THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, Douglas County, ss:
George B. Tzschuck, Secretary of The Bee Publishing company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of May, 1897, was as follows:

1	20,121	17	20,129
2	20,450	18	20,163
3	20,146	19	20,123
4	19,902	20	20,041
5	20,090	21	20,142
6	20,128	22	20,042
7	20,119	23	20,108
8	19,211	24	19,937
9	20,316	25	20,134
10	20,259	26	20,278
11	20,120	27	20,178
12	20,095	28	20,217
13	19,889	29	20,196
14	20,259	30	20,320
15	19,994	31	20,613
16	19,963		

Total	624,767
Less deductions for unsold and returned copies	9,254
Total net sales	615,513
Net daily average	19,851

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of June, 1897.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE BEE ON TRAINS.

All railroad newsboys are supplied with enough Bees to accommodate every passenger who wants to read a newspaper. Insist upon having The Bee. If you cannot get a Bee on a train from the news agent, please report the fact, stating the train and railroad, to the Circulation Department of The Bee. The Bee is for sale on all trains.

INSIST ON HAVING THE BEE.

PARTIES LEAVING FOR THE SUMMER

Parties leaving the city for the summer can 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.

President McKinley has returned to Washington only to find that the office-seekers are still doing business at the same old stand.

The newspaper man who wants to have an open-sesame when he goes traveling will do well to take President McKinley along with him.

The engulfing ocean exercises no discrimination between multi-millionaires like Barney Barnato and poor wretches who have not a penny to their names.

If the United States cannot supply a few dozen heirs to the Barnato millions who are willing to annex a little British wealth, the country will not be living up to its reputation.

People do not as a rule give things away if they are marketable at a remunerative price. Newspapers that give away their advertising do it only because nobody thinks it worth buying.

Nothing succeeds like success. Capitalists always prefer to make their investments in communities that give evidence of push and progress. That is where Omaha gains from the enterprise of its citizens.

It is Debs who is next to inflict the public with a book. Books written by presidents may be in great demand, but the public is apt to inquire what was the nature of the presidency which the author occupied.

Republican tariff policy gives specific duties preference over ad valorem duties and removes the unnecessary incentive to undervaluation and false swearing to escape paying the import duties prescribed by the statute.

Write to your friends everywhere to assist Omaha to secure the acceptance of its invitations to the different national conventions to meet in this city in 1898. Everyone can help push Omaha's claims along if they only will.

A recent severe accident on an Omaha street serves to emphasize the fact that fast and reckless driving of horses on the public thoroughfares is quite as dangerous to life and limb as bicycle scorching, to which much attention has been devoted of late.

The prince of Wales is said to present a noble and picturesque figure in his robes of office as grand master of English Masons. He will not have exhausted the possibilities of secret society ceremonials, however, until he becomes a Knight of Ak-Sar-Ben.

Passing resolutions upon the unfortunate death of a brave police officer is all very well, but a thorough reorganization of the police department that will give citizens more adequate protection of life and property would be a more appropriate way of rectifying past mistakes.

Senators with hobbies would like nothing better than an opportunity to make the tariff bill a packhorse for all their schemes that can never hope to have strength enough to carry themselves through congress. Tariff riders, however, have poor prospects before them.

That legislative investigating committee is not keeping up to the pace promised at the time it was appointed. It was then expected by its populist friends that it would have several good sized sensations on the boards before it was a few weeks old. If it has struck any sensational leads it is carefully withholding them from publication until the fall campaign shall have approached nearer.

HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

The negotiation of a treaty for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands will be a sore disappointment to that large body of American citizens who have confidently believed that in this matter the administration would give heed to the conservative sentiment of the country and be governed by the traditional policy of the government. While it has been known that representatives of the government at Honolulu—a government that is not supported by a majority of the Hawaiian people—were industriously and insidiously laboring at Washington in the interest of annexation, there was no thought that the president and secretary of state were giving any countenance to their efforts, because there was a justifiable impression that Mr. McKinley and Mr. Sherman were not friendly to the annexation scheme. The former had, indeed, endorsed the declaration of the republican national platform that "the Hawaiian islands should be controlled by the United States and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them," but this does not necessarily mean annexation. As to Secretary Sherman he has declared in explicit terms against the acquisition of outlying territory, urging that the domain of the United States is already extensive enough. The announcement of the negotiation of an Hawaiian annexation treaty therefore caused general surprise and was received at first with incredulity. The grave fact of such a treaty is, however, before the American people and public sentiment regarding it should be fully and clearly expressed.

This paper has always urged and still believes that it would be a grave mistake to annex the Hawaiian islands. Our opposition is not merely for the reason that the annexation of this remote territory would be a radical departure from the policy of the republic since its foundation, but because we are unable to see what advantages or benefits the United States would derive from possessing these islands, while there are obvious possibilities of much trouble and large expense in governing them, to say nothing of the danger of international friction. These islands are 2,000 miles distant. They contain a mixed population, largely composed of Asiatics and three-fourths of which is densely ignorant, wholly incapable of self-government or of understanding our institutions. Can there be a reasonable doubt that under our system of government, which of course we should have to establish there, this population of ignorant and indolent natives, Chinese, Japanese and Portuguese would be found troublesome to govern? It is true they have not shown themselves to be particularly aggressive in asserting any rights since the present Hawaiian government was organized, but this is not to be accepted as an assurance that they would remain docile under a change of political conditions. Very few of them now participate in political affairs. We should have to give the right of suffrage at least to the natives. The others would not long be content with exclusion from this right. Political adventurers would stir them up to demand equal political privileges, causing constant agitation and disturbance. Certainly we do not want to assume the care of a population with which such a state of affairs is possible. The danger of international friction may be very remote, but it is still possible and should not be left out of consideration.

Hawaiian annexation would be a menace to the sugar industry of the United States, the development of which is of the highest importance. We imported from the islands last year over 400,000,000 pounds of sugar. There has been a steady increase in the production of sugar there under the reciprocity treaty, which allows Hawaiian sugar to come into the United States free, the annual bounty to the sugar growers of the islands amounting to more than $8,000,000. With annexation Hawaiian sugar production would undoubtedly increase more rapidly than it has done, with necessarily damaging effect upon sugar beet culture in the United States. Thus annexation would be a great boon to the sugar producers of Hawaii, but a serious blow to those who are engaged or who contemplate engaging in the cultivation of the sugar beet in this country. Thousands of American farmers would be injured by it.

The expediency of the United States not permitting any foreign power to interfere with the Hawaiian islands will not be questioned, but the scheme of annexation cannot be justified by the assumption that there is danger of such interference. Much has been said about Japan having designs upon the islands, but recent refutation of this has been furnished in the amicable settlement of the controversy regarding immigrants between the Japanese and Hawaiian governments, in which the former receded from its original position. Japan has protested against the annexation treaty, but only with a view to securing recognition of treaty stipulations. The fact is that foreign nations understand fully that the United States would not tolerate any interference with Hawaii, that the Monroe doctrine applies to those islands as completely as it does to any other portion of this hemisphere, and no foreign government will provoke a conflict with the United States by attempting to acquire control of Hawaii. The pretended apprehension of anything of the kind is without substantial reason. The security of the Hawaiian islands against foreign aggression does not, therefore, depend upon their annexation to the United States.

From every point of view we regard the proposed annexation of the Hawaiian islands as a most grave mistake and profoundly regret that the administration has committed itself to this scheme of jingoism and jobbery. It is said that the treaty is likely to get the two-thirds vote in the senate necessary to its ratification. Possibly it will, but it may be rejected if the opposition to annexation in the country is fully and earnestly expressed. It is a matter that ought to command the most serious consideration of the people.

No matter what the verdict may be, the testimony in the Bartley case proves beyond a reasonable doubt that the ex-treasurer was a most skillful juggler of the state's accounts and that he never executed one of his star juggling performances without giving himself the profit on the turn and at the expense of the state.

NEBRASKA REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

The call is out for the annual convention of the Nebraska Republican league at Omaha, June 29, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent Nebraska at the Republican National league convention to be held at Detroit next month. It is specially urgent that at this state convention full representation of all the republican clubs be had for the reason that Nebraska will extend an invitation to the national league to fix upon Omaha as the 1898 meeting place.

Not only would the securing of this national convention be of incalculable advantage in bringing a large body of influential men to the Transmississippi Exposition and familiarizing them with the resources and industrial conditions of the western states, but it would give a stimulus to the work of republicans and republican organizations all along the line. Such a great gathering of representative republicans from all over the United States just as the state campaign of 1898 is about to open would encourage Nebraska republicans wonderfully in a grand effort to regain control of the state government. The enthusiasm of the national league meeting if brought within such close range may be expected to pervade the whole rank and file of the party and give added strength to the republican ticket.

In view of these facts republicans throughout the state should see to it that the state convention is well attended by representative men and a strong delegation sent to Detroit whose members will omit nothing to bring back with them the location of the next national meeting at Omaha.

DEMOCRATIC DEFENSE OF PROTECTION.

One of the ablest speeches delivered thus far in the tariff debate is that of Senator McEnery of Louisiana, a democrat who, as he himself declared, has derived his tariff views from Jefferson and Jackson, and he vindicated those views by quoting from those eminent democratic authorities. Mr. McEnery's speech was chiefly devoted to an advocacy of adequate protection for sugar, but he urged that it is the duty of the government to protect all American industries, to the end that our great resources shall be developed and the labor of the country given full employment. "I believe in making this country greater," said the Louisiana senator. "So far as the government can increase its prosperity it is its duty so to do." He declared that the nation was committed more than a century ago to the protective system and said that the true doctrine of democracy was not directed to the destruction of our industrial system, "the putting out of furnace fires, the silencing of the busy hum of our looms or the whirring of our wheels, or, worse than all, to the paying of a premium to foreign pauper labor and the impoverishment of our toilers in every industrial occupation." Mr. McEnery scouted the idea that protection is unconstitutional and said that the democratic party will never risk a campaign before the people and say that incidental protection means opposition to the encouragement of American industries.

This reminds one of the protection arguments of that sterling democrat, Samuel J. Randall, but that statesman represented a district of the great manufacturing state of Pennsylvania, while McEnery is a southern democrat, hence the significance of his defense of protection. The Louisiana senator is correct in his conclusion that protection is an established American doctrine, which no party will hereafter attempt to overthrow, and the south may in time become as much a stronghold of protection as New England.

The Interstate Sheriffs' association, that has just concluded the sessions of its annual meeting in Omaha, is the outgrowth of the movement for organization that has manifested itself so strongly in all departments of civic, political and industrial life in recent years. The sheriffs, as the peace officers of our various communities, can certainly accomplish much for law and order by co-operation with one another and the employment of uniform methods. Sheriffs, in the very nature of their offices, are frequently called on to work together. Although the jurisdiction for which they are held responsible is only a single county, their duties often extend not alone over their own state, but over the surrounding states as well. Any organization, therefore, that brings the sheriffs together periodically for the purpose of cementing acquaintance and discussing questions which affect them all in common, performs a useful function and deserves popular approval and encouragement.

The system now in vogue of appraising real property for sale under foreclosure is urgently in need of radical reform. The law contemplates a sale at a fair and honest valuation, which cannot be obtained when appraisals are made by the incompetents who make a business of hanging about the court house as snappers-up of unconsidered trifles. The steps taken by the Real Estate exchange to modify this evil deserve successful results.

The editor and headline writer of our amiable calamity howling contemporary will have to make another effort to get together. We are sure the headline reading "Omaha affairs looking up—Increase in business shown by the year's record at the postoffice—Department recognizes the need and will provide more carriers next month," would never have been allowed to pass the calamity editor had it been brought to his attention in time.

For the resuscitation of the calamity editor of the World-Herald we recommend that he read for a tonic the article written by the prosperity editor of the World-Herald and printed in a Sunday issue of that paper a couple of weeks ago. The World-Herald then said: "Things that were as if dead have sprung into life. Business that was declining has begun to experience a revival. Houses that were empty have been filled. Buildings that were dilapidated have been put in repair. Streets that were quiet have been filled with life. Trade that was dull has been aroused to activity. Citizens who were depressed have become hopeful. The future that was gloomy has become bright." Perhaps the prosperity editor can convert the calamity editor over to the flock of "citizens who were depressed, but have become hopeful."

The fire that consumed the immigrant landing station at Ellis island could have no counterpart in any other country, for the reason that no other country receives so many immigrants at a single port that extensive buildings for their inspection, detention and care are required. The work done by the United States immigration officials at this station is duplicated nowhere in the world.

Think of the Tammany society of New York inviting Governor Holcomb of Nebraska to speak at its Fourth of July celebration—Holcomb who was elected as the representative of the populist party, which always boasts of its reform principles. A reform governor at a Tammany war dance would be a novelty on the political program.

Past Finding Out.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Senator Gorman predicted some time ago that the tariff bill would pass the senate by June 20, which is next Sunday. This prediction will hardly be fulfilled—and yet if an agreement should be suddenly reached upon the sugar schedule, who knows what might happen?

Significance of the Croaking.

Indianapolis Journal.

Democratic papers would not dare to insist upon the existence of hard times as they are doing lately if they did not know that the times are improving beyond any power of theirs to check. It is their cue now to belittle the growth of business confidence under republican administration.

Costly and Impolitic.

Kansas City Star.

It is curious that the corporations, with all of their pretended shrewdness, have never discovered how much cheaper it would be to create a feeling of good will among the people by a friendly and liberal policy toward the public than it is to forestall hostile legislation by the use of boodle.

Prospective Good Indian.

Minneapolis Tribune.

The Cheyenne Indian who hoped to attain fame by murdering a humpbacked herder and then resisting arrest unto death if necessary may have to step into the hereafter from the end of a rope, after a prosaic trial. The civil authorities of Montana have him safely corralled and there are no mock heroics with Montana juries.

Potent Factor in Business Revival.

Philadelphia Record.

During the ten months ended April 30, 1897, the exports of manufactures from the United States amounted in value to $224,023,006—a gain of nearly $40,000,000 over the corresponding month of the last fiscal year. In this growing export trade in American manufactures may be discovered one of the most important factors in the revival of business.

Disappearance of Sectionalism.

Globe-Democrat.

The reception which the south has just given to President McKinley has been the most enthusiastic ever accorded a republican chief magistrate in that region, and has not been surpassed in heartiness by any ever given to a president of any party in any locality. Sectionalism in politics has virtually disappeared. The present time deserves the name "era of good feeling" almost as fully as did the period covered by Monroe's presidency which received that designation.

Summery Advice.

Washington Times.

Friends, the hot weather is about to arrive, and the sun is much more active and tireless than any of us can expect to be. Let us not try to rival him in his own peculiar line. We cannot be as warm a thing as he is if we try ever so hard; and we cannot make the world vegetate one whit the faster. Let us not chase street cars, and wear hot clothes, and rave at the stagnation of business, and scold our office boy. Let us imitate the good qualities of the sun by taking the shortest road to our business and being quiet, and we shall accomplish all that is necessary.

Colorado's Plea for Gold.

Denver Republican.

It is hoped that the press of the central west and the east will be well represented, for it is desirable that the public be correctly informed in regard to the condition of gold mining in this state. Eastern people especially, who believe in the gold standard, should come to Colorado and see for themselves what can be done here to supply the world with what gold may be needed. While we do not believe that the production of gold will equal the demands of commerce, a gold monometallist can get more comfort probably here than anywhere else in the United States from the amount of gold in our mountains.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

During these rare June days, the most eminent citizen, as well as the humble, has a weakness for the shady side of things.

In the opinion of the sage of Saddle creek there are times in the lives of men and women when they look upon ice cream as a hot favorite.

Probably the reason why the end of a school or college term is called a commencement is that the graduate then begins to hustle for a living.

Mrs. McKinley, it is said, looks forward with genuine pleasure to summer in Washington, preferring hot weather to cold, and liking it the better the hotter it is.

The patriots of Juneau, Alaska, propose to whoop the bird of freedom on the natal anniversary. The proximity of glaciers and snow-capped mountains is not regarded as a handicap to a hot time.

Congressman Golloway of New Hampshire is a member of the Salvation army and has frequently been seen in its parades, both at his home in Manchester and in Washington. His wife was formerly a Salvation army lassie.

The spraying of railway roadbeds with petroleum refuse in order permanently to lay the dust, is a happy thought of J. H. Nichol of the Camden and Atlantic line. The effect of one thorough application of the oil should last for months, if not for years.

The shah is brusque of speech; he is also a magnificent shot and can shoot a hole through a copper coin tossed in the air. He goes off on rough hunting trips and bags big game. He is the best gunshot in Persia. He is neither a fool nor an imbecile, and is a man of swift action.

Civilization is making huge strides in the Dark continent. During 1894 6,509,080 gallons of gin and rum were unloaded on the benighted, accelerating the pace from darkness to light. In some instances where the recipients objected to alien influences they were maximed for their impudence. Great is civilization with a bung.

Calamity croakers are like toads. Shying a brick at them makes them duck, but does not impair their voices. The Philadelphia Inquirer sought to silence the croakers of Pennsylvania by printing three lists showing factories starting up, increased employment, new corporations and other substantial improvements. The last list published shows that during the second week of June factories employing 5,000 hands started up, seven new railroads were chartered and ground broken for several new mills and factories. All this in Pennsylvania. But the croakers croak as of yore and refuse to be comforted. Their despair is increased by the fear of being compelled to work.

SCHEME FOR SETTLEMENT

Turkey to Keep Mountain Crests on Frontiers of Thessaly.

NOT ALLOWED TO RETAIN ANY VILLAGES

Powers Submit Their Plan for Delimitation of the Frontier Between Greece and Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 15.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—The ambassadors of the powers submitted to the Turkish government yesterday the scheme for the delimitation of the frontiers of Greece and Turkey as drawn up by the military attaches of the different embassies during the recent visit to Thessaly. It gives to Turkey the mountain crests on the frontiers of Thessaly, but the Turks are not allowed to retain any of the villages of Thessaly. Tewfik Pasha, the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, said he would submit the plan to the sultan and to the cabinet.

JAPANESE DEFEAT THE REBELS.

Victorious in Recent Engagement with Formosan Insurgents.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Advices from the Orient by the Rio de Janeiro say: In the recent engagement between the Japanese troops and native rebels against the rulers in northern Formosa, the former, besides securing large quantities of Mauser rifles, succeeded in capturing the famous rebel chief, Sea Sin (Tan-Shin), who had succeeded in evading capture ever since the first arrival of the Japanese. Sea Sin, during the Chinese occupation, was one of the highest military officials in the Chinese army. Since the Japanese occupation he has received constant aid from Foo Chow.

The German officers who have been engaged in drilling the Chinese troops at Woo Sung, China, have had to extend their tuition to the point of teaching their charges the direful effects of mutiny. Recently it was decided to discharge about one-half of the native drilled troops who were in four camps of 500 each, replacing them by a corresponding number of foreign drilled men from the forts. The discharged soldiers were given three months' extra pay, but they clamored for seven months, and on May 7 broke into open mutiny, looting the officers' quarters, pulling down the houses and threatening to shoot the general in command. The principal ringleader was seized, tried by drumhead court-martial and summarily decapitated. It is stated that not a single Chinese official was present at the execution, all having fled. Throughout the night of the 8th the camp and magazine were guarded, and on the morning of the 9th three more of the ringleaders were executed.

According to late advices from Swatow, the rebellion in Kaochou and Leichou prefectures, Kuang Tung, appears to be quite serious. Brigadier General Cheng, with 5,000 extra troops, has been sent to operate against the rebels. Shiht Ouch is to be the first city attacked by the government troops, and as a portion of the disaffected districts are on the seacoast, the Canton squadron has been ordered to co-operate with General Cheng's army.

Later details of the murder of the French Catholic priest, Father Mazel, at Loli, in Kuangsi, showed that the crime was committed by a marauding band and that no anti-Christian sentiment animated the criminals.

SAYS SPANISH ARE DISHEARTENED.

Regulars Do but Very Little of the Fighting in Cuba.

NEW YORK, June 16.—On board the steamer Seguranca, which arrived today from Havana, was F. R. Winn of Sherman, Tex., who has been for some time with the insurgent forces at Pinar del Rio, in the west end of Cuba. Winn succeeded in crossing the trocha and reached Havana last Thursday and managed to elude the Spanish officials, finally getting on board the Seguranca without molestation. Mr. Winn is the bearer of important dispatches to the Cuban junta in this city. He is quite sanguine of the ultimate success of the insurgent cause and says the Spaniards are disheartened and weary of the fight. Their guerrillas have all been killed off by the Cuban sharpshooters and the Spanish regulars do but very little fighting.

BUTLER CONVICTED OF MURDER.

Australian Jury Makes Quick Work of Him.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 16.—The trial of Frank Butler, charged with the murder of Captain Lee Weller while the two men were on a gold prospecting trip, was concluded today, the jury rendering a verdict of guilty. Butler, after the murder of Captain Weller, escaped from Australia on the ship Swanhilda, but upon the arrival of that vessel at San Francisco he was arrested, afterwards being extradited. It is alleged that the condemned man has, in the course of his career, taken the lives in Australia of a number of other persons, among them a metallurgist named O. T. Preston. It was his practice of advertising for a prospective partner and, having found one with means, murder him while in the bush.

NELSON'S OLD FLAGSHIP AGROUND.

Heavy Gale Sweeps Over North England and Scotland.

LONDON, June 16.—The north of England and Scotland have been swept by gales. The suburbs of Glasgow and the country around that city are flooded and the railroads are submerged. A terrible storm has swept over Liverpool. Nelson's flagship, the Foudroyant, which is now touring the coast, has been driven ashore and is expected to be lost.

Queen's Health Causing No Alarm.

LONDON, June 16.—The sensational stories circulated in the United States by a newspaper in regard to the eyesight of Queen Victoria, which is said by that periodical to be so bad that her majesty is almost totally blind, are not believed here. There has been no hint that the queen's sight is any worse than might be expected in a woman of her age. Sir John Watt Reid, the queen's resident physician, is now away on a holiday, so it is evident that her majesty's health causes no anxiety.

Rhodes Has a Narrow Escape.

LONDON, June 16.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Capetown says Cecil Rhodes had a narrow escape from death before he left Kimberly for Rhodesia. A fire broke out in his bedroom, but he slept on unaware of it until aroused by a policeman, who broke into the premises. Mr. Rhodes arose and with the utmost coolness after dressing himself, deliberately assisted to put out the fire.

Queen Starts for Windsor.

BALMORAL, Scotland, June 16.—Queen Victoria left Balmoral today for Windsor castle. This is the first step of her majesty in the long program arranged to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of her accession to the throne. Saturday next is known now as the eve of the jubilee, and by that time all preparations for the busy week to follow will have been completed.

Denies Mrs. Blackman's Claim.

LONDON, June 16.—Secretary Honey of the Barney Barnnato companies says that the claim of Mrs. Blackman of Cleveland, O., to be a daughter of the late South African speculator is preposterous, as Barnato was only once married.

Foster Succeeds in His Mission.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—John W. Foster, the United States commissioner, started for London today. It is understood that his mission has been successfully accomplished.

Steam Collier Founders.

BELFAST, June 16.—The steam collier, S. Kelley, has foundered in a hurricane which passed over Belfast lough. Ten members of the crew were drowned.

Another Bomb Explosion in Paris.

PARIS, June 16.—A bomb was exploded this afternoon in front of the Strasburg statue on the Place de la Concorde. No damage was done.

THE TURK RAMPANT.

Globe-Democrat: The sultan has mobilized an army of about 400,000 men, and is waiting for the powers to present a stronger argument why he should not keep Thessaly.

St. Louis Republic: Have the Turk's dirty fingers been used to pull Russian chestnuts from the fire? The Cretan indemnity of nearly $10,000,000 is to go to Russia, in payment of the Turkish debt.

Springfield Republican: The sultan seems to have an extraordinary power of pulling the wool over the eyes of the westerners who are brought within the sphere of his personal influence. Some of the officers in General Miles' escort appear to have been melted by his suave and flattering manner, and have joined the list of the apologists for "Abdul the Damned," all of whom apparently have been to Yildiz Kiosk, and have come away cajoled by the sultan's urbane condescension.

Boston Globe: Earnest remonstrances from the representatives of the powers continue to be made against the proposal of Turkey to claim the territory of Thessaly as one of the fruits of her victory over Greece. Abdul Hamid listens with a diplomatic smile to these pleadings. Meanwhile he has 280,000 troops or more encamped on the plains of that region; and while he does not say so in so many words, his attitude clearly declares, "The forces of the crescent have established themselves in Thessaly. Turkey is entitled to its possession; and if any of the nations of Christian Europe care to try conclusions with the armies that have driven Greeks in disorder from fortress to fortress and mountain to mountain in that land, the opportunity lies before them."

Kansas City Star: Turkey's cunning and love of strategy is again illustrated by the skillful manner in which she is delaying the departure from this country of Minister Angell for his post of duty at Constantinople. The underlying purpose of the sultan in this matter undoubtedly is to postpone the adjudication and payment of certain indemnity claims presented by the United States for the destruction by the Turks of mission property at Marash and other points in Armenia. Secretary Olney's last instructions to Minister Terrell were sharp and to the effect that the United States would hold that it had cause to feel seriously aggrieved unless these claims met with prompt consideration and settlement. Turkey's clever diplomacy which prevents, for the time at least, his successor's assumption of ministerial duties, gives the Ottoman government the desired delay, which may be extended for some time without officially interrupting the friendly relations between the two nations.

CONCERNING HAWAII.

Minneapolis Times: Even if we could hope to colonize Hawaii and make in that far-off region an American community—a hope which the climate and the conditions of industry make visionary—the advantages to be gained from it would be a bagatelle compared with the responsibilities and the difficulties it would entail. We shall not believe, unless we are forced to, that Mr. McKinley is directly or indirectly encouraging so mad a scheme.

New York World: Do any of the republican statesmen imagine that they can distract attention from their internal and infernal domestic policy by bringing forward the mildewed old scheme of Hawaiian annexation? Do we really need to go 5,600 miles away for another rotten borough? Have we not difficulties enough in assimilating our immense immigration from every quarter of the globe without taking in the mongrel population of this remote island in the Pacific? Hawaii is too insignificant to serve as a diversion. As a national policy annexation is absurd.

Springfield Republican: The fight is on between the Hawaiian annexationists and the beet sugar protectionists, and the issue at this moment is doubtful. Saturday's republican senatorial caucus was warmly divided and no result was reached beyond handing over the whole subject to the finance committee to fix up a compromise. This is one of several spots where the party's trade and territorial expansion ideas come into collision with the antagonistic high tariff idea. If the Hawaiian treaty is not abrogated and free sugar from the islands shut out, the budding beet sugar interests will see to it that somebody suffers. But are those islands to be cut loose now of all times when Japan is ready to grab them? And so the jingoes and the big tariff men, often found in the same individual, fight for the mastery.

THE OLD-TIMERS.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe celebrated her 78th birthday in Boston by attending in the evening the Unitarian festival in that city. She is just three days younger than Queen Victoria.

Moses Pierce of Derby Line, Vt., recently celebrated his 104th birthday. He lacks only four years of being as old as this government, and has lived during every president's administration except Washington's first.

Joseph and Sarah Manuel, the oldest residents of Kennebunkport, Me., observed the seventy-seventh anniversary of their wedding on the 4th inst. They are 101 and 99 years old respectively, and both enjoy comparatively good health.

Dr. James Martineau, who the other day celebrated his 92d birthday, is one of the very few living authors whose literary activity dates from the beginning of the Victorian reign. Dr. Martineau published his first book, "The Rationale of Religious Inquiry," in 1837.

Mrs. Frank Proctor, who recently died in Detroit, used to relate that when she first moved there from New York, sixty-five years ago, her father bought the land from the Indians who had settled there, and that it was no unusual thing to shoot deer from the back door of their little log cabin.

James B. Ireland of Hancock county, Kentucky, was 100 years old on June 4, and his birthday is to be celebrated by the community. Every one 60 years old and older in the community has been invited to take part in the jollification. Religious services are to be conducted by the oldest clergyman in the state, Rev. L. B. Davidson, whom Mr. Ireland heard preach sixty years ago. Mr. Ireland's mind is described as fairly active, his memory of his youth as perfectly clear, and it is said that he is "not at all helpless."

Green county, Pennsylvania, boasts of one person over 100 years old. This person is Mrs. Margaret Strawn of Jackson township. Mrs. Strawn was, before her marriage, Miss Margaret Grimes (the name being originally Graham), and was born about two and one-half miles northeast of Waynesburg, on the farm now owned by Henry M. Grimes, January 25, 1794. She was a daughter of George and Charity (Kimball) Grimes, who were pioneer settlers. Mrs. Strawn is a sweet-voiced old lady, with kindly face and possessing bright mental faculties. For twelve years she has been totally blind and her hearing is greatly impaired. Otherwise she enjoys perfect health.

Confer a Degree on Cleveland.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 16.—The degree of L.L.D. was conferred upon ex-President Cleveland by Princeton university today.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16.—The 129th commencement of Brown university took place today. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Hon. John Hay, United States ambassador to England and of master of arts on Elisha Dyer, governor of Rhode Island.

SOOTHING BREEZES.

Yonkers Statesman: The Wife—Doctor, can you do anything for my husband? The Doctor—What seems to be the trouble? "Worrying about money."

"No, poor fellow; he injured his kneecap in the first game of the season."

Indianapolis Journal: "It will only take a few good real summer days," mused the ice cream soda, "to make me a hot favorite."

Judge: Summer Boarder—Oh, Mrs. Furrow, will you let me have four of your biggest doughnuts?

Mrs. Furrow (highly flattered)—Certainly, you kin have a dozen of 'em.

Summer Boarder—Four will be enough. I want to use them for quoits.

Detroit Free Press: Clara—Did you have any trouble in getting him to propose?

Maude—No. I suggested that you were after him.

Indianapolis Journal: She—No gentleman should call on a lady after drinking intoxicants.

He—That is so, but how is he to know until he sees her?

Indianapolis Journal: "Are you aware, colonel," asked the young person, "that the human body is more than four-fifths water?"

"Humanity," said the colonel, more to himself than to the insignificant youth, "humanity is far from perfect."

New York Truth: Tommy (who has been reading history)—Are kings always good, pops?

His Father—No, not always, my son; they are not very good when they are up against aces.

Washington Star: "This is a wonderful age of invention," remarked the young man of serious inclinations.

"Yes," replied the skeptic, "and the new machines we are getting do not show that fact nearly as much as the stories invented by inventors about the things they are going to invent."

Globe-Democrat: Tramp—I'm awful hungry an' ain't et nothin' fer a week; can't yo gib me sumpin' ter eat, professor.

Prof. X Ray (impiovement—You're the very man I'm looking for. Come in and I'll photograph a full meal on your epiglottis.

Chicago Post: The manager of the roof garden flashed the paper down.

"Now, what do you think of that?" he asked.

"What is it?" inquired the treasurer.

"A petition from some bicyclists who want me to construct a bicycle track around the hall so that they can enjoy themselves while they are witnessing the performance."

A DEADLY MESS.

Indianapolis Journal.

There was a young maid in Dubuque,
Who ate an assortment of cuque—
Timbers and cream,
Would now it would seem,
She is gone beyond praise or rebuque.

Detroit Free Press.

Don't despise the man who kicks—
Every factor comes in play;
He may yet get in some licks
That will help things come your way.

WHEN MY DREAMS COME TRUE.

James Whitcomb Riley.

When my dreams come true—when my dreams come true—
Shall I lean from out my casement in the starlight and the dew,
To listen—smile and listen, to the tinkle of the strings
Of the sweet guitar my lover's fingers fondle as he sings?
And as the nude moon slowly, slowly shoulders into view,
Shall I vanish from his vision—when my dreams come true?

When my dreams come true—shall the simple gown I wear
Be changed to softest satin, and my maiden-braided hair
Be raveled into flossy mists of rarest, fairest gold,
To be minted into kisses, more than any heart can hold?
Or "the summer of my tresses" shall my lover liken to
"The fervor of his passion" when my dreams come true?

When my dreams come true—I shall bide among the sheaves
Of happy harvest meadows, and the grasses and the leaves
Shall I lift and lean between me and the splendor of the sun
Till the moon swoons into twilight; the gleaners' work is done—
Save that yet an arm shall bind me, even as the reapers do
The meanest sheaf of harvest—when my dreams come true!

When my dreams come true! When my dreams come true!
True love in all simplicity is fresh and pure as dew—
The blossom in the blackest mold is kindlier to the eye
Than any lily born of pride that blooms against the sky,
And so it is I know my heart will gladly welcome you,
My loveliest of lovers, when my dreams come true.