time nothing could be farther from the truth than that this hill is a volcano and that at some day it will become active The origin of the heat and smoke lies at a depth of less than 100 feet below the surface, whereas in real volcanos the source of the heat and molten rock is situated in the bowels of the earth. Some day the sulphur, pyrites and carbonaceous matter inside this hill will burn itself out and when that takes place the clouds of steam and smoke arising from the eminence will disappear.

According to Senator Mason the hotels in Havana were crowded to the limit during a the time he was there witnessing the installation of the new Cuban government. The senator, as did a large number of other visitors, found that he was unable to secure a room with a regular bed, but some of the Cubans who were conversant with the fight he made in their behalf before the American war with Spain took up his case and in due time induced an obdurate hotel keeper to provide him with a cot.

"It was one of those low affairs," said the senator in telling his experience, "with a woven-wire mattress. Nothing but a thin sheet was placed on the wires. I went to bed, slept beautifully and had a most de lightful rest, but when I woke up morning I looked like a waffle."

A WORD TO THE PRESIDENT.

Warned to Play More and Work

Less. Hartford Post (rep.)

President Roosevelt acts as if he were wrought iron and there were no limits to his physical endurance and intellectual energy. Such abounding activity was never before witnessed in the White House. If Sydney Smith thought that Daniel Webster was a steam engine in trousers what would he have thought if he had seen Theodore Roosevelt?

Recall the series of speeches, all full of vigor and vitality, of power, and patriotism, that the president has delivered during the Dietrich last Sunday. "I will dress up past few months. Study his Memorial day address and see how full of thought and force and rugged strength it is. Preparafated costume. As a result he was caught tion of utterances like that isn't a holiday task. And, of course, the strain which the routine of the presidency puts upon a man is enough to tax the strongest consti-The burdens of the office are tution. heavy, its responsibilities and cares un-

Prof. Hellprin had much better luck o Pelee than Prof. Pliny had on Vesuvius Captain John Haggerty, the sea diver who explored the Maine wreck in Havana harbor, has just died at his home in Brooklyn.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Mark Twain wept when he visited the scenes of his boyhood last week. This is the first public record of his weeping since

The shah of Persia, who is visiting Emperor William, will not travel on a rallronfaster than eight to ten miles an hour

The maharajah of Jaipur, who has ar rived in Paris on his way to King Edward's coronation, has with him a suite compris ing twenty dignitaries and 123 servants His luggage weighs 100,000 pounds. This is how Congressman Newlands o

Nevada summarizes his views on irrigation: "It's about time for the American government to stop its irritation of other lands and begin the irrigation of its own arid lands." The very acme of cleverness in concentnent was reached by a circus man in a

Pennsylvania town lately, when he managed to hide a herd of nineteen elephants from a constable who was hunting them with a writ of attachment. When Congressman De Armond of Missouri was in the Philippines he made in-

dustrious use of a camera. On returning home he had a great many of his pictures developed and mounted and each bears this endorsement: "Made by the firm of David A. De Armond & Sun.' Ex-Governor Boutwell's "Grant Reminis-

cences" include a horse story. President Grant was attracted by a horse owned by a Washington butcher and he bought it for ling out to ride behind his new acquisition and the president asked the senator what he thought of the animal. "It strikes me," said the senator, "that I would rather have said," remarked the president. Some time ago in Philadelphia Charles

M. Schwab, president of the huge steel trust, expressed in an address the opinion that a classical education was less helpful to the young man than the practical experience that could be gained in the same number of years of application to the business which he was to make his life work. W. S. Dalzell, a Yale graduate and a son of Congressman Daizell, while at a banquet a day or two later took violent and sneering exception to Mr. Schwab's views. Some spicy correspondence ensued between him and the steel magnate, but the young man refused to make the amende honorable. is now said that Mr. Schwab will use the powerful influence of the steel trust to retire Congressman Dalzell at the coming election.

LINES TO A LAUGH.

Chicago Tribune: Borus (struggling uthor)—I had a most remarkable dream author)—I had a most remarkable dream last night.

Naggus (literary editor)—Let's hear it.
Borus—Not yet. I am going to have it copyrighted first.

Detroit Free Press: Mrs. Parvenue (at Newport)-How can you prove that you are a real lord? Lord Forgivus-Well, I'm broke, for one thing

Los Angeles Herald: Conductor—Let's see. Did I get your ticket?
Smart Passenger—Yes, slr; you took it up at Montalvo and punched h—l out of it. Conductor—l beg your pardon, sir; but it isn't customary on local tickets to punch out the passenger's destination.

Philadelphia Press: Willie (studying his Virgil)—Pa, I'm stuck. The Trojan gladiator is saying something to his rival here and I can't make it out.

Pa (looking up from his sporting sheet)
—Maybe he's telling him to go get a reputation.

Washington Star: "There is nothing more unwise," said the friend, "than a needless and ostentatious display of wealth."
"That's right," answered Mr. Gripper Sorghum; "there are enough people trying to get it away from you without issuing any challenges." Chicago Tribune: Constituent—What's the use of those long debates of yours in the senate on the Philippine question? Have you succeeded in changing a single vote by them?

Eminent Statesman-Well, of course we can't tell about that until after the fall

New York Sun: Knicker-Hear you had an accident with four auto.

Bocker-Yes, Miss Prettigirl and I became so absorbed we let it find its own way home. It evidently lived up a telegraph pole.

Baltimore American: "I see by the paper," said the grocer, "that the con-gressmen has passed a resolution that ne-more liquor can be sold in the capito building." building."
"I reckon," said Mr. Meddergrass, ab sent-mindedly reaching into the box o ginger snaps, "that this here Phillypeer investigation has led them to try the there water cure on themselves."

THE WESTERNER AND THE RAIN

heavy, its responsibilities and cares unceasing and its tasks stupendous. The president throws himself into the work with all his vigor, masters all the details and spares not himself. Into routine and speech making and functions he plunges with all the ardor of a physical and intellectual athlete, and sets a pace which startles those about him.

How long can the president keep up this tremendous gait? He's a wonderful piece of physical and mental manhood, but endurance is bound to have limits. He shouldn't assume that he can keep at it without any let up. He should remember that a stitch in time save nine, should husband his energies and put more play spells on his time table. Don't run any risk of letting that splendid mechanism of yours get out of gear, Mr. President.

New York Sun.

Oh, the dear, sweet, summer rain!

Hear it falling, falling, Through the darkness softly calling.

For my bounty long beseching.

Eately trees, with arms upreaching.

Eately trees, with arms upreaching.

Eately trees, with arms upreaching.

For my bounty long beseching.

Eately trees, with arms upreaching.

For my bounty long beseching.

For my bounty long beser and red-ch

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