WHAT OF THE PHILIPPINES?

Advances toward peace in the past twenty-four hours have amounted to but little so far as the public is advised though, as was a certainty from the moment of Spain's suggestion, it is now announced officially that the president will promptly reply stating that the United States is entirely willing to consider proposals in keeping with the conditions the war has thus far brought. The determination in regard to Cuba and Porto Rico is plainly what has been expected from the first, namely that the Cubans must be made free by the government of Spain and without conditions of any kind whatsoever, the burden of debt being removed from them and no remnant remaining of Spanish mis-rule. The island is to be allowed to set forth on its career as an independent sovereignty untrammeled by obligations of the royal government. Porto Rico must be turned over to us in the same way, free from debt, to set out as an American possession unhampered by any relics of Spanish jobbery. Coaling stations in various parts of the world are also suggested as a part of what the enemy must give up to us. But what of the Philippines?

It has been evident from the first that those islands were to furnish with the approach of definite peace the most difficult problem in the settlement of the war. They alone of all the Spanish possessions that have come in as a direct issue of the war were to be looked upon as something in which there was likely to be a complication of interests due to the eagerness with which European eyes have of late been turned toward all things China-ward. But there has been yet another matter in regard to the future of them that is apart from the concern of other powers and aside from the unquestionably popular idea of keeping them permanently under the American flag. A multitude of courses for the final disposition of them has been discussed but in this country only two have received any serious consideration. One is that they be turned over to Great Britain in exchange for Canada, the other that they be sold to Japan. Both of these propositions are preposterous. Great Britain has no more use for Canada than we have for the Philippines and Japan has not the money to buy them. Besides, Japan is not a white nation and the people of the United States would not consent to the sale of any territory to a power of another color. The Philippines are ours and we must keep them. They are worth to us all that we have paid for them and more. They are the key to the commerce of the Pacific and we must hold them.

ANOTHER PIONEER GONE.

The death of Frank Bingham at Las Vegas yesterday morning comes to the people of the Arkansas valley much as a surprise though the state of his health for many months past had been such as to give great anxiety to his wide circle of friends, who nevertheless had hoped that his magnificent physique would pull him through the distress of his malady. For nearly thirty years he had been one of the prominent figures in this section of the state, doing much for its development and for the general welfare of Colorado. Though during all these years his home had been almost exclusively to the east of this city his many sterling qualities of mind and heart, of a nature in keeping with his physical proportions, had endeared him to Puebloans especially though his worth was recognized wherever he was known, and that was throughout Colorado, and his friendship was esteemed by all. His death at an age when there might reasonably have been accounted in store for him many years of usefulness brings grief to a large number whose most heartfelt sympathy goes out to his wife and family.

AS TO A WAR INDEMNITY.

By almost undeviating adherence to a precedent it has become customary for the victor in war to enforce payment by the vanquished of an indemnity in excess of the outlay made by the successful nation to carry on hostilities. France paid Germany a billion dollars

the abandonment of the service and appointed a committee to call upon the management of the company and lay before it the views of the board. They are to be commended for their course and it is certain that the company will see in the constantly cumulative evidence of interest in the matter and general opposition to the course proposed that the contemplated step would be neither for the good of the company nor of the community.

INSOMN

"I have been using CASCAR Insomnia, with which I have been aff over twenty years, and I can say that have given me more relief than any oth dy I have ever tried. I shall certainl mend them to my friends as being all represented." THOS. GILLARD, El

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NOTICE TO TAXPAYE

Notice is hereby given that t ty commissioners of Puebl Colorado, will hold two meeti ing the year 1898, as a board o zation for the correction and tion of the assessment roll. Sa ings will be held at the court said county, viz.:

Commencing on the first M July and continuing not le three nor more than ten co days; and on the third Monday and continuing not less than more than ten consecutive da board will, at its first meetin the purpose of supplying omi the assessment roll and equal valuations therein, to increas ish or otherwise alter and co assessment or valuation. Sa will at its second meeting, si complaints from those aggri said changes or otherwise, a adjust the assesment rolls judgment is proper and right der of the board.

J. M. MEA
County

Pueblo, Colo., June 25, 1898.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE