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Weather Forecast for Friday.
WASHINGTON, July 21.—For Oklahoma and Indian Territory: Fair, southerly wind.
For Missouri: Fair, except showers in eastern portion; warmer, southerly wind.
For Kansas and Nebraska: Fair, except showers in eastern portions; southerly wind.

MISSOURI'S GOVERNOR REBUKED.
Excepting the few personal servants of Governor Lon V. Stephens, everybody in Missouri will rejoice in the removal of Secretary Alger, of the war department, concerning the appointment of Henry S. Julian as major in the Fifth Missouri regiment. Secretary Alger sustains Lieutenant Colonel Morgan, who refused to recognize Governor Stephens' authority to saddle Julian upon the regiment after the latter had been unanimously rejected at the regimental elections. It is held that Julian was not regularly mustered. It is also declared that when the minor officers of a regiment, who have been regularly mustered, elect a general officer, the latter does not need a governor's commission, for that will be issued by the war department. These rulings are at once a recognition of the rights of a regiment and a protest against the injection of politics into the army. There is not another governor in the Union who would be guilty of such an affront as that offered by Governor Stephens to the Fifth regiment. It is Missouri's misfortune to have placed in the gubernatorial chair one of the smallest men that ever rattled around in an office of distinction. Yet such is the incomprehensible conceit of Missouri's whipper-snapper governor that he aspires to additional honors—wants to be United States senator, in fact—and his attempt to promote Julian is simply a bid for the latter's future services to this end. If there were no other reasons to impress upon the voters of Missouri the necessity of making the next state legislature strongly Republican, the preposterous ambition of Governor Stephens to be United States senator ought to be sufficient.

KANSAS CITY DAY AT OMAHA.
The designation of August 5 as Kansas City day at the Omaha exposition ought to arouse much local interest and result in such an attendance from this city as to make the occasion worthy the name. Kansas Cityans who have not selected the time of their visit to the great fair should make their arrangements so as to include August 5 among the days of their sightseeing. So far as organized recognition of the special day is concerned, the commercial bodies of the city may be relied upon to do the proper thing; but there should be a general disposition to show appreciation of the courtesy extended to us by the management. Kansas City and Omaha are commercial rivals, but they are both interested in the general prosperity of the West and in the success of this, the first great enterprise of its character to be held in the Missouri valley.

DEWEY AVENUE.
It will be remembered by local patriots that the city council a day or two ago took the necessary steps to transform Old street into Dewey avenue. As most of the inhabitants of Kansas City are blissfully ignorant of the location and attractions of this thoroughfare—including citizens who have lived within two blocks of it for years—we have had at some pains to collect information regarding the matter, that the extent of the honor done to the hero of Manila may be fully appreciated.

Dewey avenue starts in the northeast part of the city, and runs from Pendleton avenue south about three blocks. It is unpaved and, like the hero of Manila, it is unimproved. Two or three brick houses front on it, and a sufficient number of wooden ones, in bad repair.

What the street lacks in length and beauty it makes up in varieties of width and surface. It originally started south from Pendleton at the ordinary forty-foot width, but on account of the increasing value of real estate, or the expectation that the traffic would diminish, it narrows twice in a distance of 200 yards. The wooden sidewalks are most ingeniously adapted to this state of things, and as the first contraction does not occur at a street intersection it gives a corner lot in the middle of the block, which is no doubt desirable.

The recent rains have guttered the street deeply. As a place to study surface geology it is admirable; as a highway it is at least remarkable.

Admiral Dewey is a man who follows the lead. An inspection of Dewey avenue will make the most enthusiastic lover of salt water glad for the sake of the safety of his non-combatants that Kansas City is not a seaport town. It wouldn't do for Admiral Dewey to see Dewey avenue.

COST OF THE WAR.
It is estimated that the war with Spain has already cost the United States the sum of \$125,000,000, against a total appropriation of war purposes up to the present time of \$22,000,000. With reasonable prospects of success in the near future, it seems unlikely that the final cost of the war will be very great, considering the expensive operations involved in mobilizing, organizing and transporting our land forces.

Of course the United States will be reimbursed, in one way or another, for the outlay made necessary by the war. In conflicts with foreign foes, the vanquished just foot the bill. But even if the money expended in the contest with Spain were a irreparable pecuniary loss, the moral gain would more than compensate for the outlay. It is not a worthy policy for a nation to precipitate war for the sake of advertisement; but in this instance, war has been morally forced upon the country,

the advertisement, if one may call it such, has been timely and valuable. The encounter with Spain has placed the United States before the world as one of the very greatest of nations, politically as well as commercially—a position that was not sufficiently understood before the operations at Manila and Santiago. Furthermore, it has inspired nobler pride and greater enterprise in this country, and has eradicated whatever remained of sectional prejudice.

KANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
The leading planks in the state platform of the Populist party in Kansas, such as the initiative and referendum, state insurance, state ownership of the public utilities, and the building of state stock yards, are all in conflict with the present constitution, and are meaningless beyond an expression of what the Populist party would like to incorporate into that instrument. The convention recognized this fact and covered it by declaring in specific terms for a constitutional convention, and therefore the most prominent issue before the Kansas people in the election of a legislature this year is whether or not such a convention shall be held.

Unless there has been a recent and very radical change in public sentiment, our Populist friends will find it uphill work in campaigning for a new constitution, for upon every occasion presented the people of Kansas have declared through large majorities that they were well content with the organic law handed down to them by the first constitutional convention. As late as 1892 a popular vote was taken on the question of calling a new convention, and it fell 88,923 short of the number of votes required. In the legislature of 1895 a resolution was introduced providing for another popular vote upon the same question, and while it passed the senate it failed in the house but lacked considerable of the necessary two-thirds majority. Again, in the legislature of 1897, an attempt was made to revive the question, but failing to secure the united support of the Populists and being so solidly opposed by the Republicans, it lacked a chance for passage and was laid aside without coming to a vote.

Not only have the people of Kansas registered on every occasion their objection to a thorough revision of the state constitution, but in all recent instances they have voted through the amendments submitted to them by the legislature. In 1888 and again in 1899 they voted decisively against increasing the supreme bench from three to five members; woman suffrage met the same fate in 1894, as also did an amendment providing for an increase in the legislative session from sixty to ninety days, and it has been more than a dozen years since an amendment of any sort secured a majority of the votes.

If these votes mean anything it is that the people of Kansas are pretty well satisfied with the Wyandotte constitution under which Kansas was admitted into the Union as a state, and that they cannot easily be led into adopting new and untried measures of government. This constitution has endured for thirty-eight years, and from the beginning until the present time the people have consented to only twelve changes in the original instrument, and few of these contained anything more radical than a change in method (without a change in principle), made necessary by the development of new conditions. During the same time seven amendments have been defeated by the people and many times this number by the people's representatives in the legislature.

The people of Kansas are wise in refusing to permit a wholesale tinkering with their fundamental law. Other states have tried it and come bitterly to rue the day. In 1879 California decided that her old constitution, which had been amended twenty-four times in forty years, required too many amendments to make it fit existing conditions, and so she held a convention and adopted an entirely new instrument. In less than twenty years this new organic law required seventeen amendments, and every session of her legislature witnesses hot debates over other that seem to be as greatly needed. In 1777 New York adopted a constitution, but believing she had outgrown it tried another in 1821, and another in 1846. In 1858, after the third constitution had been in effect twenty-two years, a fourth was submitted to the people for ratification or rejection. By this time the people had learned that swapping constitutions was an unprofitable business, and they rejected the proposed instrument and the constitution of 1846 is still the fundamental law of the Empire state. Ohio had pretty much the same experience. Twice she voted down the new instruments provided by constitutional conventions, and she still does business under the constitution of 1851. At different times constitutional conventions in Colorado, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, New Hampshire, Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Missouri and Nevada have provided new organic laws, and each time they were voted down by the people at the polls.

The cost of such conventions is a feature legitimately to be considered in the Kansas discussion. The Michigan convention was in session three months and seven days at an expense of \$17,920, and framed a constitution that the people rejected. The Ohio convention was in session more than a year at a cost of \$50,000 and submitted an instrument that was emphatically repudiated by the people at the polls. The Kentucky convention cost \$11,000 and was in session 225 days. The Illinois convention was in session five months and cost \$7,800. The California convention cost \$24,000. Pennsylvania's last convention was in session one year and eight days and it cost the state a round million of dollars.

In meeting the issue raised by the Populist platform the Republicans of Kansas have taken very sensible grounds. They hold that if there is anything wrong with the constitution it may be corrected through an amendment. If the Populists wish to incorporate their socialistic schemes in the state's organic law let them make a square issue on each particular project before the legislature and the people. There is no need of overhauling the whole constitution. In most respects even the Populists have found it satisfactory, and there certainly can exist no great demand that it be ruthlessly torn to pieces.

He Died Doing His Duty.
From the New York Sun.
Brewer was only a humble postoffice inspector. He is dead of yellow fever at his post at Siboney, and deserves to be held in honorable memory just as if he had died in the ranks in his battle at the front. He was serving his country, and doubtless serving it well; and he fell in the performance of his duty.

EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.
It will be noticed that Toral's soldiers show no discrimination to eat out of the Yankee pig trough.

Kansas City's patriotism cannot be fairly measured by the length and importance of the street city council proposes to call "Dewey avenue."

The Kansas Populists have three heavy handicaps in this year's campaign. One is their record. Another is their ticket. The third is their platform.

Ohio coal operators have decided to advance prices. If the weather in Ohio is the same as in Kansas City the announcement will cause no excitement.

All reports from Santiago agree that the colored troops are excellent fighters. Even in the most perilous situations not one of them was seen to turn pale.

News comes that a revolution is starting in Guatemala. This is almost as startling as an announcement that the moon is approaching the first quarter.

The farmers will have to manage to market their wheat this year without the aid of Mr. Joe Letter. Mr. Letter is no longer a king. He is one of the has bins.

It is indisputable that President McKinley is making a most successful executive. His war policies are as wise and effectual as his peace policies are sound and beneficent.

"What has Spain ever done for the world?" asks an Eastern writer. At least one valuable service. She has shown it that the United States is a great naval and military power.

Jackson county Democrats will tomorrow name a ticket for the people to vent their indignation and disapproval on at the fall election. There is a great deal of that kind of feeling to vent.

When you read in the press reports that a military expedition has sailed for the enemy's country you may reasonably conclude that the expedition will sail within the next fortnight or so.

Having scared Camara back home and caused innumerable nightmares along the Spanish coast, Commodore Watson's expedition will probably be postponed indefinitely. It was a good bluff.

"What should typewriters do?" asks the esteemed Washington Post. Well, for one thing, they should appear very modest and discreet when the employer's wife happens to drop in at the office.

In the event that Professor Charles Elliot Norton finds he cannot remain in the comfort of his wretched country, the country will do its best to look pleasant when he sails away to some more congenial clime.

Representative Dockery has announced his permanent retirement from congress at the end of his present term, which is a graceful compliment to the Republican candidate who will be nominated to succeed him.

Martyrdom may be a good means of building up popularity, but Zola evidently is not pining for it. He prefers liberty and banishment to remaining in a country which insists on putting him into jail and keeping him out of the Academy.

The government at Washington apparently reposes full confidence in Admiral Dewey's wisdom and prudence, and consequently does not worry over the somewhat disposition of the German warships at Manila. And the confidence seems to be well placed.

The issue of socialism, on which the Kansas Populists propose to go before the people, is a suicidal one, but it extricates them from the absurdity of having to howl calamity when the whole state is teeming with prosperity.

The story that the Spanish government has placed \$50,000 on deposit in New York for the use of Admiral Cervera and his associates does not accord with the theory that Cervera is to be court-martialed when he returns home. Nor does it accord with the general belief that Spain is extremely hard up for money. It probably isn't true.

It is true that Toral's forces were superior in numbers to Shafter's, but what would have been the use of prolonging a situation which could only have one ending? The Spanish troops were hungry and hopeless. The sooner they were put out of their misery the better. It would be well if Blanco and Madrid were sensible enough to follow Toral's example.

The Boston Herald declares that Mr. Cleveland is "much too big a man to be out of sight in the eyes of the nation." Of course he is. Yet there are dozens of unthinking people who fancy that if Mr. Cleveland and his cuckoos would keep quiet the country would soon forget all about him and would go right along in blissful ignorance of its tremendous loss. It is well for the Herald to speak up occasionally and set these misguided people right.

KANSAS TOPICS.
At Parker, in Lin county, the other day there was tremendous excitement at the funeral of Mrs. Samuel Redding, who had died very suddenly the day before. The affair is thus reported by the Lin county Republican:

The funeral was held Monday morning and was largely attended. The minister had finished the funeral service, the friends and relatives had taken a farewell view of the remains, and the coffin was being closed for the last time when it was discovered that the body was perspiring freely. Immediately the congregation became very much excited and the minister proclaimed that life was not extinct—that Mrs. Redding was about to be consigned to a living tomb. Messengers were sent for physicians. After a thorough examination they declared that the spirit had left the body forever, and on their advice the funeral went on. Physicians attribute the exudation to atmospheric conditions and animal heat remaining in the body.

According to Bill Moran, the battleship Oregon must have pretty much the same reputation among the Spaniards that Mark Hanna has among the Pops.

Miss Lucy Dewey, of Vermont, a sister of the American admiral, is a stockholder in the Abilene National bank. Ah, there, Salina!

"I know twelve prominent Democrats in this town," says Lawyer Hite, of Topeka, "who voted for Bryan, and who will vote the straight Republican ticket this fall." Lawyer Hite is a Kentucky Democrat.

It probably was a slip of the pen that made the McAlester Capital say the other day that Hobson had won and was entitled to enjoy immortality.

The Pittsburg Tribune says Webb McNeill was the first insurance commissioner

to enforce the valued policy law. This is false. George T. Anthony enforced the law in every case brought to his attention.

About three weeks ago Captain J. H. Hibbetts was found in an insane condition in his room in a Denver hotel and taken to the state asylum, where he died. Years ago Captain Hibbetts was a prominent figure in Kansas. His home was in Chetopa and in political campaigns he was famed for the quality of his old school oratory. He represented his county in the legislature of 1878, and before coming to Kansas had been a member of the West Virginia senate. He went to Colorado about twelve years ago. His early day friends in Kansas knew in a vague way of a cloud in his life, and they believe it was the cause of his insanity. No one seems to know exactly what his troubles were, but he was separated from his wife and had moments of the deepest despondency over his domestic affairs.

At the Girls' State Reform school in Beloit there was a wedding the other day with all the usual accessories of bridesmaids and grooms and white tulle and a marriage banquet on the same day. The bride, Miss Frances Francis by name, and the groom was a stalwart and independent farmer, Mr. C. T. Smith, who lives in the neighborhood. He is aged 40 and Miss Francis had just returned from the military school to employ a girl to serve as nurse for his sick mother and Miss Francis accepted the place. Thus thrown together the couple fell in love and the marriage is the result of it.

It is related by the Horton Height that a well known temperance woman of that town's district was recently and came close to death's door. Her doctor recommended that she take a little beer each day and, though at first dissenting, she finally concluded to try the treatment. At this she commenced to improve and is now on the right road to recovery. The beer treatment had been continued for a week the doctor incidentally asked her one day how much of the stuff she was drinking, and this was his response: "Very much, doctor. I never drink more than one bottle at each meal."

Pesant of great joy from the Abilene Reflector:
Santiago's son is staying.
Toral, boom-de-ay.

Mr. John Y. Owens, one of the earliest settlers in that part of Kansas, died in Neosho county one day last week. He was brother of the Mary Owens whose love affair with Abraham Lincoln is part of our national history. He was also brother of the Samuel C. Owens who came to Independence in 1824, and in 1825 was appointed the first county clerk of Jackson county. This Missouri Owens was killed while acting as a volunteer in the memorable battle of Sacramento, Chihuahua, in 1847. There was still another Owens brother, who lived in Franklin county, Mo., who was assassinated by one Jones in 1835 as a result of the trial in which Owens prosecuted Jones for murder.

Speaking of Lincoln, there is in Wichita a very good man who has the reputation of first cousin to the martyred president. He makes his livelihood by peddling a cure for rheumatism, and boasts that he never went to school but two weeks in his life. He is well informed and reads a great deal.

Letter from Captain H. L. Bailey to his father in Burlington, Wis., says you are anxious about us here in Cuba. Those at home suffer the most. We have hardships before us, but we are in good condition to meet them. We are in good health and we are very hopeful, and it will be our duty to deal to depress us. God takes care of children, drunk men and the United States.

At El Reno the other day there were several notable Indian weddings. Among the contracting parties were Rev. David Pendleton Oakerhater and Miss Minnie White Bird, and Colonel Blaine and Miss Margaret Bullitt.

Mrs. L. S. Carter is a Wichita woman who is able to demonstrate the unreliability of at least one superstition. She was born number thirteen in a family of fifteen children, and she is the only one of the whole lot alive.

John Shobe is the name of a rather wild Colorado miner who has taken to the sea and reached the center of the Pacific and the awe which rides upon the wave had commenced a chastening of his spirit. He set himself down and wrote as follows: "Nannie, a lady gave me the prettiest little Testament. I read from three to four and five chapters every night. I am tired of the way I did live. I will not bring my wife and children to the same kind of a grave, and I am ashamed to say that I have set before my brothers and sisters and I want to make amends for them. I have quit my bad habits and am going to live a different life."

Here is the consoling letter received by Mrs. Hattie Ishler, a Horton mother who has a son with the rough riders in Cuba, and it comes from the wife of the boy: "My Dear Madam—I desire to say that not to believe all the newspaper accounts of our battle, as they will be exaggerated. Your son received a wound in the right wrist and I am sure that you will be well. It is not serious and I am sure you will be visited. Your son showed great bravery and, together with 300 men, repulsed and drove back 4,000 soldiers strongly entrenched. I am sure you will be glad to hear that you had better write this. You had better send your letter to me. I will undoubtedly take that place to-morrow. Your son will not be in that battle so do not worry. I am, most respectfully yours, C. E. HUNTER."

And here is a letter sent by another of the rough riders, Harry Van Trees, to his mother in Beloit:

"Our captain was shot down about ten feet from me, and many more wounded. The bullets sung and spit around me like a swarm of bees, and God only knows how long it comes from me. Do you know I like the sound just to hear the bullets whizzing by? We have become the pride of the army, and if I should fall at Santiago remember that your son fought in one of the fiercest and most glorious battles ever fought, and camped in the open where we sent them below, and not above. I have seen nine of our bravest men fall, and have seen Colonel Wood ride to the front of the firing line, and when the heavy fire, and lead his horse up to the front of the line in front of the enemy, his horse cropping grass as he walked, giving orders. Don't you think if such men as that can face the enemy I can afford to die? What the papers said in regard to misery here is all true, and the Spaniards are as cruel as said to be. We have no quarter to any of them. It is well for you from this date I will be either in Santiago or in some other place."

Under the caption "Our Boys Are Good Diggers, But Also High Rollers," the Iowa Register prints letters from private Jordan with the Twentieth Kansas at San Francisco, from which the following is an extract: "Nothing can be learned regarding the disposal of the Twentieth Kansas, but this morning during the course of Colonel Furston's lecture he said: 'There is no use to whimper about it, but there is no one keeping us here but your own actions. The school of the soldier is not being rigidly lived up to, and, though we are doing well, there are many who must change their ways.' He assured us that we would move toward Manila in about thirty days if sufficient progress was made."

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MISSOURI POINTS.
The big flood a few days ago in Atchison county was a tremendously damaging one for Cattle King Edna Rankin. The Mail-Herald estimates his losses at from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Dr. E. C. Royston, a prominent and valued citizen who had resided in Henry county nearly sixty years, died at his home in Huntington the first of the week, after a lingering illness.

Patriotic Brookfield is so proud of the fine showing made by its Company A, of the Sixth regiment, that it talks of furnishing another company in case of a third call for volunteers.

As the Detroit Journal interprets it, the Missouri man who confidently expects to see the next house swept by the Democrats probably imagines that the Republicans won't instruct the janitor to turn 'em all out.

Chariton county, apparently, presents a fertile field for "good roads" work by Miss Rella Harber and her associates. The Salisbury-Spectator asserts that in the eighteen years the roads in that region have not been in as unsatisfactory a condition as they are at present.

Some particularly tongue Northwest Missouri papers, trusting to the reliable Democratic majority in his district, express a confident belief that Candidate Burnes will be elected to the circuit judgeship in spite of the alleged portraits of him that have appeared in the country press.

The sum of the revenue stamps used in the recent King of Jasper county averages \$75 a day. At the rate of a Recorder Sigler estimates it, figuring Jasper county's receipts at 2 per cent of the total for the state, the aggregate sum turned in by the county recorders of Missouri alone each day must be about \$47,500.

Colonel John W. Halliburton, of Jasper county, was wise in his day and generation, as a paper in his part of the state reminds the farmer to get a good mind to seek the short term Democratic nomination for supreme judge. All the other candidates wanted the long term, and the result of the election was most aptly to ask for, and will get it in a walkover.

Instead of obeying the scriptural injunction to let the dead bury its dead, John Knott, of the Hannibal Journal, is touring Missouri in a hopeless effort to resurrect the defunct free silver clubs, of which he is president. He is a persistent in his efforts to fasten himself on Secretary of State Lesauere's official shoes two years hence.

A dangerous rival has been found for the chap who stole the coppers from the dead darkey's eye, and the one who swiped the Lord's supper and then used the tablecloth as a napkin, the Webb City Journal thinks the person of the Joplin Spaniard who got away with the collection at the Salvation Army barracks while at the mourners' bench ostensibly seeking forgiveness of his sins.

In commenting upon the recent estimate of the New York Engineering and Mining Journal that the present year's Klondike output is unlikely to exceed \$100,000,000, the Joplin News pointedly calls attention to the fact that the value of the lead and zinc mined in the Jasper county district this year will fall but little if any below that of the gold brought from the Alaskan fields, while the many advantages in climate and general conditions in the South-west are vastly in favor of the home location.

General Chambers McKibben, recently appointed military governor of Santiago, was a wartime comrade and is a personal friend of Colonel Jo Hansen, superintendent of the Joseph Union Detachment. General McKibben and myself were regimental comrades and members of the First division of the First brigade of the Fifth corps during the civil war, said Colonel Hansen to a News reporter the other day. "There is a peculiar coincidence in the fact that at the present time General McKibben is a member of the Fifth corps. He is the only one who has seen me in service with him, and his honorable distinction and promotion prove that he is a soldier and a statesman now. There were seven brothers in the McKibben family and I was the only one who remained in the army. Jerry McKibben, who died suddenly in St. Joseph some years ago while preparing a banquet in honor of the opening of the World's hotel, Dr. S. A. Richmond having engaged him as a manager, was a brother of General McKibben. He was also the sutler of the Twelfth United States infantry during the rebellion. Colonel McKibben is a grand man and a thorough soldier. He would be a great asset to the young officer, as he well understands that their superiors have much to do with their success and advancement. He is a very strict disciplinarian, but at the same time is just and kind. About one year ago while President and Mrs. McKinley were spending a vacation at Plattsburg, N. Y., General McKibben's command was engaged at Plattsburg barracks. During a review one day Mrs. McKinley presented to the soldiers a large silk flag. General McKibben made the remark at the time that if he could have the opportunity to carry that flag into battle he would be satisfied. He little realized how soon he would have that opportunity. He did carry it into battle and his men did brilliant work. Colonel Hansen received a letter from General McKibben a few days ago and a friendly correspondence has sprung up between them."

Beyond Their Comprehension.
From the Pittsburg Dispatch.
An example of the chronic inability of Europeans to understand what the Monroe doctrine really is to turn out in connection with a series of extracts recently published showing the changed tone of the French press. There is no doubt that recent events have let in a flood of light on the Parisian journalists' minds. During the United States. But Mr. de Valfrey who, as the special political writer of Paris Figaro, might be supposed to have at least a superficial knowledge of the subjects in hand, has not been able to appreciate that he is not yet illuminated to the extent of understanding the meaning of the Monroe doctrine. He thinks that principle ought to prevent the American fleet from visiting the coast of Spain, and exclaims:

"Europe has not the right to defend its possessions beyond the Atlantic while the United States have to visit our seas and spread devastation and ruin there. If such a doctrine really is to turn out to be not arise another European concert to nip it in the bud?"

It would be interesting, as an experi-

ment, to try whether any power could make the knowledge penetrate the brain of this alleged political expert that the Monroe doctrine does not in the slightest degree deny the right of any European nation to defend its possessions on this side of the Atlantic. It has not interfered with the possessions of England, France or Holland. It specifically recognizes the title to their present possessions. What it does do is to forbid the extension of their possessions at the cost of the American republicans.

It probably is not worth while to try and enlighten Mr. de Valfrey. The fact that the principle forbids European expansion in America is enough to earn it the undying hatred of that class of Frenchmen who recognize that military glory is obtained by robbing weak nations of their possessions.

Porto Rico.
From the Chicago Tribune.
Mr. Amos K. Fiske has contributed to the columns of one of our exchanges a sketch of the island of Porto Rico which is of special interest at the present time, and which also shows conclusively why the United States should take possession of it and hold it as a naval base in the West Indies. As an island he pronounces it the real gem of the Antilles. It is a little more than 100 miles long and about forty miles wide, having nearly the area of the state of Connecticut. It has nearly 80,000 population, or about as many as that state. It has no large cities, San Juan having barely 25,000 inhabitants, while Ponce, the largest city, on the south shore, has less than 40,000. The island in surface is variegated and well watered. The altitudes as a rule are not too lofty for cultivation, the valleys have a rich soil, and there are over 1,300 running streams. At the foot of the mountains are considerable rivers, and yet the supply of water, which is unlimited, has not been utilized for the towns or for irrigation.

Mr. Fiske asserts there is no doubt as to the commercial value of the island. All the obstacles of Spanish rule, with the most primitive methods of cultivation and with practically no transportation routes have not absolutely no manufactures, it has had a foreign trade of \$6,000,000 a year. The forests abound with mahogany, ebony and logwood. The upper ranges afford excellent pasturage. Tropical fruits can be raised in abundance. The staple crops are sugar, coffee and tobacco, and the latter is only inferior to that of Cuba because it has not been properly handled. A cotton of exceptionally long and strong fibers has been raised here and has been made of it. Rice and Indian corn grow abundantly. A continuous succession of crops can be raised throughout the year. Gold, copper, iron, lead and coal are found, but it is worth noting that the island has no agricultural products, such as wheat, corn, etc. To ascertain whether mining would pay. There is one railroad, from San Juan to Guayama, a short one from Ponce to Coamo, on the west coast, and another from San German to Aguadilla, on the west coast, about 125 miles in all. Once in our possession American capital and enterprise would put a girder round the island, with a railroad on the island, and the steam ways, bridge the streams, and thus make it easy to get the products to market. Mr. Fiske says:

"The population is not ignorant or indolent, but it has been degraded. It is not turbulent or intractable, and there is every reason to believe that under encouraging conditions it would become industrious, thrifty and prosperous. It is certain that the island could be made to pay for its present state of things, and the island could be rendered of no small commercial value to us and to its own people."

The United States needs Porto Rico, not only because it is a fine strategic position, but because it is absolutely essential we should have a naval base in the West Indies, for the securing of which the war with Spain is a providential opportunity. The island is a strategic position on the island of St. Domingo, and to Charlotte Amalia, the port of St. Thomas, which we should have had long ago but for the stupid action of Congress in refusing to ratify the bargain with Denmark. It occupies "the central position on the eastern frontier of the great American archipelago, the outpost of the Greater Antilles and the watch tower between the Caribbean and the Caribbean seas. A passage on the west and the Virgin passage on the east are pathways to the South American coast. It is a commanding position between the two continents of the Americas, and it is a commanding position between the Atlantic ocean and the Caribbean sea."

Bullocks as Cavalry Remounts.
From the Queenland Mail.
At the Tomahawk sale yards some days ago a slender bullock, dissatisfied with his surroundings and anticipating worse, cleared a seven feet six inch pen, and wanted liberty for a brief period. Being of great height of the jump the affair would appear to possess but slender interest. But, surely, it suggests that the claims of this animal, both in the hunting field and in the ranks of war, have been overlooked. Topped by determined men, there would be no occasion to pursue the effects of the creature. The wildest fox would be before them, the stanchest square become a wreck. Even Pomeranian grenadiers could not be expected to stand when they fought a flight of bullocks soaring over their heads. Now that the war is over, the authorities should see to it that Australian riders are provided with the best mounts procurable. With such a troop, led by one I could name, who was evidently unacquainted with bovine peculiarities when he established his company, the country would be safe. Even their horns, while dangerous to an enemy, would offer a convenient point d'appui to a friend. When a country possesses resources of an exceptional character, it would be absurd not to make the most of them.

No More Limbleless Veterans.
From the Chicago Tribune.
One of the most remarkable facts to be noted in connection with the effects of the new small caliber bullets is the almost total absence of cases requiring amputation. The heaps of severed limbs that formed a horrible feature of the surgeons' quarters during the civil war, are now rarely seen in the present war. Out of 224 wounded men who have been brought to New York on the Olivette not one had to undergo amputation. The Mauser bullets make dreadful gashes, flesh wounds, but they do not carry at ordinary range they either kill or leave a comparatively slight wound. During the present war, there is no counting on a Mauser bullet. It may pass through one man and scarcely injure him, yet it may hideously mutilate the man next to him. On the whole, however, the small caliber rifle bullets are to be commended. The big musket bullets used in the civil war.

Under the Leaves.
A carpet all of faded brown.
On the gray bough a dove that grieves:
Death search here to have his own.
But the spring violets nestle down
Under the leaves.
A brown aster and sad gray eyes.
Looks in which care her silver weaves.
Hope seemeth tumbled no more to rise,
But God He knoweth on what wise
Love for love's sunshine waiting lies
Under the leaves.
—William Herbert Carruth, in Scribner's Magazine.

Impossible.
It would Cuban dream.
And the actor's face was sad.
In reality too bad.
But injury with limit.
It is killed and 'till quiet.
If it's the Spanish general.
How can I make a hit?
—Washington Star.

A SONG FOR THE SAILORS.
A song for the men who have sailed the seas
Under the stripes and the stars.
For our sailor lads of all degrees,
Our valiant Yankee tars:
The men on the deck when the tempest shriek,
And the gunter at his gun.
And the lad who runs the flag to the peak,
Behold they are all as one:
Call the roll, say, call the roll.
From that first of January
That flung us to the winds from the northern pole
The flag of the brave and true?
Oh, their names they shine in a lusty line,
Who laughed at the odds of one to three
On the stout Bushmaster's deck.
And they smote the ships of the queen of the brim
For the love of their motherland!
Glorious be to that knight of the sea,
And his heroes, conflict scarred,
Who laughed at the odds of one to three
On the stout Bushmaster's deck.
And to him, when around there was ruin and wreck,
Who faced in his patriot ire,
And crossed the flood from deck to deck
In the race of a galling fire.
Praise to the victor of Lake Champlain,
McDonough of dauntless mien,
To him who carried the Tripoli man,
And the coast of the brave and true.
To those who fought in the famous fight
When the Monitor "bore the bell,"
And to him, who, lashed to the mizen height,
Drove straight through the jaws of hell.
A song for the dead, for the heroes sped
To the haven of no return,
But a song as well for those that tread
Their path with its perils stern:
A song for our sailors of all degrees,
Our tried and our trusty tars.
For every man who has sailed the seas
Under the stripes and the stars.
—Chas. Stoddard, in Minnie.

THE BROOK.
I looked in the brook and saw a face—
High-oh, but a child was I.
There were rubes and willows in that place,
And they clutched at the brook as the brook ran by;
And the brook it was the same old way,
As a child doth run in heedless play.
And as it ran I heard it say:
"Hasten with me
To the water's edge,
That is worth with the fame of the morning sky!"
I look in the brook and see a face—
High-oh, but the years go by!
The rubes are dead in the old-time place,
And the willows I