NEW YORK JOURNAL
AND ADVERTISER.

W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

TO HAVANA VIA PORTO RICO.

The landing of the United States forces under the command of General Miles on the coast of Porto Rico yesterday marks the third decisive step of the war.

These steps have not been taken as the nation anticipated. They have been dictated by the shrewdest understanding of existing conditions, by the most consummate adaptation of strategy to the enemy's weakness.

Nine months ago Havana seemed the first point for American assault. Until within a few days shallow observers of the war have described it as Spain's "solar plexus." To-day it is evident that the war can be fought out and won without a shot being sent into Havana.

The new strategy is world wide. To reduce Havana we lay low Manila, Santiago and Porto Rico. The citadel may flaunt its flags arrogantly, but we reduce its outposts, break its lines of supplies, isolate it, and wait with the calmest indifference for it to be forced to surrender.

Havana may be ours without the firing of a single gun at its defences. There is more to strategy than mere bulldog rushing at the most formidable point in sight.

CHILDREN'S LIVES IN NEW JERSEY.

The more the decision of Justice Gummere, of New Jersey, on the value of children is examined the more astonishing it appears. It seems that a child is absolutely the cheapest animal known to the laws of New Jersey, as interpreted by this able jurist. A dog, as a rule, is of no pecuniary advantage to his owner; he is a cause of expense rather than a source of profit, just as a child is, and yet the owner of almost any sort of dog could recover at least two dollars damages for his violent death. The judicial valuation of a murdered child, it appears, is only from six cents to a dollar.

If the laws of New Jersey are anything like Justice Gummere's description of them the most urgent duty of the people of that State is to secure their prompt amendment. The next session of the Legislature ought not to be allowed to adjourn without the passage of an act recognizing the existence of something more than pecuniary interests in the lives of children.

THE CASE OF GARCIA.

A Cabinet officer is quoted as explaining Garcia's sensitiveness on the ground that he was not accustomed to American ways. In matters of form and ceremonial there is a difference between Castilian ways and American ways, but that is merely an affair of the surface. American ways are direct, manly and decent, and if Garcia, who is a man of sense, had received the benefit of them he would not have taken offence because they were lacking in Spanish courtliness.

Garcia was not treated in American fashion. He did not meet with common respect. And that was a mistake. The Cubans are our allies, and the fact that we are more powerful than they are does not excuse discourteous behavior toward them. The French were more powerful than the Americans in 1781, but Washington had a rather prominent part at Yorktown.

MORE SHIPS FOR ENGLAND.

It is an article of faith in England that neither the Crown nor the Lords shall have anything to do with fixing the amounts of money to be spent on the public service. Only Her Majesty's faithful Commons can do that. Yet the country that thus jealously deprives its own privileged classes of power over its finances puts the control of the most important branch of its national expenditure into the hands of foreign enemies.

That is what the rule that the British navy shall be kept on a level with the navies of any two other powers really means, and Mr. Goschen has just carried this principle to its logical conclusion by extending it to each class of ships.

The British shipbuilding programme is now laid down by France and Russia. The British naval budget is practically constructed in Paris and St. Petersburg. Whatever France and Russia may see fit to do England must match. If the French build four battle ships and the Russians three, England must build seven, and so of every other class of vessels. The scope of British discretion is reduced to matters of detail.

It is noteworthy that one of the manifestations of that discretion is an increase in the speed of the latest battle ships projected. While every other country is making its fighting ships faster we are proposing to make ours slower. It is to be hoped that this fatal policy, which is not only disastrous but illegal, will be abandoned before it is too late.

THE REWARD OF MERIT.

Banquet, a race horse who in his time was a star figure on the American turf, and in four years' racing won nearly $200,000 in stakes for his owner, is now a cab horse in London.

A cab horse! Doomed to the base, ignoble round of dingy streets and disreputable purlieus. Cockneys and vulgarians who a few years ago cheered him to the echo and would have prostrated themselves to make a pavement for his aristocratic hoofs now hire him for a shilling. He who was king of the turf has become slave of the pavements.

It would have been no more than just, fair and decent for the owner whom he enriched to have turned him out to pasture for the rest of his life. Indeed it would have been more merciful to have put a bullet through the brain and stilled forever the shapely legs that won the Expectation Stakes at Gravesend than to leave brain to be dulled and legs to be outworn in the painful grind of "cabbing."

It is pitiful to see the gallant and faithful race horse go to the cabstand at last—but what becomes of the faithful and industrious workingman when he, too, is superannuated?

SYNDICATES AND POPULAR LOANS.

A morning contemporary which believes that corporations, syndicates and trusts should have the exclusive privilege of making profit out of the necessities of the Government draws this picture of the shocking results of selling bonds directly to the people:

Suppose a corporation needed to borrow $2,000,000, and its credit was so good that its 3 per cent twenty-year bonds would bring 104½ if sold to the highest bidder.

Now suppose that instead of selling its bonds in open market at that price, it paid 2 per cent commission to have them sold at par.

Under the first plan it would get $2,085,000; under the second it would get only $1,960,000, a direct loss of $125,000. As money would would be worth at least 3 per cent, it would also lose the simple interest on this sum at that rate for twenty years, which would be $75,000, or a total loss of $200,000.

Multiply the figures of this transaction by 100 and we have the net results of the recent popular loan. * * * It is a brilliant piece of—demagogy.

This is indeed horrifying. Let us put it another way:

Suppose a corporation needed to borrow $2,000,000, and its credit was so good that its 4 per cent thirty-year bonds would bring 119 if sold to the highest bidder.

Now suppose that instead of selling its bonds in open market it made a private deal with a syndicate to have them sold at 104½.

Under the first plan it would get $2,380,000; under the second it would get only $2,080,000, a direct loss of $290,000. As money would be worth at least 3 per cent, it would also lose the simple interest on this sum at that rate for thirty years, which would be $261,000, or a total loss of $551,000.

Multiply the figures of this transaction by 31¼ and we have the net results of the bond deal concocted by Grover Cleveland and J. Pierpont Morgan with the applause of our solicitous contemporary. It was a brilliant piece of—what?

NEEDS OF THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Merchants' Association is continuing the good work begun by the publication last Summer of a pamphlet on "New York as a Market" with a new and exceedingly tasteful booklet entitled "Summer Days and Nights in New York." This incident alone in the work of the association will cost about $10,000, for 150,000 copies of the volume are to be distributed. The total expense of the association amounts to something in the neighborhood of $40,000 a year, and on the 1st of July there was a deficit of $9,000, though no officer of the association draws a dollar of salary.

It is very essential, if the work of the Merchants' Association is to be continued, that its membership should be largely increased. We should think that the need for an organization of that sort would be so apparent to the business men of New York that a mere suggestion would suffice to bring it all the support it needs.

TO DISCUSS OUR FOREIGN POLICY.

The Civic Federation of Chicago—an organization which has proved its usefulness in municipal affairs—has undertaken to secure an expression of the best thought of the nation on our foreign relations. It has asked for a conference of the most thoughtful people of the United States, to be held at Saratoga on August 19 and 20, for the purpose of discussing the disposition the United States should make of the Philippines, Porto Rico, Cuba and other colonial possessions of Spain. Men of the very foremost position in public affairs in the United States are instrumental in calling this conference.

There could be no better public enterprise undertaken. To-day the United States is confronted by foreign problems which it will tax the shrewdest thought of the wisest minds to solve. Out of a multiplicity of opinions truth will come. The Journal has its opinion and has not hesitated to express it, yet it will welcome the frank expression of views antagonistic to its own. Discussion such as the Chicago Civic Federation plans cannot but aid in bringing the nation to a clear and definite foreign programme.

"THE HANDICAP OF THE PAST."

President Seth Low's article, "The Trend of the Century," in the August Atlantic is full of interest and suggestion. It is worth reading by anybody who will not be awed by the fact that it is written by the president of Columbia University. What President Low suggests and what he leaves unsaid are at least as important as what he says.

For example: He looks upon the world-wide, century-movement of millions of people from Europe to America, Africa, Asia and Australia; from our own Atlantic seaboard to our sparsely settled interior, and he says it "reflects * * * the influence of the democratic spirit urging men in vast numbers and upon their own responsibility always to seek for conditions of life in which **they may enter upon life's struggle less handicapped by the past.**"

How much that means. "Handicapped by the past." Handicapped by exclusion from opportunities for employment which other men monopolize by inheritance. The generation which has now attained middle age had to seek the Mississippi Valley for opportunities which their fathers found on the Atlantic seaboard. Our sons are talking of learning Spanish and going to Cuba or the Philippines for like opportunities. Where will their sons go?

"Handicapped by the past." It is a striking phrase and a truthful one. Some day our own laws will be so wisely amended that the child born a United States citizen will not be handicapped by the past and forced to leave his native land to escape the handicap. Until that shall be done the words of the Declaration of Independence—"all men are created equal"—must stand as an engaging but extravagant lie.

CHEAP SWASHBUCKLERS BOTH.

The editor of the Memphis Commercial-Appeal and United States Senator Sullivan, of Mississippi, insist that their differences are of a kind to be "settled at short range."

Be it so. Whatever the difficulty, swashbucklers in journalism or politics cannot make their range too short.

A pebble pitched from Coney Island's beach will have as much effect on the level of the Atlantic Ocean as the death of the Mississippi editor or the Mississippi Senator will have on American journalism or American statecraft.

Nobody ever heard of the Senator. Nobody ever heard of the editor or his paper. Two little men, holding by lucky circumstance offices which dignify them instead of being dignified by them, profess eagerness to fight a duel, but gratefully submit to furnish bonds to keep the peace. There is no more reason to take them seriously as duellists than there is to regard either with awe as a statesman or a leader of the people.

A plague on both their houses. Let them fight and be Guggenheimered.

CONDENSED EDITORIALS.

THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS who died in Cuba died for liberty and not to make a new opening for those saviors of civilization who can save it only by appropriating to themselves everything that is lying around loose.

THE CUBAN SOLDIERS are ragged and poor and hungry, and are short on American refinement; therefore, according to the organs of dishonor, we should break faith with them and rob them of their country. One who is not a "respectable citizen," we gather from the Evening Post, has no rights that a respectable citizen need respect.

THE DISINTERESTED READINESS of the Spaniards in Santiago to shake hands with the Americans possibly reminds Mr. Fitzsimmons of the surprise he experienced on finding how many new friends he had when he stepped out of the ring at Carson carrying Mr. Corbett's solar plexus with him.

THE PHILIPPINOS, like the Cubans, evince a disposition to have something to say about the government of their native land.

This gives a shock to some Americans, who, had they lived during our Revolutionary War, would also have been shocked had France asserted her right to run things because she supplied the patriots with money, men, arms and war ships.

Men who fight for their country have the highest right to be consulted as to its government. And a liberator who drives out a tyrant and then tries to supplant him is not likely to find himself overwhelmed with gratitude.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY HAS WORKED night and day ever since the destruction of the Maine, and he is in better health and spirits now than he was before war was declared. Victory is tonic.

THE REV. THOMAS DIXON thinks "the position that has been taken by the World from the time when war was first mentioned as a possibility has been despicable. It is simply a news traitor." Not a "news" traitor, Mr. Dixon. What does the World know about news? Just make it plain traitor.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

1. THE NICARAGUA CANAL.
2. HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION. (Accomplished.)
3. A MIGHTY NAVY.
4. NAVAL BASES IN WEST INDIES
5. BIG NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES.

AMERICAN COLLEGE PRESIDENTS

Who Write to the Editor of the Journal Indorsing Its American Programme.

[Condensed and selected from many important letters now in possession of the Journal.]

J. M. LITTLEJOHN, President. Kirksville University, Kirksville, Mo.

I believe the United States should have the most forward policy of any nation on earth. I fully indorse and have vigorously fought for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. I believe in a strong navy because of the commanding position of the United States. We should possess Porto Rico and Cuba, if the Cubans are unable to establish a stable republic. Make West Point and Annapolis the strongest military schools in the world. We have the men—give them the education, discipline and training. May you have success in the promulgation of your doctrine!

WM. A. OBENCHAIN, President Ogden College, Bowling Green, Ky.

For years I have advocated the construction by the Government of the Nicaragua Canal, both for commercial and strategic reasons. The building of a large and powerful navy and strategic bases in the West Indies are necessary.

HENRY S. HERTZOG, President, Clemson College, Clemson, S. C.

The Nicaragua Canal should be dug by the United States without delay. The usefulness of Annapolis should be augmented. It needs a larger equipment.

A. G. WILSON, President Lenox College, Hopkinton, Iowa.

The Nicaragua Canal should be completed as soon as possible and kept in the entire control of the Government. Our navy should be second in strength to none, except perhaps England.

N. GREEN, Chancellor Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn.

The great canal is an absolute necessity. The navy should be large enough to cope with the greatest navy of Europe. Whether it would be wiser to enlarge enormously West Point and Annapolis or to distribute schools of like character thoughout the country might be a question.

J. E. TODD, President University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D.

I am prepared to indorse all of the national policy you advocate with the possible exception of great national universities. As to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines I am not fully decided whether annexation or the establishment of a protectorate would be better.

A. E. SPENCER, President Presbyterian College, Clinton, S. C.

The canal should be built at the earliest possible moment and should be owned and controlled by the Government. A navy should be maintained powerful enough to rank as a first instead of a third rate naval power. We should materially enlarge our academies at West Point and Annapolis. I agree almost entirely with the ends you have in view.

CHARLES W. LEWIS, President Moore's Hill College, Moore's Hill, Ind.

I think I voice the feeling of an increasing army of thinkers in the West when I say that I favor possession of the West Indies, national military and naval universities and a twentieth century American policy. Monroe doctrine needs revision. The canal should certainly be built.

G. JAMES JONES, President Gale College, Galesville, Wis.

Let me thank you for the courageousness of your utterances on the National Policy. You are in line with the best interests in the United States. The future will demonstrate more and more the wisdom of the statesmanship you advocate.

THE PEOPLE WERE IN FRONT OF THE JOURNAL OFFICES.

[From a Canadian's letter to Pearson's Weekly, describing the war enthusiasm in New York.]

But the greatest excitement prevailed opposite the Journal, and other newspaper offices adjacent thereto. Most of the shops in New York stuck up big sheets of paper with the war telegrams on them; but such simple methods were not sufficient for the excited American press. In the square opposite the Journal offices was a dense throng of thousands and thousands of people, packed like sardines in a barrel. At first sight they appeared to be looking heavenward. What they were really gazing at was a sort of gallery, which projected from the second or third floor of a building. In these galleries were what appeared to be little stages, with a marine back view.

NEWS AND COMMENT FROM PARIS.

Journal Bureau, Paris, July 12.—The fact that Secretary Day has telegraphed to Ambassador Porter directing him to ask for more space for the American section of the exhibition of 1900 has not hitherto been made public. This request is in itself very suggestive, for in the early days of the war some of our people had begun to ask that the United States take no part in the coming fair upon the banks of the Seine. Secretary Day's dispatch shows that the American republic will co-operate in the end-of-the-century exhibition to the fullest extent, and the French authorities will make an additional allotment to the 200,000 square feet already granted.

HENRI ROCHEFORT CONDEMNS CLEVELAND

When discussing with M. Henri Rochefort the new national policy of the United States, as outlined by the Journal, immediately I called his attention to the expression of ex-President Cleveland as to whether or not the acquisition of distant territory is necessary or prudent or even justifiable. M. Rochefort thought that the attitude taken by the ex-President savored more of the opinion of a mere doctrinaire than of a man who is in touch with the people. "The policy which makes for the largest number the greatest liberty needs no further justification," said M. Rochefort, "and the dark lucubrations of dismal professors," he continued, "should not be permitted to stunt the natural expansion of a liberty-spreading nation. The paramount point is this, that American liberty is always made co-extensive with American territory."

SYBIL SANDERSON RECOVERING FROM PARALYSIS.

News has reached the Terry family in Paris that Mrs. Antonio Terry, nee Sybil Sanderson, who went to Aix-les-Bains last week, is rapidly regaining her former health and beauty. Young Mrs. Terry was only in the springtide of her honeymoon when a sudden stroke of paralysis threatened to make her a cripple for life. What caused the paralytic stroke has not hitherto been told, but it seems that the lady was in fear of excessive corpulency, and for the purpose of saving her splendid physique took a course of treatment. Soon her once powerful limbs became wholly useless, and an expression of pain without resignation replaced the sunny smile.

PRINCESS CHIMAY IS VICTIM OF A FAKE.

Paris newspapers persist in circulating the statement that the ex-Princess de Chimay, nee Clara Ward, has given birth to a baby recently. Some of them have gone so far as to discuss the difficulties of deciding the newcomer's coat-of-arms, and have described the elaborate baptism[illegible] ceremonies employed when giving his name. They [illegible] that the baptism of young Josef was according t[illegible] the rite of the Episcopal Church, although when a[illegible]out to marry the Prince de Chimay Miss Ward becam[illegible] a Catholic. But the truth is there has been no baby—only a Parisian newspaper fake.

WAR HAS NOT HUR[illegible] OUR FRENCH TRADE.

Consul-General John[illegible] Gowdy, of Paris, and Rushville, has just finishe[illegible] a tour of inspection of the United States Consula[illegible]s in France. He informs me that the war with [illegible]pain has not interfered much with French exports [illegible]o the United States. So much is this the case that [illegible]e commerce of France with the United States for the [illegible] present year will compare favorably with that of [illegible]00. Last year was exceptional, because time was n[illegible]ded to adjust commerce to the requirements of th[illegible] new Tariff law. Mr. Gowdy closed his conversat[illegible] with me by saying that those people who oppose[illegible] the war upon the plea that it would ruin trade [illegible] not derive much consolation from the fact that [illegible] Friday was the busiest day the Paris Consulate [illegible] had during the past twelve months.

MR. FRICK BU[illegible] A GREAT PICTURE.

Last evening Mr. F[illegible]k, the Pittsburg millionaire, took with him from Pa[illegible] the most remarkable picture of this year's Salon. It [illegible] the "Disciples at Emmaus," by Dagnan Bouveret. [illegible]e picture attracted attention not merely because o[illegible] its artistic merits, but also because Bouveret and [illegible]s family are painted into it. Mr. Frick is the man [illegible]o was shot a few years ago during the Homestead [illegible]ike of Mr. Carnegie's workmen. He intends to pu[illegible] the picture in Carnegie Hall, Pittsburg, in memory [illegible] his daughter.

DUKE OF SPA[illegible] A TO BE REGENT.

The King of Greece [illegible] making every effort to restore the lost popula[illegible] of his son, the Duke of Sparta. I have just [illegible]rd that the Duke is to be made Regent in a fe[illegible] weeks. King George will go away for a holiday, a[illegible] during his absence the Duke will take the reins o[illegible]ernment as Regent. Opposition to the young Duk[illegible] of Sparta has been very pronounced in Greece sin[illegible] the recent war with Turkey, where he displayed s[illegible] little ability to fight and so much athletic energy [illegible]unning away that the Greeks are anything but loyal [illegible] him. Some fears are entertained that the peopl[illegible]ill never permit him to sit upon the throne. Ind[illegible]tial Greeks in Paris talk of the probability of a G[illegible]k Republic.

J. J. CONWAY.

A SWEDISH NEWSPAPER PUBLISHES THE [illegible]ORLD'S THEFT.

The Gotheborg Handelsblad Recites the Story of Col. [illegible]e-Pilfer-the-News and the New York World's Larceny.

HUR EN KRIGSNYHETSFABRIKOR AFSLOJADES.

[From the Gotheborg (Sweden) Handelsblad.]

"Journals" utgifvare, mr Hearst, som lagt ned hundratusentals dollars pa att skaffa sin tidning snabba och palitliga krigsnyheter, hade lange forargat sig ofver att "World" alltid stal dem. For att hamnas tog han haromdagen in en notis af foljande lydelse:

[Here follows the well known Colonel Reflipe W. Thenux dispatch which the World stole, together with the World's version of it.]

Men foljande dag upplyste "Journal", att ofverste Reflipe W. Thenux aldrig funnits till, men att, om man laste halften af hans namn bak och fram och den andra halften fonetiskt, stod det: "We pilfer the news", hvilket pa svenska betyder: "Vi snatta vara nyheter."

Att dra sig ur leken med bibehallen krigsara var den gangen omojligt for "World".

HOW A WAR N[illegible] [illegible]S FABRICATOR WAS [illegible]APPED.

[From the Goth[illegible] (Sweden) Handelsblad.] (Engli[illegible] Translation.)

Mr. Hearst, the [illegible] of the Journal, who has spent hundreds of th[illegible]ds of dollars in securing for his paper the speci[illegible] and most reliable war news service that money a[illegible]nergy can obtain, had for a long time been susp[illegible] that the World was systematically stealing h[illegible]spatches. In order to verify his suspicions he h[illegible] the following news item inserted in his paper:

[Here follows the [illegible]ll known Colonel Reflipe W. Thenux dispatch, w[illegible] the World stole, together with the World's ve[illegible] of it.]

In its next issue [illegible] Journal explained that there never existed such [illegible]erson as Colonel Reflipe W. Thenux, but if one-[illegible] of the name were read backward and the other [illegible] were pronounced phonetically it would read [illegible]pilfer the news."

This time it was [illegible]ssible for the World to draw itself gracefully out [illegible] the scrape.

NEWS OF ONE DAY SEEN THROUGH A WOMAN'S EYES.

Miss Jessie Schley does not approve of war. She thinks it is horrid.

So she's packed her little trunk and gone right straight over to Madrid, to put a stop to all this nonsense about soldiers and defeat and victory and national honor and all the rest of the silly things the governments of Europe are worrying about.

Miss Schley's father wants her to come home. He has cabled her to that effect.

But Miss Schley's friends of the Peace Society cannot encourage her in the old-fashioned folly of deference to the wishes of a mere parent who does nothing in the world toward bettering humanity except to pay a few sordid bills—and she is pressing on to Spain with all speed.

Commodore Schley is her uncle. He finds it harder to influence his enterprising niece than he did to "bottle up" Cervera.

Is it wonderful that the civilized world sits up nights to marvel at the American girl in her variety?

A young and pretty woman disappeared from her home in Greenville, N. J., a week ago last Sunday.

Her husband sought for her for nearly a week, and finally gave her up as dead.

Friday night she came home. She said she had been to various and sundry beaches and had been swimming and driving and eating and drinking, and that she wanted to come home all the time, only a dreadful man hypnotized her, and she could not escape.

The most curious thing about this hypnotism is that it always makes people do such unconventional things.

What a relief it would be to hear of a hypnotist who compelled his victim to give all she had to the poor, or to stay at home and wash dishes, or to fall desperately in love with her own husband—wouldn't it?

The correspondent at Manchester-by-the-Sea electrifies a waiting world by telegraphing that "Mrs. Duncan Elliot's children are the best groomed tots on the beach," and that "they are always immaculately dressed in white."

Poor little, best groomed, immaculately dressed Tykes!

The dirtiest urchin in the tallest tenement in stifling New York is better off and happier than they!

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has work in a new field—if it could only gather courage enough to begin it.

Policeman John McLaughlin arrested Miss Blanche Walsh for riding her wheel without a light.

Miss Walsh told [illegible] policeman who she was and demanded recognition [illegible] her right to do anything she pleased with her bic[illegible]le, but the policeman did his best to emulate the [illegible]e sentinels in "The Little Corporal" anecdotes.

He said nay, nay, [illegible] All Miss Walsh's cajoleries and swore he would do h[illegible] duty though he was forced to bale the venerable [illegible]Elizabeth E. Grannis herself through the streets of [illegible] the metropolis.

Now, if all these [illegible] things had happened in a play, Miss Walsh would h[illegible]ve taken three strides to the centre and she would [illegible] have said:

"Noble sir, I did [illegible] put try thee. Thy devotion to duty shall prove thy [illegible]erlasting fortune—I am thine."

Instead of which [illegible] Miss Walsh "went straight home and told papa." And [illegible] papa exerted his political influence, and the slave [illegible] of duty is just now reduced in the ranks and made [illegible] to feel that discretion in the matter of arrests is [illegible]ery, very much the better part of valor.

How provokingly [illegible]rude real life really is!

One poor, half-crazed old woman stopped the workings of the whole Bro[illegible]dway cable system last night.

She did it by the [illegible]imple expedient of sitting down on the sidewalk and [illegible] crying aloud her hatred of a world which has used her despitefully.

And the intelligent and kindly Broadway crowd, about which we hear so much that is picturesquely untrue, blockaded the [illegible] street to listen with gloating greed to the frenzied ravings of the white-haired woman, who had gone mad with hunger and fear and the sense of her own degradation.

Some of the people in the crowd laughed when the old woman raised her withered arms and cursed the God who made her. Some of them looked sanctimoniously shocked and some were simply spellbound with simian curiosity; but not one human soul in that whole gaping crowd tried to quiet the woman or to get her away to decent privacy.

Yet every other man who stood and enjoyed the degradation of a friendless old creature probably weeps sentimentally when he hears a throaty tenor sing "The Banks of the Wabash" or any of the "Home and Mother" songs which appeal to the "better self" we hear so much about in poems.

The Count of Tu[illegible]cin seems to be having a whole lot of fun with New[illegible]port.

Yesterday he kept [illegible] at a dinner party, given in his honor, waiting an h[illegible]our while he "shot the chutes" at Rocky Point.

And to-day all Ne[illegible]port is enthusing over the "dear Count's wonderful a[illegible]nimal spirits."

Great are the ad[illegible]vantages of an heredity title!

WINIFRED BLACK.

TRIBUTES FROM THE PRESS OF THE COUNTRY APPLAUDING THE JOURNAL'S CUBAN EDITION.

CONGRATULATIONS UPON HIS ENTERPRISE.

[Buffalo Times.]

Mr. Hearst is to be congratulated for his enterprise in getting out a four-page, seven-column paper at Siboney, Cuba, as an extra edition to his New York Journal. Through that issue our army in Cuba got the first news of La Bourgogne disaster.

FOR THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

[Mapleton (Minn.) Enterprise.]

The New York Journal is publishing an edition in Cuba for the soldiers and sailors there.

MR. HEARST'S CUBAN NEWSPAPER.

[Pittsburg News.]

W. R. Hearst has set up a complete newspaper plant at Siboney, Cuba, and yesterday issued the first number of a Cuban edition of the Journal. It was a seven-column, four-page affair, giving all the news of the army and navy at the front, as well as important events in the world at large. The whole outfit was taken from New York.

FOREMOST EXPONENT OF AMERCAN ENTERPRISE.

[Utica Journal.]

The New York Journal has started an edition on Cuban soil. At present it supplies the soldiers and sailors with news. By and by it doubtless expects to be "a Cuban paper for the Cuban people." The Journal is the foremost journalistic exponent of American enterprise. Editor Hearst, by the way, is sending some fine, colorful war dispatches from the front.

AMERICAN NEWSPAPER IN CUBA.

[Pittsburg Labor Tribune.]

The first American newspaper published on Cuban soil, the Cuban edition of the New York Journal, was issued last Friday. It astonished the camp and the flotilla and the jackies joined with the army boys in cheering the paper and celebrating the event. The number was distributed in the trenches all along the fighting line; went to the wounded men in the hospitals and was preserved as a souvenir by the officers. It gave to the flotilla news of the army and to the army news of the ships.

IMITATORS, BUT NO RIVALS.

[Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.]

Editor Hearst leads the procession. He had shipped a complete printing outfit to Cuba, and now gets out a Cuban edition of the New York Journal at Siboney. When it comes to hustle, startling innovations and bold and expensive ventures none of them trot in Editor Hearst's class. He has some ambitious imitators, but no real rivals.

THE BOYS GET THE NEWS.

[Denison (Texas) Herald.]

W. R. Hearst, the proprietor of the New York Journal, who is now in Cuba, took with him a complete newspaper plant and has issued the first number of the Cuban edition of the New York Journal.

A TRIBUTE FROM THE SOUTH.

[Wilmington (N. C.) Star.]

The first Cuban edition of the New York Journal was issued at Siboney on the 10th inst. Editor Hearst is a hustler and expects soon to issue a Santiago edition.

ALWAYS ENTERPRISING.

[Duluth Herald.]

The New York Journal published a Cuban edition last Sunday near Santiago, giving in condensed form all the latest news from the United States and complete army and navy reports. Mr. Hearst is always enterprising. Probably next Sunday he will publish the Journal at Santiago.

A GREAT JOURNALISTIC FEAT.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.]

A Cuban edition of the New York Journal published near Santiago last Sunday must be added to be a great stroke of journalistic enterprise.