# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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| 4 | 21,974 | 19 | 21,833 |
| 5 | 21,956 | 20 | 21,691 |
| 6 | 22,150 | 21 | 21,894 |
| 7 | 22,093 | 22 | 21,845 |
| 8 | 22,197 | 23 | 22,048 |
| 9 | 22,232 | 24 | *24,099 |
| 10 | *24,139 | 25 | 21,728 |
| 11 | 22,006 | 26 | 21,563 |
| 12 | 21,797 | 27 | 21,560 |
| 13 | 21,850 | 28 | 21,668 |
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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 24 day of July, 1894.
(Seal.) N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

As a letter writer President Cleveland is an unqualified success.

We are quite sure that President Cleveland didn't know it was loaded.

There is no place at the head of the ticket for a man who bilks the state central committee.

"Party perfidy" and "democratic duplicity" make a very timely pair of alliterative phrases.

If it keeps on hot, keep cool. If it don't rain, keep dry and you won't need any doctor's prescription.

When it comes to covert insinuations the recalcitrant democratic senators can give as well as they can take.

In spite of all the depression Omaha will make a very respectable showing of new buildings by the end of the year.

What have the people of South Carolina been doing during the long, weary months that the state dispensaries were compelled to remain closed?

Senator Gorman insists that he is not in debt to Mr. Cleveland. Neither is Mr. Bryan in debt to Mr. Cleveland. But it isn't Bryan's fault.

The man who was fined $25 for laughing at a Chicago woman who had donned a suit of bloomers in order to go bicycle riding must admit that the laugh is on him.

We are anxiously and patiently waiting for Secretary Morton to jump into the breach and heal all the wounds by effecting a compromise on free trade, pure and simple.

Omaha wouldn't be a metropolitan city if she did not give her inhabitants a taste of the warm weather upon which the residents of her competitors are regularly regaled.

Only four weeks till the republican state convention. Don't lose sight of the fact that Douglas county is in honor bound to select as delegates men who represent the best elements of the party.

Have you noticed The Bee's unexcelled reports of the congressional proceedings on the tariff disagreement? No other accounts published in these parts will for a moment compare with them.

Sponges are a raw material, whether in the natural state or politically, and yet they are taxed 10 per cent ad valorem under the Wilson bill. As a matter of principle sponges ought to be free. They never pay anything if they can help it.

Even the receipts of the dead letter office have dropped off since the democrats regained control of the federal government. The outlook has been so gloomy that the letters refuse to die for fear they will be stranded before they make their escape from Washington.

Now that the German government has concluded that Herr Dowe's bullet proof coat would be an expensive and useless luxury for the army, the sphere of that great inventor's activity has suddenly been narrowed dowa to the dime museum stage and the circus ring.

It is really too bad that the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners finds itself compelled to adjourn over two weeks because it has no important business to attend to. The reorganization of the police force is yet far from completion. The board might possibly find something to do if it put forth the necessary exertion.

The active contingent of the commercial club should co-operate with the Manufacturers and Consumers association to secure the establishment of cereal mills, canning factories, starch factories, and other industrial concerns that will utilize the raw products of our soil. This is the shortest and surest road to growth and prosperity.

Councilman Bruner objects strenuously to the rule enacted by the Board of Health requiring its employes to devote themselves exclusively to public business during working hours and to eschew politics except during their leisure hours. Councilman Bruner is said to be angling for a republican nomination as state senator.

There is no reason why the sanitary police, usually termed health inspectors, should not be under the same strict rules of discipline as the ordinary police. The service would probably be improved if the different forces were all made one, passing the same examination and receiving the appointment from the same source. The chief of police could then detail the requisite number of men to do sanitary duty under the direction of the health commissioner and when not employed for that purpose they could be restored to their regular positions on the police force. Subjecting the health inspectors to rigid rules of conduct is the first step and a step in the right direction.

## ANOTHER EMBARRASSING SITUATION.

While the tariff struggle goes on the treasury continues to lose gold. Thus by its course the party in control of congress jeopardizes the credit of the government and at the same time maintains business depression, with most damaging effects to all interests. The treasury gold reserve has declined to about $60,000,000, with the certainty of falling still lower unless the banks shall again go to the relief of the government. There is no indication that they will do this. On the contrary there is reason to apprehend that the banks will permit the depletion of the treasury gold to go on, because it is conceivable that they may regard it as in their interest to do so. One of two things must soon happen if the exports of gold continue to draw upon the treasury reserve. There will have to be another issue of bonds or gold will command a premium. An issue of bonds would furnish investment for probably not less than $50,000,000, or about two-thirds of the surplus reserve of the New York banks. It is probable that Secretary Carlisle will decide to issue bonds rather than allow gold to go to a premium, but it is not apparent why the banks, viewing the matter from a practical standpoint only, should take any action to prevent either possibility. The deadlock on the tariff that now seems assured threatens an indefinite prolongation of financial and business uncertainty. It is conceivable that the controlling financial interests of the country may judge it to be expedient to force the hand of the party in power, either for decisive action on the tariff or the abandonment of that subject by letting the national treasury shift for itself.

Meanwhile the matter of the gold reserve is not the only one which is perplexing treasury officials. They are necessarily entirely at sea as to the revenue which the government is likely to collect during the current fiscal year. The estimates of Secretary Carlisle in his last annual report were, of course, made on the basis of existing law, but these estimates are of no value on account of the interference with the natural operation of existing law by the proposed tariff legislation. There was a heavy decline in imports for the fiscal year ended June 30 and they are still being held back in expectation of reduced duties. The bonded warehouses are full of foreign merchandise, which if released would increase the money in the treasury many millions, but so long as there is uncertainty regarding tariff legislation this merchandise, or the greater part of it, will remain in bond, depriving the government of the revenue to be derived from it. It is certain to contribute to the treasury in time, but how much it is impossible now to estimate with any degree of accuracy. It was fortunate for the immediate needs of the treasury that so large an amount of whisky was recently taken out of bond in anticipation of an increased tax, but this benefit will be only temporary, since it is simply an advance collection of funds which would otherwise have been received later in the year. When the new law goes into effect, assuming that a bill will be agreed upon, the treasury must rely mainly for revenue upon increased importations, and whether these will be sufficient to meet its obligations no one pretends to predict. It is hardly possible that they would be under such a bill as passed the house. In the event of final agreement on the senate bill, if the sugar duty does not yield immediate returns, because of the importation of this season's sugar crop under the existing law, the treasury is not likely to realize much of a surplus. It is reported that the question has been discussed at the department of asking authority of congress to borrow money in anticipation of the receipts under the income tax, but nobody can say what they are likely to be, the divergence in estimates being very wide.

The situation of the treasury ought to impress congress with the necessity of prompt action looking to relief, for it ought not to be even possible that the treasury could be placed at the mercy of a combination of capitalists or speculators who might undertake to deplete gold in order to put that metal at a premium. The simplest way to give the needed relief is to drop the tariff question, which it is perfectly plain cannot now be settled to the satisfaction of anybody.

## WILL ARBITRATION ARBITRATE?

The consensus of opinion among men who have given the subject thought is that labor strikes and differences between workingmen and their employers can only be settled satisfactorily through arbitration. The question is what method of arbitration, voluntary or compulsory? Shall arbitration be made a judicial function or shall it be by appointive arbitration boards? In either case will arbitration arbitrate unless both sides are convinced that they have had fair play and that the award made is impartial? In England legal arbitration of labor troubles is already an accomplished fact. When the great colliery strike of eighteen months ago was ended public sentiment had been awakened and crystallized into a positive demand for some parliamentary action which should, in so far as possible, do away with a possibility of a recurrence of the struggle between mine owners and mine workers which had caused universal discomfort and virtual paralysis of industry. In response to this demand and on lines suggested by a number of earnest students of sociology and industrial conditions a tribunal was constituted for arbitration of all questions affecting the relations of mine operators and miners which might arise in the future.

This tribunal, a so-called conciliation board composed of delegates, masters and men, after a thorough discussion of grievances, wages and profits, reached an amicable agreement by which a scale of wages was adopted satisfactory to both masters and men and a compact was made that will avert any mining trouble for the next two years.

There is no doubt that such satisfactory adjustments can more readily be reached in England than in this country. The British Parliament deals with the labor problem and all questions affecting the welfare of workingmen with the sole view to ameliorating their condition and preventing abuses in factories, mills and mines.

In this country all legislation affecting labor is spasmodic and for the most part fathered in congress by political demagogues and mountebanks who want to make political capital for themselves with workingmen. Many of the labor bills introduced in congress and in legislatures are mere buncombe and never seriously designed for the statutes. Most of the arbitration bills recently introduced on the heels of the great railroad strike are of this character. They are ill-digested and would even if made into law prove inadequate as a remedy for or preventive of labor troubles.

What is essential to make arbitration effective is some scheme that will insure to both parties in a dispute equal representation on the board and no advantage over each other. Arbitration by appointive or even elective judges or boards must in their very nature prove a failure. The just complaint of the workingmen now is that our courts lean altogether too much toward the corporations and the moneyed class. This is the natural tendency by the laws of political gravitation and social environment. Many of our judges owe their positions to corporate influence over the appointing power, while others have enjoyed favors at the hands of the Pullmans and their class that must create an involuntary leaning in their direction. Few of our judges come in contact with the wage worker, either in a factory or on the railroads. The trend of their sympathies is therefore adverse to one of the parties whose claims they are expected to arbitrate. What is true of judges would be equally if not more applicable to arbitrators appointed by a political executive who is constantly surrounded by the representatives of wealth and corporate power, and moreover, may be indebted for his election to contributions from the vaults of millionaire monopolists.

It follows, therefore, that no arbitration can be depended upon to do justice between workingmen and employers, unless they are chosen for the time being in equal numbers by both sides under rules established by law that will prevent tampering with the board and bind all parties to comply with its findings. Such arbitration or conciliation boards supplemented by supervision of the operatives of public carriers by federal officers would doubtless go far toward abolishing the strike and the sympathetic boycott.

## RESUMPTION OF SILVER COINAGE.

Under ordinary circumstances the recent order of the secretary of the treasury for resuming the coinage of standard silver dollars would have attracted greater attention than has been given it. The order has not, however, wholly escaped consideration, and some members of congress are said to have been somewhat puzzled over the question why the administration should at this time, after all the long delay, direct the mints to resume the coinage of silver dollars. The only object in coining the bullion is to get the benefit of the so-called seigniorage. Every dollar's worth of bullion now in the treasury is represented by an outstanding treasury note, so that coining the bullion will not add a dollar to the receipts of the treasury or the money of the country, excepting what comes from the alleged seigniorage. As the treasury notes outstanding had behind them a dollar's worth of bullion at the time they were issued the coinage of the bullion now really weakens the treasury by lessening the security behind the notes.

According to what appears to be good authority the purpose of the coinage of standard silver dollars at this time is essentially political. It is intended to have an influence in the congressional elections in the south and west. It is said that the order was issued in response to a strong pressure from southern democrats, and this is by no means incredible. In many of the congressional districts of the south democrats are hostile to the administration on the ground that it is opposed to silver, and candidates for re-election in such districts who are friendly toward the administration are finding this belief in the opposition of the administration to silver an obstacle not easy to overcome. They cannot disabuse the minds of their constituents by reference to the past record of Mr. Cleveland regarding silver, for that shows him to be uncompromisingly hostile to the free coinage of the white metal. In this situation they felt that something had to be done to check the headway made by their opponents on the free coinage of silver issue, and the idea of starting the mints coining silver dollars easily suggested itself as the best available plan for showing that the administration is not utterly opposed to silver.

If this is not the purpose of the order it is impossible to conceive of a satisfactory explanation. There is certainly no demand for more silver dollars and there is no difficulty in getting them from the treasury if any one wants them. The reserve available for redemption purposes is about $367,000,000 and the volume of silver dollars in actual circulation has been steadily diminishing for a year past, having fallen off fully $10,000,000 since last August. This demonstrates that the people are not calling for more silver dollars. A small addition to the circulation would come from the certificates issued against the seigniorage on its deposit in the treasury, but this would not be important, nor is it necessary in view of the already large accumulation of idle money. Senator Sherman characterizes the coinage of silver bullion under existing circumstances as practically a dishonest act on the part of the government, and this view of it will be pretty generally concurred in. Manifestly there is no demand and no financial or business necessity for doing it, and if intended for political effect it is likely to do the democratic party, outside, perhaps, of a few congressional districts in the south, more harm than good.

Senator Allen is now accused of having committed an almost unpardonable offense by giving to the public, through the newspapers, his supplemental report as member of the senate sugar investigating committee before submitting it for the inspection of his colleagues on the committee or communicating it to the senate. And we are further told that if it were not that the attention of everybody in Washington is absorbed with more important matters he would be called to account for his breach of etiquette and propriety. This is simply awful! The tender-skinned senatorial sugar speculators would view with indifference the terrific castigation which Senator Allen gives them in his report. They are in the wrong and they know it, but in a matter of such insignificance, to their minds, they can afford to ignore the indictment. When it comes to the mutilated etiquette of the senate, however, their bosoms swell with indignation and they cannot persuade themselves to let the offender go unrebuked. The dignity of the senate must be defended.

A business man makes the suggestion to the New York Sun that the time is at hand when manufacturers of all kinds should be told that the passage of a tariff bill cannot be hoped for this year, and this being so they should go ahead and start up factories and industries under the existing tariff. It is not an unwise suggestion. The indications strongly point to the failure of tariff legislation by this congress, or at any rate at this session, and it is not to be doubted that manufacturers of all classes of goods would be entirely safe in resuming operations to the extent of what they may regard as likely to be the demand under prevailing conditions. It may be several years before consumption reaches the proportions of two years ago, so that in any event manufacturers will for some time proceed carefully, but it does seem that there is no longer any good reason for allowing uncertainty to entirely dominate the industrial situation. Moreover, a resumption of industries under the existing tariff would be a most potential argument against any change, and in this respect would produce an exceedingly beneficial effect. Such an object lesson could hardly fail of influence with the most radical and obstinate of tariff reformers and would greatly stiffen the backbone of those who are making the fight for some measure of protection to American industries. The danger has not entirely passed, but it is so remote that manufacturers can make no mistake in increasing their operations to meet the probable demand judiciously estimated on the basis of good crops and the larger employment of labor.

The republicans of Iowa have very recently renominated two of the men who are now serving as representatives in the lower house of congress—Congressman Lacey in the Sixth district and Congressman Hager in the Ninth. Mr. Lacey was elected the last time by nearly 1,200 plurality over his democratic opponent and ought to be returned with handsome gains upon that. Mr. Hager's plurality two years ago was nearly 2,500, being about 500 short of a majority of all the votes cast for the four congressional candidates. Both of these congressmen have earned the right to a renomination, as also to a re-election.

Notwithstanding the hilarity with which the president's tariff letter was received in the house, the democrats in congress are beginning to understand that it is to be taken in a serious vein. If the democratic representatives have to stand for re-election after having receded from their position and having agreed to the senate bill, or having enacted no tariff legislation whatever, it would be no laughing matter.

### A Record Breaker.

Globe-Democrat.

The biggest boycott of all is that which the people are going to start against the democracy.

### Times Have Changed.

Indianapolis Journal.

It is interesting to note that several Cleveland papers stigmatize ten democratic senators as more shameless traitors than Benedict Arnold—a thing they never did say of Jefferson Davis.

### Future Wars a Holiday Parade.

St. Louis Republic.

In these days of bullet-proof coats and glycerine guns, a foreign war will be full of scientific interest. To the noncombatant it would seem impossible for anybody to be killed now in battle unless by falling out of a third-story window or by being operated upon for appendicitis.

### White House Duplicity.

New York Sun.

Mr. Cleveland, more than any other person, is responsible for the incorporation of the income tax feature. He is its principal promoter. What does he mean by calling upon Mr. Wilson at this stage of the proceedings to testify to his hostility to the income tax? What does he understand by "deprecation?"

### Death Intervenes.

Courier-Journal.

It is too late. The iron has entered into the soul of the people. The fruit of a campaign of education extending over nearly two decades has been deliberately thrown away. The work will all have to be done over again. But with changed leaders. The democratic party will never again trust the false leaders who have lured it to its present discomfiture and disgrace.

### A Commendable Reform.

New York Tribune.

One amendment to the constitution which the committee on preamble has resolved to report favorably will commend itself instantly to the common sense of the people. It provides that no limit shall be placed on the amount of damages recoverable in an action for loss of human life. At present the law prescribes that the sum obtainable for such loss shall not exceed $5,000, and we have the absurdity of damages recovered in cases of accident several times—in some cases nearly ten times—as large as if the person hurt had been killed outright. The question of the amount in all cases of the kind referred to can safely be left to courts and juries.

### The Senatorial Menagerie.

St. Paul Globe.

There are some contrasts in congress which mark the wide differences between the statesman and the politician. On the one side is Mills, voting for free wool, with a large constituency of wool growers, and Wilson with his coal and iron ore constituents voting for the exemption of both from tax, types of many such men; and on the other, Caffery and Blanchard threatening to defeat the bill unless protection is given sugar, and Me-Too Murphy sulking until collars and cuffs are protected, and Gorman shielding the Sugar trust and Palmer weakly yielding to a few makers of barbed wire, all croaking—

"* * * the pregnant hinges of the knee
Where thrift may follow fawning."

### A Snap for the Jobbers.

Chicago Herald.

Congressman Reilly's report from the Pacific railroads committee upon the matter of the Southern and Central Pacific roads' indebtedness to the government only accentuates some well known facts. The interest on the first mortgage bonds, which are owned by the wreckers, has been paid right along. The interest on the government bonds has never been paid at all. The "job" that is now being put up contemplates the purchase of the first mortgage bonds by the government and consequent federal control of the roads. That is, having robbed the nation and the stockholders, the Huntington crowd now hopes to sell its bonds at par to the United States and get out with the profits of three distinct steals—the land grant, the stock and the bonds. It will be interesting to see whether this delectable scheme goes through.

### Here's a Mine of Richness.

Chicago Post.

Stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad company are horrified to learn that $7,000,000 of their money has been wrongfully diverted during the last two or three years in the payment of rebates to shippers as the price for the business secured. * * * The disclosure reveals the fact that the officials of the company named have been guilty of flagrant violation of the most important provisions of the interstate commerce law, viz., those designed to protect the small shippers and the general public in competition with the big fish. The federal authorities tried hard for three or four years to get at the facts relating to the payment of rebates by this very company, but the guilty parties took refuge behind their constitutional right to refuse to give evidence that might incriminate themselves, and they escaped punishment.

Now the officers of the court have in their control and custody the proof they were kept out of so long, and the public is wondering why they do not make use of it to smoke a lot of big people out who have been getting at naught the laws of the land.

Will they use the weapons good luck has put in their hands, or will they let the opportunity slip?

## MAUD MULLER—UP TO DATE.

C. R. Williams in Washington Post.

Maud Muller, on a summer day,
Calmly fanned the flies away.

The judge came riding down the road
And checked his horse near Maud's abode.

"How is it, Maud," he slowly spake,
"That you are not out with your rake?

"Why don't you do as in the lay,
And 'rake the meadow sweet with hay?'"

"The meadow, hay, and even the rake,"
She sighed, "are but a poet's fake.

"We fin de siecle maids, I wot,
Rake nothing but our Psyche knot."

The judge with idol smashed in twain
Proceeded up the road again.

## THE SUMMER WOMAN.

Wordsworth.

I saw her upon nearer view,
A spirit, yet a woman, too!
Her household motions light and free,
And steps of virgin liberty;
A countenance in which did meet
Sweet records, promises as sweet;
A creature not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food;
For transient sorrows, simple wiles,
Praise, blame, love, kisses, tears and smiles.

## DEMOCRATIC DESPAIR.

St. Paul Pioneer Press (rep.): An adjournment without action on the bill is now a greater probability than ever.

Cleveland Plain Dealer (dem.): It (the original Wilson bill) is a crazy quilt of free trade, protection and special privileges. No democrat need measure his democracy by the Wilson bill or free raw materials.

Philadelphia Ledger (rep.): At all events, it appears that there is little likelihood of agreement between the houses in the near future. The country would rejoice if congress would agree to disagree and leave the McKinley act in force.

Indianapolis Journal (rep.): If the democracy in Washington was simply punishing itself people could look on with delight, but it is paralyzing industry, stopping factories and turning labor to idleness, and that makes the spectacle serious.

Courier Journal (dem.): There is even higher authority than the president's letter for repudiating the senate abomination. It is to be found in the national democratic platform, which, we very much fear, is a document too little known or read at Washington. The same high authority, it might be added, is not much more kindly disposed toward the house bill.

St. Paul Globe (dem.): President Cleveland can afford to let the senators rage. He has the support of the entire people of the United States outside of a few tariff-created monopolists, whose only interest in the industries of the country is to bleed them as freely as they will bear. But the senators will find their rage futile. They must take back water or a back seat.

Cincinnati Enquirer (dem.): Those who argue the house should have greater consideration in the adoption of a tariff measure because the constitution says revenue bills must originate in it should turn their attention to the premature appearance of the president in the contention. Under the constitution he has nothing to do till a bill has passed both the house and senate and is presented to him for his signature.

Washington News (dem.): Unless the senate gives way, there will be no tariff legislation this session. There is no prospect that it will yield. It would be idle for the house to pass the senate bill, for the president would veto it. Consequently, the tariff issue is the great issue before the country and will so remain until settled. Under all the circumstances, this is fortunate for the democratic party as well as the country. Mr. Cleveland has proved himself not only a true friend to the people, but also a very able party leader.

New York Tribune (rep.): The confession of the democratic members of the tariff conference of their inability to agree upon the essential features of a compromise measure is a characteristic exhibition of the shoddy statesmanship which regards protection as an expedient rather than as a principle. It is an impeachment of the whole democratic manner and method of dealing with the question. The episode is merely another demonstration that the democracy is structurally unequal to the task of organizing an economic policy which shall be national in character and equitable in its application.

## NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The next farmers' institute of York county will be held at McCool August 14.

The Cedar county teachers' institute will be open for business at Hartington August 20.

Fire at Hampton destroyed the livery barn of Johnson Bros. and two valuable horses were consumed.

The Methodists of Ellis have dedicated their new church edifice after wiping out the debt caused by constructing the building.

N. H. Parks has sold the Greeley Herald to H. C. Waldrip of York. Parks will now devote his whole time to editing the Columbus Telegram.

Henderson Hollingsworth of Wallace had his hand caught in the gearing of a windmill, and all his fingers were badly mutilated before the machine could be stopped.

The Grand Island sugar factory has completed the run of syrup, and during the week made 582,000 pounds of sugar. A great many hands will continue at work for a month cleaning the machinery and getting the factory in shape for the fall campaign.

B. J. Frymire of Bloomfield washed his hands in gasoline to take off the gum that stuck to them after he had been soldering some tinware. The gasoline caught fire from the furnace, and not only the gum came off, but the skin with it. He was badly burned before the flames were extinguished.

The son and daughter of Mr. R. Schulke, who lives about four miles south of Ashland, while crossing a bridge between their home and town, were thrown from the bridge, and both fell about eighteen feet. The team became frightened and jerked the buggy over, but fortunately neither one of the occupants was fatally injured. Miss Schulke only spraining her ankle.

Robert Shanahan of Nebraska City came near losing his house the other day in a peculiar manner. He had several boxes of parlor matches in the pantry and his wife heard a mouse nibbling, and going in to see about it, was startled to see the matches blaze up as the mouse ran away. The paper on the shelving was ignited by the flames, and it was only after the woodwork was badly scorched that the flames were extinguished. Had not Mrs. Shanahan been there the house would have been burned and no one would have ever been able to account for the origin of the fire.

## PENSIVE PENCILINGS.

New York Press: Count Balghreum (replacing pin in Miss Vandergilt's hair)—Zere! Zat ees all right! Next!

Truth: Matilde—Do you have reindeer in Canada? Underhill (quickly)—Yes, love, but it sometimes snows.

Life: "They say its a sign of Bright's disease for a man to see specks," said Hicks. "Heaven help the man who marries a Boston woman, then," said Dawson.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "And this," said the inland Reuben, as he eyed the figures on the beach, "is the see of which I've heard so much."

Philadelphia Times: Language is not always precise. The fly doesn't necessarily love the fly paper for all it may be stuck on it.

New York Press: He—They say that microbes which cause disease are conveyed from one person to another by kissing. She—Indeed? He—Yes. She (after a pause)—Microbes don't scare me very much.

Judge: Briggs—Gander seems to be very happy in his newly married life.

Griggs—He ought to be. All of his wedding presents were given him by people already married.

Somerville Journal: Broadly speaking, this world of ours may be divided into two classes: People who have trouble with their servants, and people who can't afford to have any servants to have trouble with.

Indianapolis Journal: Mrs. Striker—Don't you believe in the union of labor?

Mr. Striker—Of course I do. Why, my dear, if there were no union labor the greed of capital with its iron heel would—

Mrs. Striker (interrupting)—That's all right; suppose you get up and build the fire and I'll cook breakfast.

Puck: Hostile swords glanced innocuously from his shirt of mail. "A charmed life," the enemy cried, and fled in terror. The knight smiled sadly. "Ah!" he muttered, "never again shall I kick upon my lady using so much starch."

Washington Star: "What's all dis kickin' 'bout arbitration?" asked one man of another on the train which was headed for the race track.

"Well, ye see it's a kick for decisions, see? Dey t'ink dat if de gov'ment goes in an' umpires de game dey won't be so many strikes called."

Buffalo Express: Did you notice Mr. Chauncey Mitchell Depew's little joke just before he sailed on Wednesday? It was perfectly lovely. It was about the new royal baby, too. In telling of his plans in London and thereabouts Mr. Depew added: "I think I'll run down and see York's new baby. I am naturally interested in anything pertaining to a New Yorker." And to think that several hundred miles of ocean now lie between Chauncey and the American supply of brickbats!

POLITICAL IRRIGATION.

Kansas City Journal.

"Let us next turn our attention,"
Said the Kansas candidate,
"To the all important question,
Had we better irrigate?"
"Betcher life!" then came in chorus,
As each voter winked his eye,
And the crowd all struck a bee line
For the drug store nearest by.

## PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Truly these are "trying" times in Washington. Gaze on the senate frying the surplus fat in the white house.

Senator Gorman's appetite for federal pie has not been diminished by recent events, but the prospects of satisfying it are decidedly remote.

The revised version of the cuckoo song perpetrated by Senator Gorman was doubtless suggested by weird visions of "chirps that pass in the night."

The condition which now confronts republican shell-binders is to satisfactorily condense the mass of ammunition supplied gratuitously by the democrats.

There is a loud plaintive call for Richard Watson Gilder in Washington. A few of his poems read by himself would prove more efficatious than oil on troubled waters. At least they would create a strong demand for adjournment.

The harmonious relations and mutual regard which distinguished Chicago's democratic organs, the Herald and the Times, recall the historic love match of the Kilkenny cats, or the affectionate serenade of Cleveland by the Maryland warbler.

The countess of Aberdeen, wife of the governor general of Canada, wears at state functions a coronet, the distinguishing features of which are five emeralds, said to be the largest in the world. These precious stones were presented to her excellency by the people of Ireland as an expression of love and gratitude for her interest in their welfare during Lord Aberdeen's lord lieutenancy.

The yearly salary of Ida Lewis, the famous keeper of the Lime Rock lighthouse, at the south end of Newport harbor, is $750 and two tons of coal. She is past 50 now, her hair slightly streaked with gray and her face somewhat rugged and weatherbeaten, but she is still alert and strong. She began her wonderful record of life saving with the rescue of four small boys, whose boat capsized in the harbor before her.

A Pennsylvania tramp believes it is better to be born lucky than handsome. He appeared at a mansion in Germantown, haggard and hungry, had not tasted a square since the war, and with raiment rent and threadbare, His tale of woe touched a tender chord and he was taken in and fed. An assortment of old clothes sent him on his way rejoicing. One of the boots included in the job lot had done duty as a depository for family jewels—costly diamond rings, brooches, and other heirlooms, representing at least $200 cash. The generosity of the lady of the house doubtless paralyzed the tramp. At last accounts he had not made a return call.

Commissioner Ragan of the Nebraska supreme court did not climb the ladder of legal eminence by leaps and bounds more than a fair share of the hardships common to the young lawyer fell to his lot. Perseverance and an eye single to the main chance were eventually crowned with success. Judge Ragan's start up the legal ladder began with a trial in one of the interior courts. Two German farmers, possessed of a jag contracted in town, were returning home together in a wagon. A dispute arose, blows were exchanged, and one was knocked out of the wagon with a club. The assailant was arrrested and Judge Ragan was retained to prosecute. His examination of the complaining witness was unusually clever, and the artful manner in which he wove the web of evidence without inculpating his client gave every assurance of conviction. Happy in the consciousness of victory, Judge Ragan turned his client over to the opposing counsel. "You and Henry were good friends?" began the cross-examiner. "Yaas." "Came to town together?" "Yaas." "Rode in Henry's wagon?" "Yaas." "What did you do in town?" "Vell, ve take visky sometimes." "Then what?" "Vell, ve go home together and talk aboud somedings. Henry, he gets mad und hits me mith glub. I fall oud de vagon." "Did the blow render you unconscious?" "Vell, I lost mine senses." "Then what did you do?" "I go hire Mr. Ragan." The court rapped for order and dismissed the case.

## FEARS FOR MISSING SHIPS.

### Some Vessels Supposed to Have Been Lost with All Hands in the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The rate of insurance on the British ship Cambrian Chieftain has gone up to 85 per cent, which is equivalent to giving her up as lost. From the news received here of the vessel wrecked while bound for Coquimbo, it was thought that Captain Thomas had remained by her and attempted to make port. This theory is being at last dissipated as the days go by and no news is brought of her. It is now feared that the ship and the brave crew have gone to the bottom. The story as first received here was to the effect that the ship had almost foundered in a gale and that some of her crew had been picked off the rigging by the sailors of the British ship Dee. Among those who were saved were the captain's wife and child. The gallant crew of the Dee went back for the rest. The last seen of the boat was that she had capsized and had been righted and was being carried toward the Cambrian Chieftain by the tide. The men on the lost ship were still clinging to the rigging looking in vain for help from the Dee. The rescuing boat had been rowed but a short distance from the Dee when the heavy seas and the violent winds capsized her. Every man got a grip on the keel and the boat was righted, but she was half filled with water. The oars were gone, though, and the brave fellows were at the mercy of the elements and soon they were lost to view in the darkness of the night. The next day both the boat and the Cambrian Chieftain had disappeared from view. The boats belonging to the partly wrecked vessel had been washed overboard or smashed and neither party of castaways could help the other. Only a miracle could save any of the sailors and it is feared that miracle never occurred.

There is no news of the British ship Colintrave and the general impression is that her name will have to be added to the long list of missing vessels. She was bound from Newcastle, N. S. W., for San Francisco and was never sighted after she left port. The rate of reinsurance on her is 85 per cent.

Some little apprehension is being expressed for the British ship Shandon, which is now 133 days out from Calcutta. While this is not a very long voyage, still it is longer than the average. When the Laomone was out 130 days the wildest kind of rumors were afloat about her and reinsurance was up to 40 per cent. The Laomone got in fifteen days later, by which time the rate on her had advanced to 50 per cent.

## EIGHT WERE KILLED.

### Collision of Cannon Ball Trains on the Texas Pacific Road.

TEXARKANA, Ark., July 24.—The collision of the north and south bound Texas & Pacific cannon ball trains yesterday afternoon near Queen City was caused by a misunderstanding, or improper service in train orders.

One engine was completely wrecked and the other badly disabled. The baggage, express, mail and smoking cars of both trains were shattered into splinters. The list of dead numbers eight, as follows:

CHARLES HOLLAND, postal clerk.
MIKE VOLTZ, postal clerk.
ED BEE, postal clerk.
ED GRIMM, engineer.
—— ALLEN, fireman.
FRANK CARPENTER, express messenger.
JAMES JONES, porter.
UNKNOWN MAN.

George Mann, postal clerk, was badly injured.

The dead engineer was taken to Texarkana and the bodies of the fireman and unknown man were removed to Marshall. The wounded were also taken to Marshall.

## BURIED EIGHTEEN FEET DOWN.

### Three Men and a Boy Crushed Under Falling Walls.

WINONA, Minn., July 24.—By the caving in of the walls of a cistern today at the Young Ladies Catholic seminary here three bricklayers and a boy 9 years old were buried eighteen feet under earth and brick. A force of men was at once started to digging, but all were dead when found.

Following are the names of the dead:

JOSEPH SCHNEIDER.
MIKE KULASA.
HENRY GRIEBACH.
JOHN NELSON.

# WELLMAN EXPEDITION LOST

## Belief that Another Has Been Added to the Arctic's List of Victims.

## ALL INDICATIONS POINT TO THIS VIEW

### Prof. Oyen Left Alone with His Dog on Danes Island in a Dying Condition Badly Provisioned—Found by Mr. Fielden.

LONDON, July 24.—Carl Siewwers writes to the Standard that he is in receipt of advices from Norway that leave little doubt that the Wellman expedition is lost.

Experienced skippers just returned from the Spitzbergen seas express the same opinion and Colonel Fielding, who accompanied Captain Nare's expedition in 1875, shares this belief.

The Pall Mall Gazette is in receipt of similar advices from Tromso, all confirming the general belief in the fate of the expedition.

Arctic skippers report that the flow of pack-ice and its density this summer would prove irresistible to any vessel, however strong. They believe that the Ragnvald-Jarl has been crushed in the ice and express the belief that there is a remote chance that the members of the Wellman expedition have been savd by managing to get upon an ice floe, in which case they believe that the explorers are in a most dangerous position.

Should the forebodings of the Arctic skippers prove true, and if the Ragnvald-Jarl was crushed without warning it is probable that the members of the expedition were unable to take any large quantity of supplies with them upon the ice floe, even supposing they succeeded in escaping thereto.

When questioned as to the effectiveness of th aluminium boats in such an emergency an Arctic captain expressed the belief that they would be of no use in such pack-ice.

Mr. Fielden, the owner of the yacht Saide, has received news of Prof. Owen's distress from Captain Joahnnson of the sloop Anna. Mr. Fielden instantly ordered the Saide to Danes island and she reached that spot the next day; but only to be welcomed by the professor's dog.

Owen was found in his bed in an almost dying condition. He had given up all hope of ever seeing the face of a human being again. Upon a table in the professor's quarters were found a letter containing bitter reproaches against Wellman whom he accused of having left him in the lurch. Wellman, according to Parof. Owen, promised that a man should stay with him and share his frightful solitude. But it appears at the last moment, Wellman decided that a man could not be spared, and so the professor had to be content with the company of his faithful dog.

The Saide also reported that Prof. Oyen was so badly provisioned when he was found that his early death appeared inevitable. But in spite of his sufferings and the thought that death was hovering over him the professor refused to be taken off Danes island, insisting upon remaining there, faithful to his trust, even though death was the result of his continuing at his post of Arctic solitude.

The Saide, however, left a quantity of provisions and also presented the professor with some medicine of which he stood in great need.

And Prof. Oyen was left with his brute friend, probably to die, on Danes island, another of the long list of victims who have given their lives in the cause of Arctic exploration.

## SAYS THERE'S NO DANGER YET.

### J. W. Scott Thinks it is Not Time to Feel Alarmed About Wellman.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The following reply to an inquiry has been received: "To the General Manager of the Associated Press: The fact that there was so much floating ice this year led Mr. Wellman to believe before he left Norway that his vessel, the Rahnavald-Jarl, could get further north than any ship had ever reached before. This information was corroborated by a great many navigators whom he saw just before he left. Reports that come about the loss of the xpedition arise from the fact that fishing and other vessels have not seen the Rahnavald-Jarl, which they would have done in ordinary seasons. Private cablegrams to the Herald from Tromsoe say that even if the vessel is lost there is no reason for anxiety and that the crew was undoubtedly upon the ice somewhere making its way toward the pole. When Mr. Wellman left Tromsoe it was with the understanding that the vessel should come back and bring reports of the expedition up to the time that he could send messengers back to it from some distance in the interior and undoubtedly the vessel is waiting at some point for such communications. He arranged that the vessel should return some time between July 15 and August 1, but possibly the vessel might be still later. It was to return to Norway to coal up and to prepare for the return trip to bring Mr. Wellman