

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE

B. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION...

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Table with 4 columns: Year, Daily, Weekly, Monthly. Rows for 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885.

STATIONERS. George J. Schaeffer, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily Omaha Daily Bee...

FOR A SICK MAN Turkey is showing remarkable powers of resistance. It takes a long time to educate a man...

The Lincoln political barnacles may be relied upon to see that no state salary shall go to waste for which an appropriation was made by the last legislature.

The police commission must see to it that Omaha has a chief of police and a police force that will make it too hot for burglars and other professional criminals to tarry long in this city.

Cuban revolutionists, like the proverbial cat, seem to have nine lives. When the ninth report of Marti's death is received it will be time to entertain serious apprehensions as to his survival.

Of course Mr. Bryan was at the Illinois free silver democratic convention and repeated his little speech for the 16 to 17 time without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth.

The state press is falling into line with respect to booming the forthcoming state fair. As a matter of state pride the country quill drivers are willing that Omaha shall have an opportunity to show the people just what a state fair ought to be.

By declaring the income tax law unconstitutional and void the supreme court has furnished the democrats with the only possible apology for an excuse for the deficits that are mounting up in the treasury.

The ex-county attorney has filed a claim for office rent with the county commissioners. Why shouldn't all the former county attorneys and all the former city attorneys who were on the municipal payroll before the city hall was completed present claims for office rent?

A great load has been lifted from the minds of all St. Louis people now that the man-of-war named after their city has been safely started on its way to the great naval review at Kiel.

It seems that the impending departure of Mrs. Cleveland for her summer residence has been daily announced for several weeks, at any rate. Now that she has actually departed from Washington the Washington correspondents will have an opportunity to keep guessing for a while on her probable return.

The Bee has repeatedly asserted that the train service in and out of Omaha afforded by the various railroads centering here could only be improved by vigorous protest on the part of the Board of Trade and Commercial Club.

In the abstract the resolution of the city attorney looking to possession of the water works by the city is not far out of the way. Suppose, however, the city should be compelled to take the water works this year under appraisement, how could it pay for the property?

J. S. Clarkson has been again unobscuring himself in the public prints on the brilliant prospects of Senator Allison for the republican presidential nomination.

The Dixon, Ill., capitalists who let Charley Mosher milk them dry will now see what can be done toward getting satisfaction out of Mosher's understudy. Whatever may be the merits of the claim of the Dixon people as against Dorgan, the case filed by them will help to determine the true legal status of Mosher's contract and the assignment thereof to Dorgan.

Admiral Kirkland of the United States navy gave a very plain talking to the Turkish pasha at Beirut, Syria. This occurred only a few weeks before the British, Russian and French fleets at Beirut were shot by Bedouin fanatics, and effectually answers those who have been lamenting that the American flag is not duly respected.

Secretary Morth proposes to increase the value of the government crop reports by multiplying the number of correspondents, but satisfactory results are hardly to be expected so long as the correspondents are simply private citizens, without any official responsibility. The crop reports should be made by the postmasters of the country, under strict directions, and with the penalty of removal for neglect of duty.

High of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report. Absolutely Pure. BROWNING, KING & CO.

THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1894.

PROVIDING MORE REVENUE.

The next congress will be compelled to make provision for more revenue, and the question as to how this shall be done is manifestly of the greatest importance.

It can be done by increasing internal taxes on whisky, beer and tobacco, which has some advocates, but a proposition of this kind would meet with formidable opposition.

The last congress increased the tax on whisky, but a proposal to do the same with beer met with small support, for although it was urged that an additional tax of half a dollar a barrel on beer would not affect the consumers of that beverage the politicians were not willing to run the risk of antagonizing the large brewing interest of the country, which is capable of exerting a great deal of influence.

It is hardly probable that a proposition to tax beer, which is pretty sure to be made, will command greater favor in the next congress than in the last one. Another proposal is to restore tea and coffee to the dutiable list, placing such a moderate duty on these articles as it is believed would not bear seriously upon consumers.

It is estimated that from \$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000 annually could be raised from these sources, and it is urged in advocacy of a duty on tea that it would tend to give American consumers a better article than they now get.

Importers say that now this country is the dumping ground for the poorest quality of tea, unsalable elsewhere, and they profess to think that a duty would remedy this, or at any rate greatly reduce the amount of such tea coming here.

But to put coffee and tea on the dutiable list would be an assault on the "free breakfast table" which would encounter a very formidable opposition, so that it is very doubtful whether a proposal of this kind would be seriously entertained by congress.

If neither of these plans for raising more revenue shall be found practicable the only other thing to be done is to revise the present tariff law in the direction of higher duties on certain articles and the transfer of other articles from the free to the dutiable list.

But will the next congress make such a revision, and if it should do so, would Mr. Cleveland approve it? That the next house of representatives, with its large republican majority, will propose changes in the tariff law with a view to increasing the revenue of the government is not to be expected, but the republicans will not have control of the senate.

It is possible that a few conservative democrats in the latter body, like Gorman, Brice, Murphy and Smith, would join with the republicans in increasing certain duties, but it does not seem at all probable that any measure for this purpose could pass the senate, and if it should the president would be compelled, in order to avoid self-stultification, to veto it.

There is thus presented a very serious dilemma, out of which may come trouble and embarrassment for the treasury quite as great as it has experienced during the last two years. The expenditures of the government continue to run considerably in excess of the receipts. The treasury statement for May is no more favorable than were those of the preceding months of the current fiscal year, which will close with the present month.

No very material increase of revenues is to be expected during the next six months, and as expenditures will be maintained the deficit is almost certain to grow. The balance in the treasury will meet the obligations of the government until the meeting of congress, and if something is not then promptly done to increase the revenue another sale of bonds will be necessary. The situation calls for the exercise of wise and patriotic statesmanship.

ANOTHER INSOLVENT TRUST. The Cordage trust is again in trouble. Some two years ago, after a big speculation in the stock, which carried it up to an extraordinary price, the discovery was made that the trust was not solvent and it passed into the hands of receivers.

Subsequently it was reorganized and for a year and a half had been carrying on business upon an apparently sound basis, though as now appears it has been all the time practically insolvent. A few days ago the corporation again passed into the hands of receivers, on an application which declared that it had defaulted in the payment of \$10,000 and was not able to meet its obligations.

The president and vice president of the company made affidavits acknowledging the insolvency of the corporation. It is now proposed to reorganize, or in other words to put the trust in a shape to repeat the operations by which it has for a number of years been defrauding the public for the benefit of the sharps and sharks who manage it. The proposition for reorganization is very plausible in its terms, as all such schemes are, but nothing is more certain than that the trust, when again operated by the men who have twice manipulated it into insolvency and who are pretty sure to again control it, will resume the former policy and practices.

The past two years have given the monopolistic combinations a pretty hard experience, but now that business is reviving they are preparing for more aggressive operations and it is to be expected that they will be pushing out themselves more firmly and indulging more vigorously in all directions. What has been lost during the period of depression they will endeavor to get back with the return of prosperity, and as far as possible be crushed out. It has been said that trusts and so-called monopolies, not protected by letters patent or some other government grant of exclusive trade, cannot long survive the competition their large profits invite; that the time always comes when the trust has become so far inflated that it collapses, unless, indeed, it has been sustained in some way by government grants or favors. But the history of trust monopoly in this country hardly justifies this view. But even if it be admitted that such is the inevitable fate of combinations to control production and prices it furnishes no valid reason why they should be given any toleration, or why there should not be stringent laws for their repression. For such time as they do exist, be it long or short,

THEY ARE INFILTRATED TO THE PUBLIC INTEREST AND WELFARE, WORKING INJURY ALIKE TO THE BUYING PUBLIC AND TO HONEST COMPETITORS.

It is a question whether the country will ever realize that full measure of progress and prosperity that seems possible to it so long as any considerable proportion of its industries and trade is largely controlled and regulated by monopolistic combinations which crush out competition and put a check upon enterprise.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS.

There is no ambiguity about the platform adopted by the republicans of Kentucky. Its declarations are not lacking in either clearness or force. It favors the protection of American industries and American labor and charges the depression of business, the reduction of wages, and the shrinkage in values to tariff changes and the want of confidence in democratic management.

It is equally plain and explicit regarding the currency question, declaring opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver for the reason that it would involve the country in financial ruin. There was some contest over this question in the committee on resolutions, but the sound-money sentiment prevailed and there was no dissent when the platform was presented to the convention.

The spirit manifested in the convention indicates that the party will remain united and harmonious, and that it will prosecute an aggressive and vigorous campaign. Its candidate for governor, Colonel Bradley, is a leader of resources, strong as a speaker and able and astute as an organizer. It is perhaps not to be expected that the republicans of Kentucky will win in this year's election, but Mr. Henry Watterson, who is excellent authority, admits that they have a good outlook. "This is, of course," he says, "the opportunity of the republicans, and their leaders know it well. If the democrats do not get together, somehow, they are going to find Jordan an exceedingly hard road to travel."

It now looks very much as if the Kentucky democrats cannot get together, and if their convention pronounces in favor of free silver coinage the party will lose a great many votes, some of which will go to the republicans. But whatever the outcome the republicans of Kentucky have taken a brave stand, for which they cannot be too warmly commended.

IN BEHALF OF MR. IRVINE.

OMAHA, June 6.—To the Editor of The Bee: I regret exceedingly that The Bee has felt called upon to attack the character of Rev. Alex. F. Irvine without making the investigation I requested, and after being called upon by such representative citizens as William Fleming, W. H. Alexander and E. W. Ober, who expressed to you their full confidence in him.

Many of us in Omaha know Mr. Irvine to be a self-sacrificing Christian man, who is devoting his life to work among the poor, for which he receives the meager compensation of but \$500 per year, \$300 of this being paid by the Mission board in New York.

In order to do work upon the bottom among the submerged of Omaha he resigned a position under the Church Extension Society at \$1,000, and accepted half that sum. He also declined a call to the Central Presbyterian church of New York City as assistant pastor at a handsome salary, so that your charge that he is in Christian work simply for the money there is in it proved to be an error.

When in New York City recently I took occasion to make inquiries about Mr. Irvine and fully satisfied myself that he is worthy the confidence and support of this community.

The whole matter gone over in your articles was fully investigated by a committee of prominent New York business men at Mr. Irvine's request, while he was at work in that city, who assure me that nothing could be found to throw a shadow upon Mr. Irvine's character, and that he had done for his wife and family all that could be expected of any man.

The letters printed by you are written by persons comparatively unknown, and in order to do full justice I urge you to communicate with the following persons with reference to Mr. Irvine, and then publish their replies in full in both your morning and evening editions.

Mr. K. Jessop, banker and philanthropist of New York City; Dr. A. F. Schaffner, superintendent of the New York City Mission; Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, New York; Rev. Wilton Marie Smith, pastor of the Central Presbyterian church, New York; or any of the officers of either of these churches.

Mr. Starr and other friends of Mr. Irvine appear to resent what has appeared in the columns of this paper concerning Mr. Irvine as an attack upon his character. The character of a man can neither be attacked nor injured by anybody. His reputation may be assailed, but if he has character he will be able to maintain his reputation.

There has been no disposition to attack Mr. Irvine or to blacken his reputation. If anything, The Bee has been very considerate in refraining from unfavorable comment which it might have made concerning his peculiar actions as a husband and father, and in suppressing some charges that reflect seriously upon his manhood.

It was the misfortune of Mr. Irvine that he entered the law courts of Omaha just as soon as the statutes would permit to seek a divorce from a defenseless wife 1,500 miles away upon charges that carried upon their face the suspicion that they were trumped up to get rid of a marital partnership that had become disagreeable. The fact that Mr. Irvine gave notice that he would take depositions in the town hall of Stamford, Conn., when the mayor of that city declares over his signature that the town hall was never used for such a purpose and could not be, only strengthened our belief that the suit instituted by Mr. Irvine was not a stratagem.

The subsequent interview with Mrs. Irvine by a perfectly reliable reporter and the fact that she was working out as a domestic servant and was well spoken of by her employers disprove, in our judgment, the charge that she was disorderly and dissipated. Women of that stripe do not work as domestics in private families, and could not remain long in such employment if so disposed.

After these facts had been published without coloring or comment they were further corroborated by the letters from the woman who had nursed and cared for Mrs. Irvine when Mr. Irvine's last baby was born. Her story certainly would justify the conclusion that Mrs. Irvine was really entitled to public

sympathy from true Christians rather than her husband.

This conclusion does not detract from the effectiveness of Mr. Irvine's mission work outside of his own family. The testimonials which Mr. Irvine has produced from various ministers, bankers and philanthropists, and which The Bee has already published, cut no figure whatever in the matter of his divorce and his desertion of Mrs. Irvine.

Neither does the fact of his declining a \$1,000 offer from the Central Presbyterian church of New York immediately before or after he had renounced Presbyterian doctrine and professed conversion to Congregationalism. Such traits and acts may commend him as an unselfish mission worker, but do they obliterate the questionable methods by which he rid himself of a wife whom he had pledged to support and protect through life?

These unpleasant reflections are forced upon The Bee by the persistent attempt on the part of Mr. Irvine's admirers to represent him as a victim of malicious persecution, when in fact his own acts have brought him into unenviable notoriety, and his over-zealous friends have compelled the publication of letters contradictory of Mrs. Irvine's side of the story, and set him in a still worse light.

It will be remembered that when the maximum rate law was about to become effective the Nebraska roads mutually agreed not to interpose an objection, but to let the law be put into operation and then base a case against it upon the hardships that might be proven by experience under the law. It will also be remembered that a great deal of noise was made by Lincoln shippers over the discovery that the maximum rate law would put Omaha upon an equal footing with Lincoln as a distributing point. Anything that menaced the special privileges of the city of Lincoln also threatened the supremacy of the B. & M. road, whose managers were appealed to for protection.

Disregarding the compact made with other Nebraska lines, the matter of cooking up an injunction suit, for appearance sake, taken up by President Perkins, and hence it happened that the papers in the great injunction case were filed in the federal court here before General Hawley, the late attorney for the Elkhorn road, and John M. Thurston of the Union Pacific knew anything about it. In view of these and other facts that might be cited to the purpose, is it not apparent that the B. & M. railroad is determined to deprive Omaha of decent train service or any other service just so long as the people will submit?

The B. & M. railroad owns and controls the city of Lincoln to all intents and purposes. It names city and county officials and judges on the district bench; it dominates the commercial organizations, be they of any force and influence; it controls the action of state house rings, as well as municipal rings, insofar as the interests of public carriers are concerned in hauling supplies to state institutions and in picking successful bidders; it owns, either in fee simple or by proxy, the leading morning paper of the capital, and, in fact, there is but one paper there the editorial policy of which the general manager of the B. & M. cannot and does not direct from his throne in Omaha. No one at all familiar with the facts can gainsay these statements.

To admit their truth is to cite the reason why the train service in and out of Lincoln is so nearly perfect. On the other hand, it is plain to discern the purpose and intent of Nebraska roads with respect to Omaha—they are determined to dominate or control our affairs and there being resistance offered the Burlington managers will starve our people into quiet submission.

So we are to have a presidential candidate in Nebraska, are we? According to the Chicago Times-Herald, Young Mr. Bryan, mounted upon Bill Nye's famous racer, "Boomerang," with silver spurs and spangles, has entered the arena as the man for '96. The question is, Will Mr. Bryan come down long enough from his high horse to set 'em up for the boys after he gets back to Nebraska?

Are there any corporation lawyers laying around loose anywhere that would be willing to accept the position of attorney general? Don't all speak at once.

David's Best Boid. Chicago Times-Herald. We do not recall anything in all history quite so spectacular as the effort of Hon. David Bennett Hill to read John Sherman out of the sound money column.

Provision for the Thrashing. The Ohio republicans have nominated a candidate and adopted a platform which simply guarantees that the poor old democracy is slated for a long and most comprehensive thrashing it has ever received.

Dimensions of the Plurality. Cincinnati Commercial. It was to be expected that the Ohio democrats would cry out that there was a feud between ex-Governor Foraker and Governor McKinley. The feud is so sharp that the Ohio republicans will elect their ticket by 100,000 plurality, and not half try.

Some Gumption Left. Kansas City Star. Admiral Kirkland of the United States navy gave a very plain talking to the Turkish pasha at Beirut, Syria. This occurred only a few weeks before the British, Russian and French fleets at Beirut were shot by Bedouin fanatics, and effectually answers those who have been lamenting that the American flag is not duly respected.

Reports by Irresponsibles. Globe-Democrat. Secretary Morth proposes to increase the value of the government crop reports by multiplying the number of correspondents, but satisfactory results are hardly to be expected so long as the correspondents are simply private citizens, without any official responsibility. The crop reports should be made by the postmasters of the country, under strict directions, and with the penalty of removal for neglect of duty.

IOWA PRESS COMMENT.

Des Moines Capital: Omaha men can talk silver, but they cannot pay ball. Sioux City Journal: The superintendent of public instruction in Iowa has decided that cyclone caves may be paid for out of the contingent funds in charge of the school boards, and a good many boards are preparing to do the very thing.

Des Moines Leader: So far Candidate Russell is the only aspirant for the republican nomination for the governorship who has had the courage to outline his views upon an important question. We know where Russell stands, but we ought to know where Drake, McFarland and the rest stand.

Sioux City Journal: Even the staid Omaha way fails to resist the temptation to pun. It says that in depositing Archbishop Kenrick from the see of St. Louis the pope has raised Cain. This is in a par with the Keokuk Gate City's statement that now he has been knighted, Henry Irving's company will play nothing but one knight stands.

Sioux City Tribune: It is worth noting that W. J. Bryan went to Des Moines to talk the republicans in Iowa and that Fred White, who recently went to Sioux City to train the snap convention gun, presided over that meeting. Populist-democrats met there today with the evident intention of forming a coalition, and as Tsubernock of Illinois, chairman of the populist national committee, says, wrecking the democratic party.

Sioux City Tribune: The Iowa saloon question has some elements at work to make it a factor in this fall's campaign, but nothing has contributed so much to this end as the opinion of the supreme court of the case which went up from Judge Spurr's court in Polk county. He held that any saloon keeper, ostensibly running under the provisions of the malt law, must prove the bona fide necessity authorizing the county auditor to issue certificates. The saloon men are thus compelled one at a time to prove that a majority of their fellow citizens are in favor of their place.

It will be a practical impossibility for them to do this in most of the counties of the state. It is even doubtful if they can do it in Woodbury county. This opinion, from the highest court, apparently puts an end to all pretense of the satisfactoriness of the law. The saloon has only one other appeal, and that is to the voters, but meantime it may as well prepare to go.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

If there are any good government clubs in Turkey the managers wisely keep it dark. Ex-Governor Foraker of Ohio should be compelled to place fenders on his political trolley cars. Secretary Carlisle is one of the few public men with a past sufficiently noteworthy to agitate the present.

The fact that President Faure's father was an upholsterer accounts for the son's penchant for soft spurs. Du Maurier declined a Boston manager's offer of an American lecture tour. He is as yet to be seen in the city. Lightning killed and skinned a fat porker on Long Island, and an up-to-date native cooked the carcass on an electric stove.

Before the month of the constitution was defined or seriously thought of, wampum was the sacred circulating medium of the natives. The ever-glorious is less than four weeks away and no a long cracker has yet announced its approach. Is the small boy afflicted with wheels?

Sunday shaving in the Empire state is limited by law to New York and Saratoga. Even Brooklyn, the somnolent, must wear its bristles over Sunday. The country no sooner settles down to enjoy the profound peace and preparation of summer than a host of dyspeptic clams appear to disturb it. Advanced Chicago clergymen have just discovered that the bible is not so comfortable with christianity. Give 'em a header.

Captain J. H. Martin would make an ideal cabinet officer. His proposition to make Illinois the largest state, Captain Martin. The right honorable gentlemen from New York, Richard Croker, is breaking into the crust of royalty in England. Albert Edward has a right to be angry. He is gallantly reciprocated by backing the prince's horses. What matter which won when the sport serves to bring together the retired and the would-be monarchs.

The eminent specialist, Dr. Leydon, has been summoned to the Caucasus to avert, if possible, the danger of consumption which hangs over the Grand Duke George, the brother of the czar and heir apparent to the throne of Russia. The enemy against which Dr. Leydon has to fight cares no more for the heir to the throne of Russia than for the poorest moujik in the empire.

The authenticity of the current story of Mrs. J. Gardner's polite attention to the Italian king may be questioned, but the tale is lively enough to live. It appears that this lady, who is said to be the wife of a basket of flowers while he was in Venice, and that the monarch, somewhat provoked that the courtesy was shown himself, insisted so far into the queen, was about to order the flowers thrown away when one of his aides remarked that it was only a gift from some gardener's wife.

Cost of Producing Silver. In view of the reiteration of claims that silver is worth \$1.25 per ounce and that there is no real reason for depressing the price below that figure, it may be interesting to know the results of statistical inquiry into the cost of silver mining in the United States for the latest census year. The statistics were gathered and compiled under the direction of Dr. Ivan C. Nichols. They show that the product of Arizona included 1,817,636 ounces of silver, the cost of which was \$68,338, or a little more than 37 cents per ounce. California produced 1,065,036 ounces, and obtained from the same ore more gold than was sufficient to pay all the cost of production. The product of Colorado was 18,416,861 ounces, which cost \$5,703,103, or a little more than 30 cents per ounce. The product of Montana was 13,472,000 ounces, the average cost for each ounce being 41 cents. The 6,965,923 ounces produced in Utah cost an average of 48 cents each. The total product of the five states named was 41,703,527 ounces and the average cost of the whole was 41 cents an ounce. If California be left out of the count, the ore in that state containing enough gold to pay the cost of production, the cost was about 43 cents per ounce on the average.

Here was a production in one year sufficient in quantity to make 53,256,000 silver dollars at an average cost of 41 cents each, if no allowance be made for the value of the alloy. They could be manufactured at 43 cents each at a profit if the pure silver were obtained at 41 cents for each ounce at 41 cents each with a fair allowance for profit to the miner and cost of transportation. This was for the year 1893. Since then the production in Colorado has greatly increased, that of 1893 being estimated to exceed by 3,000,000 ounces the product of any preceding year, and the cost of production is materially decreased. It is said the average cost in Colorado now probably does not exceed 36 cents, and it is known that in some of the larger mines it is considerably less than 33 cents. So at present prices the silver producing industry must be prosperous, and there is not the least shadow of reason why the government should come to the rescue of the 32,000 people interested in it when such "traces" would involve the loss to 70,000,000 other people in the United States. If anybody else than those 32,000 persons want cheap dollars why do they not go to banks and buy cheap silver money in existence called two dollars, and be by law made good for the payment of two dollars of current indebtedness. That would answer any purpose for which cheap silver money by free coinage at 16 to 1 now is demanded by any one else than the 32,000 persons who are silver miners or their dependants.

WHY KENRICK GOT A COADJUTOR

Archbishop Kain Makes a Statement in Regard to the St. Louis Affair. ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Archbishop Kain, in explanation of how the action of the college of the propaganda in regard to his elevation to the archdiocese of St. Louis came to be misconstrued in the Associated Press dispatches from Rome on Tuesday, says: "The college of the propoganda on May 21 issued a decree enlarging the powers of the coadjutor archbishop of St. Louis, but in no way changing his dignity or title. The decision of the propoganda was made in writing, signed by the cardinals and a copy of the document was spread upon the records of the Vatican. The paper was then referred to the pope, who immediately saw that something more was needed and signified his intention of issuing a bull translating Archbishop Kenrick and promoting his coadjutor. Notification of this action by the propoganda was conveyed to me in the cablegram, a copy of which has already been given out. This bull is now being prepared and is not yet ready for publication. When on Tuesday the news of Archbishop Kenrick's removal was cabled from St. Louis, the propoganda's representations were probably looked up by the records, and finding the action of the propoganda upon the books concluded that a mistake had been made. The archbishop Kain states that he does not expect the papal bull to reach him before ten days from now. He expects the letter from Cardinal Ledochowski's cablegram within the next two days.

Break in the Erie Canal. AMSTERDAM, N. Y., June 6.—A had break in the canal occurred yesterday a quarter of a mile west of Patteraville. A chasm 200 feet wide and forty feet deep was made. The water from the canal poured through the break in a flood, sweeping its way to the Mohawk river and carrying huge trees upon the bosom of the torrent. The break grew out of a small leak caused by muskrats burrowing through the canal's bank. Navigation will be entirely suspended on this section for at least a week.

Got the Checks but No Money. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 6.—A. H. Chitty, keeper of a hotel at Willow Springs, went into the office of Joseph Fisher, capitalist and real estate property owner, this day, a little before noon yesterday, locked the door and threatened to kill Fisher if he did not give him \$1,000. Fisher wrote out a check for the sum, but payment was stopped and Chitty arrested. He blames Fisher for foreclosing on his property, and says his wife was worried to death by financial reverses.

Advanced the Price of Iron Pipe. PITTSBURGH, June 6.—The National Wrought Iron Pipe association has made an advance of 10 per cent in all lines of pipe. Officers of the association state that the advance is made to cover the increased cost of labor and materials.

SHOTS AT THE EARLY BIRDS. Brooklyn Eagle: It will be great fun to see William C. Whitney get away with David B. Hill, if he feels like doing so. As against Whitney Mr. Hill couldn't hold Tammany Hall the half of a half of the half of a minute.

Chicago Mail: There is plenty of good presidential timber in Senator Cameron, and in spite of the effort to blittle his candidacy may yet be worth considering by the republicans.

Kansas City Star: Brother McKinley is getting the usual amount of newspaper puffing in connection with the late Ohio convention, but it would appear that Brother Foraker picked the most of the praise.

Minneapolis Times: McKinley is rapidly being forced into the unhappy position of the logical candidate. It would be a much happier condition for the major if he could induce the public to believe that he is the Foraker candidate.

New York World: General Benjamin Harrison of Indianapolis is a great man, but no Indiana man was ever yet great enough to risk his dignity in a 50-cent straw hat engaged in conducting a receptive candidacy against an Illinois card horse.

Philadelphia Record: The presidency of the United States is an office of such dignity that the possession of it might fill the measure of the highest ambition. But no man that runs for it should be allowed to get it. The people should have a free, unassisted choice. The fact that Tom Reed took to the woods when invited to a powwow of candidates was greatly to his credit.

Globe-Democrat: If the sunstroke removed Morton from the presidential track, and if Foraker's victory in the Ohio convention handicapped McKinley, the work of picking out the winner in the convention is simply fulfilled somewhat. Reed, Harrison and Allison, though, are in the race yet, and two or three more entries may be made between this time and the meeting of the convention.

Springfield Republican: What the country is waiting to know is what sort of luck Mr. Reed had on the hunting trip that took him so long to get back. It is a trap to catch the invitation to Chauncey M. Depew's "harmony" dinner. Did he capture any new ideas on the money question, for instance, or a new kind of trap to catch delegates, or practice at a mark with the opening gun of his campaign? There is a mark for the diary of that trip if Reed wants to publish it.

STOCK YARDS FAILED TO PAY

Omaha Enterprise in San Francisco in a Receiver's Hands. SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The California Safe Deposit and Trust company yesterday filed suit for the foreclosure of a mortgage of \$250,000 against the Union Stock Yards company, whose extensive plant is at Bolero, Contra Costa county. F. W. Sumner was placed in charge as receiver. The Trust company is acting as trustee for the bondholders and alleges failure to pay interest on the bonds as reason for the foreclosure. The stock yards company was organized by Baum & Harris, Omaha packers, and nearly \$1,000,000 invested in the plant. The concern has never paid, owing chiefly to the action of the San Francisco butchers and the competition of a rival packing establishment in San Francisco, which was backed by the Armistea of Chicago.

Stanford Case Up on Demerrec. SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—Argument on the demurrer in the case of the government against the estate of Leland Stanford was commenced before Judge Ross in the United States circuit court yesterday. Counsel for Mr. Stanford contended that the act of congress creating the Central Pacific and guaranteeing its bonds no provision was made for protecting the government except in the forfeiture of the rolling stock, machinery and other appurtenances of the road.

Names of the Rescued Ones. SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The Pacific Mail Steamship company received a letter from Manzanillo yesterday giving the names of the survivors of the steamer Colma who recently drifted ashore at Blackhead, below Manzanillo. They are the W. H. Bryan, cabin passenger; two seamen named James Ackman and Angel Santa Marie, and B. H. Owens and Jose Ferguson. The two latter were reported as saved several days ago.

BIRMINGHAM MIRTH. Syracuse Post. "I'll lead the dance," he said to her. "Her cheeks grew red, her eyes grew dim. They were married now and all is changed. And quite a dance she's leading him."

Philadelphia Inquirer. The bloom will soon be on the rose. That's sure as sun can be. And maybe, too, the bloomers will be on the ground for once.

Kansas City Journal. "One kiss you greedily think said she. 'Henceforth you shall have none.' 'I'm bimelitalist," said he. "I give a kiss for two."

Cincinnati Tribune. These days the small boy little cares for the teachings of his tutor; He rather, they are the W. H. Bryan. And hark, with happiness intense, To the roarings of the rooster.

Indianapolis Journal. America has no Shakespeare yet. No epic bard of deathless lay. But on the base ball grounds, you bet, A homer's made 'most every day.

Detroit Tribune. The learned young woman proceeds now. Herself on the cold world to hurl; She has a diploma of sheepskin, Which proclaims her a bachelor girl.

Julgo. Dear summer maiden, I would say. The nicest way to woo. This season is to love all day. In a hammock bask for two.

Brocklyn Eagle. The female of the future will be nothing more than human. 'I'm bimelitalist," she gored. Outside, "to see a woman!"

Washington Star. A ballet girl who tried a bike. Though versed in antic steps before, Performed a prouder feat like this. Was never, never seen again.

Kansas City Star. There are times when man should be allowed to roam the world without a doubt. When he first bestrides a steed, and neighbors all come out. To show how well he rides.

PARAPHRASING BEN KING.