OFFICES. Omaha, The Rec Building. South Omaha, corner N and 26th Streets. Council Bin 7a, 13 Pearl Street. Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce. New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune

Building. Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street. CORRESPONDENCE.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be hade payable to the order of the com-Parties leaving the city for the aummer can have THE BEE sent to their address by leaving an order at this office.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

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Wednesday, August 2
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Thursday, August 3
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Saturday, August 5
Average circulation for July, 24,258.

SWORN to before me and subscribed in my presence this 5th day of August, 1893.
N. P. FELL. Notary Public. The Bee in Chicago, THE DAILY and SUNDAY BEE Is On sale in

Gore hotel.
Leland hotel.
Files of The Bre can be seen at the Nebraska building and the Administration building, Exposition grounds. Average Circulation for June, 1893, 24,216

PUSH the injunction proceedings.

HOARDING money never made any one rich. PEOPLE with world-regenerating pan-

aceas should not delay announcing them before congress gets to work. GOVERNOR CROUNSE should lose no time in securing assistance for the at-

torney general in defending the injunction proceedings. E. ELLERY ANDERSON gets a sinecure on the Pacific Railway commission. Ellery didn't crow for Grover without

THE elevation of Colonel Charles H. Jones, formerly of the St. Louis Republic, to the head of the New York World, is but another instance of the progress of the west.

reasonable prospects of a reward.

FREE coinage of silver at the existing ratio of 16 to 1 is a practical impossibility. A new ratio, if adopted, must conform more to the altered conditions of producing the two money metals.

THE man who paid \$5 for a safety deposit box into which he placed \$12.50 is a fair type of the class of people whose unreasoning lack of confidence has precipitated so many bank failures in this

THEODORE THOMAS, musical director of the Columbian exposition, has decided to step down and out. The directory found him an expensive luxury, and he is probably now wondering why he left the effete east.

THE populists now issue an address and claim the Chicago Bimetallic league convention as their own. As a matter of fact, the difference between the two was one in name only. They are welcome to "the great victory for the populist principles."

THE prohibition candidate for governor in Iowa has withdrawn from the race in preference to giving up his position as president of Drake university. In this he has shown the better part of wisdom. The prohibitionism has created a great many poor politicians out of pretty good college men.

FINING saloon keepers is such a lucrative business in Iowa that two county courts have been almost involved in bloodshed over their competition for the privilege. The judges who preside over these courts and the officers who obtain the court fees ought to be ardent supporters of the present system of statutory prohibition.

THE World's fair is doubtless a great sufferer by reason of the financial stringency which prevails all over the country, but this is not the fault of the greatest exposition that has ever been created. Thousands of people are kept away from the fair every day by the fear of the appreach of hard times. If the country was in its normal condition there is every reason for the belief that the daily attendance would be nearly doubled.

OHIO'S new law imposing a license tax of \$300 and \$100 respectively upon wholesale and retail dealers in cigarettes has gone into force. The purpose of the law is to restrict the evil of cigarette smoking, and it does not pretend to limit the amount of the tax by the expenditure necessary to regulate the business in question. If this had happened in Omaha we presume that the act would be promptly declared unconstitutional by our local court as "wrong in principle, evil in its tendencies, and at war with the genius and spirit of our govern-

GRADUALLY, but surely, Omaha is advancing upon Kansas City in competition for best place as a hog-packing center. In 1892 Kansas City packers killed 56,-418 more hogs than did Omaha packers. This year, so far, Kansas City is but 13,-318 ahead. It is fair to assume that next year Omaha will go under the first, which will make this city the second pork packing center of the country. This condition of things is entitled to some consideration by those who have contemplated the future of Omaha. It is by no means the least factor which will figure in determining the commercial supremacy of this

PUSH THE INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS It ought not to have required a resolution of the State Board of Transportation to remind the attorney general that his duty is to protect the interests of the state to his best ability in the pending injunction proceedings which have resulted in the temporary suspension of the maximum freight rate law. The office of attorney general was created for the express purpose of securing

ar able lawyer to attend to the litigation in which the state should be affected either as plaintiff or defendant or through its officers, and to expedite the legal business of the state becomes at times an all important matter. The resolution of the State Board of Transportation then, calling upon Attorney General Hastings "to take such steps and to do and perform all things necessary to make a vigorous, emphatic and successful defense to the action against the board and the individuals thereof now pending in the United States circuit court," coming as it does from a body of which he himself is a member, will serve to emphasize the line of duty of the attorney general and perhaps to indicate a determination on the part of the board to do all in its power to vindicate the constitutionality of the law.

In these proceedings the railroads and

their stockholders are represented by an array of legal talent that is startling to behold. It has always been the policy of the railroads to employ the most able lawyers that money wrung from the people can command. They are not deviating from their custom on this occasion. No one attorney can aspire to weigh himself unaided against an opposing force consisting of Woolworth, Thurston, Marquette, Greene, Hawley, Waggoner and probably others and it is no disparagement to Attorney General Hastings to say that he ought to have able assistance in a case involving interests so large as those now at stake. Section 4,317 of the Consolidated Statutes of Nebraska provides that "in any case of importance or difficulty the governor or chief officer of the department or institution to which it relates may retain and employ a competent attorney to appear on behalf of the state." Can any more important case be conceived than a proceeding in which the right of every citizen of Nebraska to secure just and reasonable rates of transportation over the railways of this state is to be tested? Can any case involve greater difficulties than noe in which the moneyed interests of a half dozen huge corporations are to be exerted to the utmost to secure the permanent abolition of a piece of legislation which they imagine will result to their irretrievable detriment? The governor has ample power. There are still a few competent attorneys in this state who have not yet been retained by the railway corporations. Now is the time for the governor to act, and let him act

firmly and quickly. The legislature enacted the maximum freight rate law to go into effect August 1, but its enforcement was suspended by a temporary restraining order before that date arrived. As soon as the governor selects counsel to assist the attorney general in defending the suit the state's legal representatives should get together and outline a vigorous plan of action. It has been announced that the court has already adjourned in order to enable its judge to enjoy his annual bear hunt and as a consequence it will probably be impossible to have the injunction dissolved before the end of September. But no time should be lost and if the decision of the lower court should be adverse to the state, all means should be exhausted to have it quickly certified on appeal to the court of last resort. The railways are perfectly satisfied with things as they now are and may be relied upon to interpose every possible obstructive motion. No unnecessary delay should be tolerated. The people of Nebraska want to know whether the maximum rate law is constitutional and if it is they want it enforced at the earliest possible moment.

## THE LATIN UNION.

In the current silver discussion fre quent reference is made to the Latin union, and a recent European dispatch states that this alliance of countries in the interest of silver is likely to be dissolved at any time. Of those who read of this union it is probable that not more than ten in a thousand know what is meant by it.

The Latin union was formed in 1865

by Italy, France, Belgium and Switzerland for the purpose of fixing the ratio between gold and silver and maintaining their international ratio between the treaty powers. Subsequently Greece was admitted to the union. At the time of the conclusion of this arrangement the mints of the countries in the union were open to the free coinage of silver and an international coin circulated in the several countries, which was accepted by the different governments like their own coins and possessed legal tender powers. The original treaty provided that the union should continue for fifteen years, but when Greece was admitted it was extended until 1891, with the agreement that it should be tacitly continued from year to year unless notice of withdrawal was given by any of the powers, and this arrangement is now in force. It was the design in forming this union to pave the way for a larger monetary alliance, which should embrace England, Germany, the United States and Austria, but England refused to become a party to it or in any way change her gold standard. Germany adopted the gold basis after the war with France, and Austria has had the double standard until within the last year, when she went on a gold basis. There was never any probability of the

United States entering the union. A member of the foreign diplomatic corps is quoted as saying that the dissolution of the Latin union within a short time will surprise no one who is acquainted with the political and commercial condition of the countries comprising the union. Why France has not withdrawn long ago, this officer said, has been a mystery to most European diplomats and financiers, and directions. First there has been a tenit can only be accounted for by the desire on her part to get the other great na-

tions tangled up in the silver question. As a result of the union France has been made the dumping ground of most of the allowed is one of choosing the silver of Europe, and with all the advantages which her splendid resources give her French financiers see that she ercises insures the student against too cannot go on forever carrying the silver of continental Europe and standing the depreciation which goes on from day to day. This diplomatic offi- in a class which is adapted to his particcer remarked that the condition ular bent are greater, but the developof the silver countries is perilous in the extreme. So long as the mints of India | many ways. were open to private account there was always one channel in which silver could be diverted, but now there is no escape in that direction. He also expressed the opinion that it is a part of the plan of the British government to

force the dissolution of the Latin union. With Italy and Greece practically bankrupt and unable to obtain any assistance from other countries, and with France desiring, as it is believed she does desire, to get on a gold basis, it would seem inevitable that the Latin union, which has been in existence twenty-eight years, cannot be maintained much longer. It has been the strongest bulwark of silver since its formation, but its dissolution under existent conditions would probably have no very marked effect upon that metal.

THE INCREASING LOSS BY FIRE. What to do to check the annually increasing fire loss, which threatens to be disastrous to the insurance interest of the country if not checked, is a problem which, for several years, has engaged the serious attention of insurance men. According to trustworthy statistics the values destroyed by fire in the United States in 1890 amounted to \$109,000,000. in 1891 to \$144,000,000, and in 1892 to \$152,000,000. It thus appears that in two years there was an increase in the loss by fire of \$43,000,000. It is apprehended that the losses for 1893 will exceed those of last year. A leading insurance journal has stated the losses for January last to be over \$19,000,000, and for June over \$16,-000,000, more than double what they were in the corresponding months of last year. This outlook, and the severe strain which the insurance interest has experienced thus far during the year, has induced the general managers to

consider more seriously, perhaps, than

ever before what steps shall be taken for

the better protection of the companies.

many of which are having a hard fight

for very existence. A large portion of the increasing number of fires is attributed to incendiarism by many underwriters, and a variety of motives are assigned to the incendiaries. An officer of an eastern insurance company is reported as saying that it is a deep-rooted idea among underwriters that such politico-economic conditions as the impending reduction in the tariff and the money stringency account for much of the loss by having stimulated incendiarism, the incendiaries of course being the men in business who fear disaster to their interests from these conditions. But, as this officer remarked. while the political and financial status has probably made incendiaries of some dishonest men, incendiarism is always with us. It was the opinion of this gentleman that a large proportion of the constantly increasing fires is due to electricity-to trolley, telephone and especially electric light and power wires. He believed that many of the fires whose causes cannot be definitely ascertained are due to electric currents and that they are dangerous as fire producers to an extent and in ways which as yet we do not begin to understand. Statistics show a steady rise in the fire losses attributable to this cause. In 1885 the value of property destroyed by electric fires was only \$250 000; in 1890 it had become \$1,200,000; in 1891, \$1,300,-

000, and in 1892, \$3,000,000. One of the expedients now proposed for checking the increasing fire loss is to take advantage of the sixty-day clause which forms a part of almost every existing policy. Many of the general managers of insurance companies are said to be in favor of a general refusal to pay any losses within sixty days from the time a fire occurs. It is thought that such action would improve risks from the moral hazard standpoint. There are cases, it is argued, where a concern is insolvent and has absolutely no cash assets aside from its insurance policies. If the day of settlement were put off two months the temptation to "carelessness" would be reduced. Sixty days would give ample time for the most rigid examination into the causes of the fire. There are a few managers who do not believe the proposed action would have the desired effect, but the majority are said to be in favor of binding companies not to settle within

INDIVIDUALITY IN COLLEGE EDUCA-

the sixty-day limit.

TION. What should be the curriculum in the university of the future is a question that is already puzzling a considerable number of our greatest educators. The original college in this country was an institution where a great crowd of boys and young men were herded together and subjected each to the same rigid system of discipline. This system of discipline extended not only to their study and recitations, but also to their conduct and behavior in and about the college grounds. When the student was a boarder at the college, and this was formerly the prevailing usage, this meant that his whole life in every minute particular was placed during the school year under whatever restrictions the collegiate authorities might choose to provide.

During the last one or two decades there have been marked changes in the methods pursued in our leading educational institutions. Whereas formerly each member of a class was taken to be as well able to go through the prescribed routine as every other, now the fact that all men are not built upon a single model mentally and physically is beginning to be appreciated. As evidence of this we have the slow breaking down of the old one course classical curriculum and the substitution therefor of a wider latitude for the student. The recent development has been largely in two dency to split up the educational menu into a number of parallel groups, any afford evidence in great abundance to

one of which the individual may be at liberty to select. The freedom special field which he desires to work in, while a liberal lasertion of general exnarrow a specialization. Within the group the individual is just as restricted as before. The chances of being placed

ment of individuality is hampered in The second tendency in modern college education is to lay down certain required courses of work and beyond those to give the student free range of a varied and attractive program of lectures and recitations. The amount of the work demanded is prescribed, its character is left to the Inclination of the individual acting under the guidance and advice of members of the faculty. This movement has made rapid strides in some of our larger universities, while in others its introduction has been slow and retarded. It bids fair in time to find a general acceptance.

Whether the educational system in rogue in this country really develops individuality is a matter that has been questioned in several quarters. Most recently President Harper of Chicago university has asserted that the reason why so many men who have college and university training are reckoned as failures is because the idea has prevailed so extensively that men may be educated in a mass. He insists that the foundation of any plan of educational work must be the principle of individualism as applied alike to students, instructors and institutions. President Harper evidently believes that the regulations governing elective studies should be still further extended until no two students will be under compulsion to take up any single line of work. We see a tendency to this in the differentiation of the requirements for admission to different departments of the university and an extension of the full liberty of election to men in the second and even first year of their college careers. Again, the same course is sometimes conducted in several sections by different professors, and the individuality of the instructor may be allowed to have a bearing on the decision of the student to attach himself to the one section or the other. This drift toward individualism in college education is a feature of the newer educational methods. A reaction may possibly set in before many years, but we shall never again fall back to the old system of grinding all sorts of men through one unchangeable and unyield-

The story which we print today, narrating the trials and tribulations which have befallen Leadville, is peculiarly pathetic. A mere mining camp, separated on all sides by almost insurmountable barriers between it and civilization, it was transformed by the enterprise of its citizens from a mere oasis in the wilderness to a city of modern pretensions. Thousands of inhabitants, smolters, furnaces, business houses, banks, handsome dwellings-all combined to make it one of the most progressive and attractive places in Colorado.

ing curriculum.

The change has been rapid and complete. With the stoppage of the silver mines the resource upon which Leadville was built has been cut off. The multitude of its working men labored in the silver mines or in industries immediately dependent on the mines. Destroying their earning capacity at the same time destroyed their purchasing power. Taking away the patronage of the miners brought desolation and destruction to all remaining residents. One by one the business houses closed The inhabitants migrated by the thousands, leaving behind only those who were too poor to join in the general exodus. Depleting the population of its bone and sinew and wringing the value out of all business enterprises leaves the municipal government at the mercy of its creditors. It is impossible for it to continue its operations with a bankrupt treasury staring it in the face and it, too, will probably soon have to succumb.

The whole affair is most deplorable and the loss can never be repaired. Leadville stands practically deserted and destruction threatens all. Until its of Goldsmith may apply:

fate is made the poet's theme, the words Sweet, smiling village, loveliest of the lawn Thy sports are fled and all they charms

withdrawn; Amidst thy bowers the tyrant's hand is seen And desolation saddens all thy green

THE cost of fuel during the coming

It is possible that a vast sum of money

could be saved by the universal

figure, there is no doubt that a vital

problem in domestic economy will have

A LOCAL labor reformer vehemently

denounces the patent laws of the coun-

try, and in a cyclone of incoherent

sentences attributes to those laws the

alleged deplorable condition of the

laboring man. We feel confident that

no intelligent artisan or laborer will

sulted, will refute the assumption and

been solved.

winter will concern nearly every house strain. holder in Omaha. The signs of the times indicate that the prices of hard and soft Reviewing the Geary Law. Philadelphia Ledger coal will be even higher than those of The counsel for the Chinese Six Companies last year. The coal barons of the east will apply to the United States supreme court for a reconsideration of the decision in have advanced the rate to dealers on all which it is held that the Geary Chinese reggrades of anthracite, while the conistration law is constitutional and must stand. It is the practice of the court to resumer "pays the freight." Soft coal sells in Omaha at prices 25 to 50 consider cases involving important constitu-tional questions when the decision was not per cent higher than at points within given by the full bench. Justice Harlan was 200 miles of the city, and there is no imabroad when the first hearing took place. It will be recalled that five of the justices will be recalled that five mediate prospect of reduced prices to concurred in the finding. One of consumers. The fuel problem is a seri-Justice Blatchford, has since died. The final status of the law which has caused so ous one with the people of this community. Relief from whatever source

much agitation among the Chinese is in some doubt. would be hailed with high appreciation. PARENTAL ADVICE. Sam Walter Foss in Yankee Blade. Sam Walter Foss in Yansee Blade.
Feelin' streakid, ain't ye, Johnny?
Wail, this is the way I view it,
That the gals would like to love ye,
But you've got to make 'em do it.
Don't go browsin' at a distance
In some pastar' way off yonder,
Don't believe what idiots tell ye
"Absence makes the heart grow fonder."
Step up to 'em, Johnny, smarter—
Sorry Kate gave you the mitten;
She'd said "Yes" as sure as gospel
If you hadn't been such a kitten.
You will learn to view this matter
Bimeby jest the way I view it,
That the gals would like to love ye
But you've got to make 'em do it. introduction of gas stoves for heating and cooking. Many householders of the better class use gas for cooking at a saving of at least 50 per cent in the cost of fuel. The great majority of houses, however, are not even connected with the gas mains; But if it can be demonstrated to the people of this city that the use of gas for cooking and heating will enable householders to reduce the annual cost of fuel to a reasonable

Everybody's bound to have 'em
All, at any rate, but few are;
An' w'en I was young an' lively
I was taken lest as you are.
An' I went and popped it to her
Skeered completely out of natur',
Tremblin' like a frightened rabbit,
Blushin' like a red termater.
After she had tol' me "No, sir."
I was jest about as you be,
Goin' round limp an' kinder dumpish,
Feelin' like a blasted booby.
But I im'ly spunked un courage But I in'ly spunked up courage Like a man to go an' win her— An' she's been a blessin' to me, I can't say a word agin' her.

"Did I get her?" Now you're crazy.

Do you's pose I'd get another
Wen I loved the gai like I did—
Go an' ask her—she's your mother.
Since that time I tell the youngsters
Jest the way I allus view it.
That the gais would like to love 'em,
But they've got to make 'em do it. endorse the unsupported proposition of this new-found reformer. The records of the United States patent office, if conPROPER AND THINGS.

controvert it. Innumerable have been

patent granted upon the electric motor

now running on the streets of

of mechanics to gain employment at re-

munerative wages. Many examples

such as this might be cited, if necessary.

Inventive genius creates industries and

enlarges the field of labor. A moment's

reflection upon the revolution wrought

by so-called labor-saving farm machin-

ery will illustrate the point. Re-

formers may concede this and still con-

tend that the same results would follow

the abolition of patent rights by which

many inventors have amassed fortunes

and monopolies have been fostered. To

some extent this might be true, but no

fair-minded man will deny the right

of any to the enjoyment of the fruits of

genius. Abolish the patent laws and

the incentive that has prompted some of

the greatest achievements of inventive

NEBRASKA has a world-wide reputa-

tion and wherever Nebraska is known

THE BEE stands for Nebraska. When

think of no more characteristic repre-

sentation than a man engaged in read-

ing THE OMARA BEE. Both conception

and execution are well worthy of that

enterprising magazine. That THE BEE

represents all that is best and character-

istic in the west could not escape the in-

Finance the Sole Issue.

Water for Our Mill.

Philadelphia Led er.

and Russia this country will be the gainer. The articles upon which each of these na-

tions has put practically prohibitory taxes are

Time for Retirement.

New York Tribune,

One thing which the coming congress should resolutely avoid is the policy which

is inseparably associated with the name of a prominent western congressman. The

only right method of dealing with Holman-

ism is to relegate it to the remote and indis-

A General Slump.

Philadelphia Record.

Are the miners amazed and downcast be-

cause of the slump in metals? Let them consider the slump in wool, which they wear, in wheat, which they eat. A policy

that breaks down confidence and overturn

credit breaks down the prices of all staple

and upsets all calculation. In order to bring on better times the old policies must be abandoned. They have been carried to ruinous results. It is time for a change.

Patriotism Above Partisanship,

The people well understand that the pres-

ent money disturbance comes from causes for which no one party is responsible; and the breath of the wantonly foolish partisan

comes upon a distressed people like the poi-son of pestilence; but with a great people,

boundless resources, general solvency and abundant money, though hidden by fright, the patriotic of all parties will fight and win

the battle for honest money and public credit and speedily restore the nation to prosperity!

Unconditional Repeal the First Order.

New York Sun,

The repeal of the purchasing clauses of the

herman act, in order to have the reassur-

ing effect on the country which business men demand, should be passed quickly and

unconditionally by the senate and the house

of representatives. Any senator or con-gressman who attempts, on any pretext, to

interfere with this program should go down

renomination. There will be plenty of time

to discuss remedial and palliative measures

after the president has signed the absolute

Not a Bank Pante.

Boston Herald.

The present financial disturbance has been called a bank panic, but the name is not well

chosen. It does not fit the case. A panic.

either in war or in business, may be de-scribed as a deadly fright, generally without

real cause, where men lose their heads and become the helpless prey of their fears.

Now, the banks, taking them as a body, are

not open to any such reproach. On the con-trary, from the very first of the disturbance,

they have shown high courage, cool judg-ment, a perfect command of their resources and great skill in using their money and

their credit effectively to meet the grievous

repeal of the purchasing clauses of the Sher-

other question is at all pressing.

skill would be lost.

all over Nebraska.

turn for them.

tinet background.

the patents granted American inventors In the Missouri valley states an abundant for devices, implements and machinery which have greatly alleviated the For a statesman out of a job Senator Ingalls succeeds admirably in keeping his tedium of labor and dignified it immeasurably. Take, for instance, the

General E. Burd Grubb of New Jersey thinks be is the right man for commanderin-chief of the Grand Army.

Omaha. No one will contend that There is a slight difference between actual this invention has deprived a single and threatened revolution. The former is sanguinary in fact; the latter is a species of artisan of a day's labor, but on the other hand it has increased -the opportunities

Senator Gorman is not saving much these troublous times, but he is collecting and dis-bursing a powerful lot of official pie, which is far more lasting than wind pudding

Steps should be taken immediately to change the name of Golden, Cole. It smacks of treason and every true patriot should rise and smite the perfidious thing. The great democratic difficulty in Ohio is and a man anxious to run for governor, but to discover one with a comm bar'l and a disposition to tap it at all hours of the campaign.

Just as the big show entered the home home stretch a landscape architect an-nounces serious defects in the location of buildings. What a dreary world this would be without the kicker!

According to a Louisville judge women may smoke cigarettes on the street. As long as necessary evils are tolerated, the street is more conspicuous than the parior for progressive suicide. Between the assertions of the woman's

board and the attacks of Anthony Comstock the lurid dances of the plaisance will secure sufficient increase of patronage to stave off the appointment of a receiver. The efforts being made at Indianapolis to resurrect the Iron Hall are likely to succeed. As proof of good intentions it is settled that the new organization will struggle along

Mr. Wilson De Meza wanted an approwithout Somerby's motto: "You don't have to die to beat this game." priate subject for his illustration of There is a woman at Peebles, O., who has named her new triplets Grover Cleveland Bowers, John R. McLean Bowers, and Adlai Stevenson Bowers. Mother's love thus imposes burdens that later on may "that man from Nebraska" who plays a part in "The Reversible Love Affair" in the August Cosmopolitan, he could

cause strong men to weep. A pathetic feature of the action taken by World's fair national commission, in reference to the death of ex-Senator Donald McNaughton of New York, was the inability of the secretary to find any living relative to Mr. McNaughton to whom to forward the resolutions adopted by the commission. He appears to have been the last of his race.

telligent and progressive editors of the Colonel Charles H. Jones, whose dun Cosmopolitan, and the unsolicited comwhiskers graced the columns of the St. Louis Republic in the stirring days of '92, is now equeldating the platform he helped to mudpliment of this foremost popular monthly is a tribute which will not fail to be dle, through the columns of the New York World. The colonel's voice may not be equal appreciated by THE BEE and its readers to the wis wam, but the orifice is surrounded with a wealth of curling locks. Their in-tellectual cut transferred to print will be a novel innovation in the columns of the Cleveland's extra session message, we are

Helen Keller, the deaf, dumb and blind told, will deal solely with the finance ques-tion. This is right. It is the finance ques-tion which has necessitated the session. No child, was recently a center of attraction at a lawn party. She sat on an embankment with her teacher, Miss Sullivan, who with almost incredible speed interpreted upon the hand of her charge whatever was said to her. Helen is now 13 years old. She has curling brown hair, a clear, ruddy complex From the tariff war between Germany serve for ears, eyes and vocal organs, are very white and well formed. staple articles of produce with us. and to this country Germany and Russia must alike

NOVEL CHURCH FAD.

Philadelphia Times: When young lady ushers help to point out the advantages of going to church it will be odd if the young fellows don't try and embrace them. Boston Transcript: The news that a dozen young women have been appointed ushers in a Brooklyn church seems to open up new aisles in the vista of progress.

St. Paul Globe: A Brooklyn church has selected as ushers the handsomest young women of the congregation. It is working well; the boys are crowding out the old people in that church.

Cincinnati Commercial: A Brooklyn

church pastor has installed young women in his church as ushers. He has at last solved the vexed problem summed up in the off-re-peated question from the pulpit: "What shall we do to bring the young men to church!" Kate Field's Washington: For instance

there is that Brooklyn paster who, ie his zeal to get people to come to his church, has persunded a dozen or more pretty girls in his hers. The ch is a great moral force; so also is the pretty girl, but why should they be associated is any but the good old-fashioned way?

Philadelphia Record: Why not extend the scheme so as to get all girls into the churches on Sundays? The girls would not be loth to try any missionary arrangement so promis ing in both moral and social inducement Every young man not given over to worldli ness should have his own usher, without waiting for the doubtful chance of finding her at the church door.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: In these days. when institutional methods are coming into vogue in influencing boys and young men to come to the church for recreation and enjoy ment, with the hope that they may be better employed than in lounging about the streets and in associations that are demoralizing and vicious, advantage will be taken of the influence pure-minded young women can exert. Few boys or young men however ming their habits and associations elsewhere, will do anything to pain or mortify a young lady when she is aiming to do them good. The innovation made by the Duryea Presbyterian church is likely to find

The devil never wastes any powder on

No good man ever dies without making You cannot tell how sharp a dog's teeth are by the way he barks

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Some people work themselves almost to death in trying to find rest. There is no sinner more dangerous than the highly respectable one. A woman sometimes says more in a look than a man can do in a book.

There are sermons in stones only for the man who knows how to break them up. No man really loves right who is not will-When a woman throws a stone or drives a sail she does it as though her life depended on it.

There is nope for the man who has found out that there are many things he doesn't

Men who howl at the passing of the basket in church will pay a big hotel bill without a

heaven would soon open if he would but stop grumbling and begin to praise his wife. If some Christians were as anxious to get out to prayer meeting on a wet night as they are to show off in a procession how soon the devil would begin to run.

PITHY PARAGRAPHS.

Boston Courier: Lovers are fond of star-gazing because of its sigh-dear-eal sugges-

Troy Press: Yachting costumes for women are far more stylish than nautical. They yacht not to be. Buffalo Courier: The man who makes music box cylinders has some excuse for putting outling.

Indianapolis Journal: "They call love the tender passion," said the young man, who had just acquired another sister, "but it strikes me that it is about as tough as possible."

Brooklyn Life: Miss Molly—I suppose, colonel, you were glad of any sort of job when you first went west?

Colonel Straightflush—Yes, Indeed, Miss Molly. Why, seriously, the first \$100 I made there I got by picking up chips.

Chicago Record: "Do you meet your bilia regularly?"
"Well. I should say. I meet a bill every time
the mail carrier calls."

Yonkers Statesman: The man who smacks his lips while eating can hardly be called a man of quiet tastes.

Philadelphia Record: "It's a shame to cut that cake," said Mrs. Newlywed. "I think I'll keep it for Sunday," "No," said her cruel hubby, "keep it for some one you've got a grudge against."

Baltimore American: It is very hard to explain the attractions of country life to a city man who has just investigated the voltage of a black-faced bumblebee.

New York Times: "I want to get a professional nurse," said the man whose wife rather enjoys being ill.
"What for?" asked his friend, the doctor.
"For a professional invalid," said the man, with a wan, far-away smile.

Chicago Tribune: Guest (in Arizona restaurant)—How's this? Twenty-five cents for that dish? It's marked 10 cents on the bill of fare. Waiter—Yes, sir. That's for tomaytoes. You asked for tomahtoes. When you want style an luxury at this eatin' house you pay for it.

I saw her at the village pump, Beside the broken wall; I heard the handle creak and thump;

She placed the pail upon her head, And, as she passed me by, "I've just been milking, sir," she said, And winked the other eye.

A HINT FROM PARIS European Edition New York Herald.



This costume, designed for Deauville, is omposed of green bengaline. The sleeves and blouselike corsage, together with the deep volant, are of embroidered mousseline

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