THE DAILY BEE.

OMAHA OFFICE, NO. 914 AND 916 FARNAM ST.
NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOM 65, TRIBUNE BUILDING
WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 513 FOURTEENTH ST.

Published every morning, except Sunday. The only Monday morning paper published in the state.

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CORRESPONDENCE:

All communications relating to news and editorial matters should be addressed to the EDITOR OF THE BEE.

BUSINESS LETTERS:

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS.
E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, } s. s.
County of Douglas, }

Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending June 25th, 1886, was as follows:

Saturday, 12th	12,350
Monday, 14th	12,075
Tuesday, 15th	11,977
Wednesday, 16th	12,050
Thursday, 17th	12,000
Friday, 18th	12,000
Average	12,235

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of June, 1886. N. P. FEIL,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,555 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,101 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 28th day of June, A. D. 1886.

N. P. FEIL,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.

AMONG all the additions platted we fail to notice an addition to "Judge" Cooley's check. There is no room for it.

THE papers of St. Paul are dragging Sam Jones over the coals. This is ungrateful. Sam has never failed in his sermons to give St. Paul credit for considerable piety and ability. Now let us hear from St Peter.

MR. BLAINE is said to be preparing for the greatest effort of his life in a speech to be delivered in the Maine campaign. Mr. Blaine's weather optic is trained in steady sight on the next national convention which will nominate a successor to Grover Cleveland. The prospects are not brilliant for the candidate from the home of Neal Dow.

A TELEGRAM says that Mrs. Grover Cleveland will receive about $20,000 under the provisions of Col. J. B. Folsom's will, instead of $50,000, unless the real estate in Omaha increases in value. We can assure Mrs. Cleveland that the real estate in Omaha will increase sufficiently within two or three years to make her legacy nearer $50,000 than $20,000.

RECKLESS driving on our paved streets must stop. The drunken exploits of a citizen last night in disabling several men, women and children, and wrecking half a dozen vehicles may be repeated any day by sober men who persist in driving down our thoroughfares as if they were sections of the Omaha race track. Streets of crowded cities are no place to show off the speed of fast steppers.

WHY cannot Omaha secure and maintain at least as large flouring mills as those of any interior town in Nebraska? The wheat is here, the railroads are at hand, and all that seems to be needed is a move to secure men of experience and brains to conduct the business. Mills employ men and factories furnish steady work to laborers and mechanics. We want both.

A RETURN has been made by the estate of Col. Folsom of its interest in Nebraska real estate. The inventory fixes the value at about $150,000. We venture the assertion that the property of Mrs Cleveland's grandfather, which is located in Omaha alone, could be sold to-day for nearly a quarter of a million dollars. The president will do well to increase his executive interest in matters pertaining to this particular section of the west.

THE council did a good thing in ordering the marshal to compel the hack drivers and cabmen to post conspicuously in their vehicles rates of fare for the information of passengers. The hackmen, especially since the cabs and coupes have come to stay, are high-handed pirates who swindle strangers and citizens alike with unblushing effrontry, and challenge punishment for their offenses. The hack robberies should be suppressed.

THERE have been a great many anxious and uneasy people in the departments at Washington during the past few days, in consequence of the understanding that numerous removals would be made at the close of the fiscal year, which is the 30th of June. By this time the weeding out has probably been effected and the unfortunates know their fate, while those who deem themselves more fortunate in being retained will hang for a time on the ragged edge. We say for a time, because it is almost morally certain that no man who received appointment under republican administrations will be allowed to remain in position longer than convenience or expediency requires. "Turn the rascals out" is not a discarded shibboleth, nor is the hungry democratic crowd yet appeased.

"THE chief feature of Mr. Randall's tariff bill," according to the *Herald*, "is putting lumber on the free list—the greatest boon that could be bestowed on Nebraska farmers." The chief feature of Mr. Randall's tariff bill is putting tobacco and brandies on the free list to the tune of $26,000,000. The chief feature of Mr. Randall's bill is that it gives tariff reduction a wide berth and cuts a sweeping swath on taxes which no one wants reduced. The entire amount of additions to the free list is only a million of dollars. With an annual surplus raised by taxation of $85,000,000, the chief feature of Mr. Randall's tariff bill is plainly its intentional failure to promote tariff reform and to bolster up the protected monopolies by preventing such a reduction in the tariff taxes as is demanded by the suffering interests of the west.

The Pan-Electric Business.

It is an evidence of the complicated character of the Pan-Electric Telephone cotroversy, that there will be presented to congress three reports from the investigating committee. According to advices from Washington, it is inferred that four democratic members of the committee will unite in a report intended to whitewash certain persons, notably Attorney General Garland, whose reputations have been affected by their connection with this telephone company, while the other democratic member will go it alone in a report disagreeing with some of the views of his party colleagues on the committee, but concurring respecting the attitude of Mr. Garland in his relations with the company. The report of the republican members of the committee will show the character of the Pan-Electric company and its method of distributing stock where it would do the most good. It will affirm that the opinion of Mr. Garland when he was a United States senator, that the Rogers patents do not infringe the Bell patent, was secured in order to make the stock of the Pan-Electric company saleable, that the effect of that opinion was to lead many people to buy the stock, and that Mr. Garland shared in the proceeds of the sale of such stock. This report will give a comprehensive presentation of circumstances and details connected with the scheming of this speculative combination a part of which will be new, and which as indicated will not help the case of those engaged in or defending the Pan-Electric jobbery. The report concludes, after a survey of the evidence, with the opinion that the solicitor general, acting in the absence of the attorney general, was by some means incited to grant the application under which the suit of the Pan-Electric company against the Bell company was brought, and what more probable inciting cause can be suggested than that he was apprised of the fact that Mr. Garland held stock in the Pan-Electric company of the nominal value of about one million dollars, and would most likely not only approve of but be well pleased with such action on the part of his subordinate.

It is perhaps true that Attorney General Garland knew nothing, in his official capacity, of the purpose of the Pan-Electric company to use the department of justice to enable it to bring a suit, in the name and with the support of the government, against the Bell company. Let him have the benefit of the doubt on that point. But the fact remains that his being the possessor of a large block of Pan-Electric stock gave the company a standing and hearing in the department of which he is the head that it would not otherwise have enjoyed, and that the circumstance of his owning this stock was an incentive to his subordinate to violate the practice of the department, and with most unseemly speed assent to the demand of the company. Furthermore, if it be allowed that there was nothing irregular or illegitimate on the part of Mr. Garland in accepting this stock under the circumstances in which it was given to him, it is still an entirely just judgment that knowing, as he must have known, the character and aims of this company, he ought to have put the stock out of his hands when he accepted the position of attorney general. It is altogether a very scandalous mess, and it would have been well for the administration and the country if President Cleveland had promptly removed the over zealous solicitor general and Mr. Garland could have found some reason satisfactory to himself for returning to private life.

The Unfortunate Graduate.

With the close of June comes the closing of the scholastic year in most of our colleges and seminaries. As a consequence the season is generally selected by the press as a proper time to administer the discipline of ridicule to the young graduate, to inform him that his education will prove of little practical value in the struggle of life, and that, all things considered, he will find himself more seriously handicapped by the result of his four years' work than if he had devoted the period to what is termed "practical education" in the school of life. His graduating theses are picked to pieces, his expressed hopes for rapid advancement made objects of ridicule and he is told, by implication at least, that he is rather more of an ass than the average young man, and that the quicker he discovers the fact and changes the tone of his mental system the better for himself and the community.

Much of this kind of talk, of which there is a good deal floating around in the press, is mere newspaper badinage which is not believed by the editors or seriously considered by the public. It is the remnant of a traditionary contempt for learning, a survival of old days when the three R's were considered all that were necessary in the way of an education to fit men for life. No such conviction exists now or can exist with well informed men. In the words of a leading paper, "The very newspapers that write in this way every year have college men in the chief positions on their staff, simply because, other things being equal, the man who has been educated in a college brings to bear upon the work of journalism a better trained mind than his fellow, more quickly masters the work and fairly earns the best places in a profession in which, more than any other, actual ability wins its way with certainty." The young college graduate starts upon the actual work of life with very material advantages over those of his competitors who have not received a liberal education. He has gone through a course of intellectual gymnastics which has strengthened his mental muscles and trained them to activity. He has laid a foundation of acquirement and culture upon which to build a superstructure, and though he may for a time be awkward in handling unaccustomed tools and has much to learn he rapidly discovers that solid acquirements and mental discipline never until a man of courage and perseverance for aspiring to the best rewards which the world offers. Educated men are at par to-day, and newspaper wits are as fully aware of the fact as one of the largest mercantile houses in New York which recruits its forces year by year from the ranks of collegians. "It is true that they are green at first," recently said the senior partner, "but they learn faster than any others and get more quickly to the top. Business needs brains and educated brains are as much better than those which have been undisciplined as thoroughbred horses are to scrubs on the race course at Rockaway Beach."

For all this, it is true that the college graduate has much to learn, and it often takes him some time to discover the fact that though well prepared to begin the work of learning any business, he is not prepared to enter upon any as a fully equipped master workman.

He Is Tired.

A dispatch from Cincinnati states that Mr. John R. McLean is endeavoring to sell the *Enquirer* property, and that a syndicate of wealthy men had been looking it over, but owing to the high price asked had concluded not to buy at present. The *Enquirer* has been one of the most enterprising newspapers of the country, and was believed to have a large prosperity. When its present proprietor took control of the paper it was inferior in popularity and in the general extent of its business to the *Commercial*, but it speedily went to the front as a newspaper and grew in business and popularity. That it is now found to have lost in popularity, and inferentially in business, to such an extent that Mr. McLean seeks to part with it, may have a moral.

The country has been made more familiar during the past few years with Mr. McLean as a politician than as a journalist. Although identified in the public mind as the directing force behind the *Enquirer*, he could not have had the notoriety he achieved without having put himself forward as a political manager, and this he did with all the vigor and earnestness that are characteristic of him. He had an aspiration to sit in the United States senate—an entirely praiseworthy desire—and he set to work with great energy to gratify it. Had he sought the object of his ambition by entirely open and fair means he could have met inevitable defeat without a compunction of conscience or any loss of public esteem. But he chose rather insidious, dark and tortuous ways, and the employment of unscrupulous men and methods. No politician ever marshaled in his cause a worse gang. For all that he or his henchmen did or attempted to do he made his paper an aid and apologist, not incidentally or casually, but with daily regularity. When at last his plans were defeated, and the light of day was let in upon his crooked and unrighteous work, the blow fell not alone upon him personally, but upon his instruments. The confidence that was withdrawn from him was taken also from his paper. The *Enquirer* is no longer a trusted authority as to anything in politics so far as its editorial opinions are concerned. Having buried the journalist in the politician and abased the functions of the latter, in the fall that followed exposure McLean carried down with him the whole structure with which his name was identified. He can have no further hope of personal preferment in Ohio for any position; his influence is gone; he is powerless to help a friend or injure a foe; the men who served him—such of them as are out of jail—no longer respect his authority. Little wonder is it, then, that Mr. McLean is tired and wants to get far away from the scenes that must ever painfully remind him of his faults, his follies, and his failures as a politician.

The City Hall.

Board of Public Works—Reporting that no bids had been received for the construction of the foundation for the city hall. Filed.—*City Council Proceedings.*

A good many people will naturally wonder why nobody has seen fit to bid for this work. But we are not at all surprised at it.

Ever since the project to erect a city hall on upper Farnam street was set on foot it has met with persistent opposition from certain official and officious quarters. All sorts of frivolous objections were raised last year against the location, the architect's plans, and the proposition to have the board of education join with the city in the enterprise. But the people by an overwhelming majority fixed the location on the corner of Eighteenth and Farnam, and approved the plans which the mayor and council had adopted. They also authorized the council and board of education to expend any money which could be raised in conformity to law. Acting upon this authority, the board of education entered into a contract with the city by which $25,000 was to be paid by the board towards the erection of the city hall. This amount, less the $600 paid out for grading the lots, was placed at the disposal of the city, with a view of expediting the work. Way back in February the council directed the board of public works to advertise for bids under the plans of E. E. Myers. No action whatever was taken under this order by the board of public works. After the new council had organized in April, Chairman House was waited upon by members of the Fourth ward to explain why he had disregarded the order of the previous council. They were informed by Mr. House that there were some defects in the plans which had to be corrected by the architect. Some figures in the details which he regarded as essential were missing. Mr. House promised to send the plans back to the architect and have them corrected. About a month later the plans were returned by the architect, but Mr. House took no steps to advertise as required, and made no report to the council.

In the middle of May the council adopted another resolution, instructing the board of public works to advertise for proposals for the construction of the basement alone. This order Mr. House ignored for about two weeks, and finally after being called upon by several members of the council he did insert an advertisement which to say the least was very vague and indefinite. The design of the architect is for a stone building, but the choice of stone is left with the council and board of public works. Mr. House knows enough to know that the proper course for the board is to examine various kinds of building stone and decide which would be most desirable. So far he has taken no steps in this direction, and contractors were not informed in the advertisements or in the specifications what they were to bid upon. Neither did Mr. House take the trouble to define what part of the basement was to be included in the bid besides the outer walls. This is essential in order to enable the contractors to bid intelligently. Even these defects, however, would not have barred out responsible bidders if Mr. House had not thrown cold water on the whole enterprise by constantly intimating that they would only waste their time.

They were told in so many words that there would be no money to build the basement because the board of education would reconsider its action and withdraw the money, which it had already voted toward building the hall. Having discouraged and frightened away the contractors, Mr House now comes to the council with the report that there are no bids. He is very prompt with his report, but he was very tardy and indifferent about complying with the orders of the council last winter and spring. This attempt on the part of the chairman of the board of public works to thwart the will of the people, expressed through an election, is rather a remarkable proceeding. The business of the board of public works is not to obstruct but to expedite public improvements. It is manifest that the city can gain twelve months time by building the basement this year. By delaying another year half a dozen or more blocks that are now projected on upper Farnam will be held back by capitalists who are waiting for the city to begin its work. It remains to be seen whether the council will submit to uncalled-for and inexcusable obstruction of public works by any officer.

THE city levy proposed for this year is 40 mills. To outsiders this may seem an enormous tax rate. It will certainly impress strangers who are ignorant of our lax and shiftless methods of taxation as an outrageous imposition upon the tax payers. When the county and state taxes are added, the total tax levy will foot up nearly if not quite seven per cent on the assessed valuation. This amount is more than the legal rate of interest in several of our states. But the high tax levy means to hundreds of wealthy tax shirkers an actual tax of scarcely one-half of one per cent on the market value of the property assessed. No one in Omaha pretends to deny that the aggregate assessment of Douglas county is barely a tenth of the actual value of the property listed for taxation. In real estate alone Omaha has more than a hundred millions invested. Five-sixths of the personal property within these corporate limits has entirely escaped the operations of the tax law. The high levy necessitated by the wholesale evasion of taxation by wealthy capitalists, heavy property owners and land syndicates is misleading and does not represent the facts. If property was properly assessed the same amount of revenue could be raised by means of a levy which would appear as ridiculously small as the present seems enormously high. Double the money now available for municipal, county and states purposes could easily be obtained, without our taxpayers feeling the burden, if the tax shirkers and perjurers were brought to time by a rigid and honest assessment. The revenue law must be changed at the next session of the legislature. The present method of assessment has proved itself a harbor for tax evaders and an injury to all Nebraska cities, of which Omaha stands at the head.

OMAHA'S progress continues to attract the attention of the leading newspapers of the country. Hardly a day passes that some mention is not made in the columns of the metropolitan dailies about the growth of this city. Wherever one travels in any part of this country he will hear Omaha talked about in the most favorable manner.

THE New York *Tribune* says: "Omaha is hurling defiance directly in the teeth of Kansas City by calling itself the metropolis of the west."

KINGS AND QUEENS.

The Emperor William goes to Ems shortly.

Abdurrahman Khan, the ameer of Afghanistan, is suffering from gout.

The Three-Emperors' alliance, which was to expire in 1887, is said to have been renewed for a number of years.

The queen of Italy will sit for her portrait to Lenbach, who is to paint it—not her—for the empress of Germany.

The khan of Khiva is studying the subject of silk culture and manufacture, and has projected a visit to Lyons, Geneva and Milan for this purpose.

The empress of Russia is said to be very anxious to bring about a match between her eldest son, the czarevitch, and one of the prince of Wales daughters, and she is very tenderly attached to the princess, her sister.

Alexander III. of Russia, has not turned out the popular monarch that might have been expected from the advantageous circumstances under which he ascended the throne. He has proved to be too conscientious, too much given to examining all the petty details of every question, so that he cannot take broad views of things.

The present king of Sweden is said to be a very estimable man, a born artist, very religious, of an upright disposition, and well meaning. Nevertheless, he is not entirely beloved, because when family interests come in contact with his public duties, the former are pretty apt to carry the day, particularly when it is a question of money. Knowing this, and how he has scrimped and saved the money furnished him by the country to make a handsome show for the benefit of his family, Sweden does not feel very much touched when her sovereign complains that his son cannot engage in any profession, or even receive a salary for serving in the army or navy, and should therefore be supported by the country in proper style, that he may marry a royal princess.

The Empress of Russia, says Count Paul Vasish, is one of the most fascinating of women. She is not regularly beautiful, but her eyes have such a beautiful expression, and the charms which emanate from the whole of her dainty little body is so great that people fall in love with her at first sight and adore her after she has uttered two words or bestowed one of her lovely smiles. She has no grave intellectual qualities, but she never meddles with politics or any other intrigues. She is as fond of dress and dancing as a girl of fifteen, which the emperor does not wholly approve of, and he even criticise the length of her train and so on at times. She has been compared to Maria Antoinette, but the comparison is unjust, as she is not light minded and a mischief maker, but merely gay.

No Wall Street Speculator Wanted.

New York Tribune.

Mr. Cleveland should remember, in case Mr. Manning's retirement from the treasury department is permanent, that the country wants no Wall street speculator in his place.

To Mr. Child's Credit.

Philadelphia Record.

It is to the everlasting credid of Mr. G. W. Childs that the mention of his name for a great office has not met with a single favorable response from a political boss in any part of the country.

Can't Afford It.

Toronto Globe.

Canada cannot afford to let Nova Scotia go, because the whole confederation would probably be shattered in the separation and attempted reconstruction of the remaining members.

Speaking a Good Word for the Sisters.

Boston Herald.

The silly boys and daft men who kill themselves for one woman, when there is a superabundance of 60,000 of the indispensable sex in Massachusetts alone, are unconsciously doing the work neglected by the fool-killer.

A Misfit.

Boston Herald.

The Webster statue passed the ordeal of European criticism, but they complain at Concord, N. H., that the trousers "bag at the knees." The latest Concord styles had not reached the sculptor.

Has Mistaken His Calling.

New York World.

Moushir-Dowleh, who struck ex-Minister Winston for $30,000 for his influence with the shah, has evidently mistaken his calling. He would make a capital alderman in almost any large American city.

The Sweet Girl-Graduate.

Tid-Bits.

When the merry month of May
With its flowers, is over,
And the thrush's roundelay
Echoes from the clover;
When all Nature is attune,
And each bird discloses
That it is the month of June,
Garlanded with roses—
Then it is we fondly wait,
For the sweet girl-graduate.

With her essay ribbon-bound,
Manner shy but winning,
Blushingly she looks around,
Ere she reads, beginning:
"Out upon the sea of life"—
Don't you recognize it?
Hackneyed from its years of strife,
Just the same we prize it,
Heaven send a kindly fate
To the sweet girl-graduate!

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The veterans of Stratton have organized a Grand Army post.

Hastings expects to plant $1,500,000 in improvements this year.

The Plattsmouth canning factory has opened up the summer campaign.

The corner stone of the G. A. R. hall in Grand Island was laid Saturday.

The estimated municipal expenses of Nebraska City for the present fiscal year is $4,800.

The Nebraska & Iowa Packing company of Nebraska City has increased its capital stock to $200,000.

A cache of stolen goods, watches, revolvers and $23 in cash, was discovered near Grand Island Monday.

The Dawes county fair association has purchased forty acres of ground near Chadron for annual fair and other purposes.

A Plattsmouth councilman lectured his brethren on the path of duty, and forthwith resigned. It is a case of preaching more profitable than practice.

The Fremont Tribune introduces Prof. A. E. Clarendon as a candidate for state superintendent of public instruction. He is a native of New York, a graduate of the university of Chicago, and at present superintendent of the Fremont schools.

A youngster from the country viewed the town elephant from the moral heights of Grand Island and exchanged shots with the leader during the midnight procession. The c. y. paid a doctor to extract the bullet from his arm and kept his mouth shut on the particulars.

Iowa Items.

It cost the postmaster of Hamburg $130 to see the elephant pass by.

The Burlington Mutual telephone company has been incorporated.

The wife of James Moore, of Thornburg, gave birth to triplets last week.

The city council of Des Moines has contracted for four miles of pavement to be laid this season.

The village of Spencer is reviving the blue laws. Shaving on Sunday is made punishable by fine and imprisonment.

A sneaking fraud is making his way through the state begging for help on the strength of a so-called scalded arm. The scald is produced by the application of fly-blister salve.

A new industry has lately been organized at Ottumwa. Fire proof linings for safes, stoves, ranges and ovens are to be manufactured from a certain light clay found in abundance near that city.

The bondsmen of defaulting Treasurer Ruggles, of Carroll county, have been compelled to make good $24,000, the amount of his deficiencies. Bondsmen will be at a premium in Carroll county hereafter.

A cheeky rascal at Cedar Rapids lately stole some old clothes from the Central hotel in that city, rolled them up into a neat bundle and returned and placed them in the landlord's hands for security for a week's board.

Monsieur De Radia, the companion of Orsini in the bomb throwing business in Louis Napoleon's time, was a resident of Davenport as late as 1874, where he feasted on frog legs and chaperoned horses in a livery stable. He died some years later in Minnesota.

Polk county is just now indulging in a trial in the district court at Des Moines over twenty-two head of hogs, which is costing over $500 per day. The trial will last about six days. Three thousand dollars is about the price of twenty-two head of good healthy hogs in an Iowa court.

Dakota.

The Deadwood National bank, capital $500,000, has been organized.

It is a dull day in the Black Hills' country when a $1,000 to the ton strike is not reported.

Governor Price declares that the charges against the regents of the Grand Forks university are not sustained.

A gang of boys at Sioux Falls, ranging in age from twelve to sixteen, it has been discovered, has been systematically robbing the freight cars that have stood on the tracks at that place.

The new court house at Highmore cost but $7,000, and is said to be one of the finest in the territory, considering the money. The bonds for the building funds sold at 2½ per cent premium.

Wyoming.

Laramie is coming to the front as the great horse market of the territory.

Joel Jones toyed with a dynamite cartridge at a ranch near Centennial and had an arm blown into the next county.

A coal mine with an eight-foot vein has just been opened on Deer creek, west of Fort Fetterman. It is splendid coal.

Reports from Fetterman have it that the Northwestern has let the contract for seventy miles of grading beyond that point, the work to be completed this year.

The assessed valuation of Laramie county, including Cheyenne, foots up $7,235,000, an increase over last year of $1,005,000. The number of tax payers has increased from 1,700 to 2,000.

The Union Pacific officials have decided to complete 500 miles of the Cheyenne & Northern railway the present season. It has been definitely concluded to extend the line through the Wyoming Development company's land, which will considerably shorten up the route.

Montana.

The hotels in Yellowstone park are connected by telephone.

H. Burt Turney, a bogus English lord with highly polished cheek, was run down in Helena for robbing a man of $300 and a horse.

The Helena Mining and Reduction company at Wickes has produced altogether $3,000,000 worth of bullion since its organization three years ago.

The new government buildings at Coal Banks, on the Missouri, a short way below Benton, have been completed and the place has been named Camp Otis.

Toh Hi and Ong Kee, celestial merchants of Helena, took Melican man's advice and collapsed for $2,400. Their style of business was Toh Hi for their blood.

It is believed that the peculiar piece of masonry recently discovered near Helena, but not yet opened, covers the monument of the Verendye expedition, which was through there about a hundred and fifty years ago, and planted some such monument in the vicinity of what is now Helena.

A wrathful and foolish father tackled the editor of the Butte Miner and attempted to shoot a hole through the editorial bread basket. Ziegenfuss, the editor, was in and easily approachable. When his guest's gun began to smoke he went down and out but always on top. Zieg. acted like a triphammer at full speed, and when he fell upon his would-be murderer he crushed several tons of conceit out of him. The dislocated remains of the shootist were tenderly carted home, and hopes are entertained that he may live as a warning to the world of bores and braggarts.

THE WHITE-HOUSE BUDGET.

Items of the Appropriations Made for It by Congress.

The white-house budget is about $100,000 a year, besides the president's salary of $50,000. These are the items as set down in the appropriation bills in congress:

For compensation of the president of the United States, $50,000.

For compensation of the following in the office of the president of the United States: Private secretary, $3,250; assistant secretary, $2,250; three executive clerks at $2,000 each; two clerks of class four; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class two, who shall be a telegraph operator; steward at $1,800; one usher at $1,400; four messengers at $1,200 each; five doorkeepers at $1,200 each, one watchman $900; and one fireman $864; in all $33,864.

For contingent expenses of the executive office, including stationery therefor, as well as record books, telegrams, books for library, miscellaneous items, and furniture and carpets for the offices, care of office, carriage horses and harness, $8,000.

For improvements and maintenance of grounds south of the executive mansion $6,000.

For ordinary care of greenhouses and nursery, $2,000.

For care, repair, and furnishing executive mansion, $16,000, to be expended under the direction of the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, by contract or otherwise, as may be most economical and advantageous to the government.

For fuel for the executive mansion and green-houses, $3,000.

For care and necessary repair of greenhouses, $4,000.

For repair of conservatory of executive mansion, $6,000.

Lighting the executive mansion and grounds and the greenhouses and the nursery, $14,000.

DISGRACEFUL.

Abraham Lincoln's Tomb Turned Into a Money-Making Show.

W. A. Holmes of Boston calls the attention of the Cleveland correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer to a queer state of affairs at the tomb of Lincoln, which he visited the day after Decoration day.

"I found at the tomb," he says, "a fleshy man wearing no collar, but possessed of a manner of deep solicitude to get a fee of twenty-five cents from each visitor. In fact, the place had been turned into a dime museum, except that the admission fee was a quarter instead of a dime. A poor man with three ladies had a child, who had come a long way to visit the tomb of the martyred president, was much taken aback when told that he would have to pay a quarter apiece for the members of the party. He would no doubt have gone out, but there were strangers in the place and he was ashamed to do so. He handed a dollar to the guide, who extended his hand and said: 'Twenty-five cents more, please. You'll have to pay for that child.' The poor man gave up a quarter more, and then, in an unpleasant frame of mind, went through the tomb.

"Part of it is devoted to the exhibition of relics, which the guard describes in an unchanging lingo: 'This from Philadelphia;' 'this from the box where Lincoln was shot;' 'those stains on it are Lincoln's bloods;' 'that was worn by an actress in the theatre where Lincoln was killed, and that is Lincoln's whiskers letter.' I was curious to know what the whiskers letter was, and found upon inquiry that it was a missive penned by Lincoln to an artless little girl who advised him to shave off his beard. Having shown us through the museum, the guide took us into the place where the remains of the dead lie. He pointed out each compartment with an explanation as to whose remains lie there, and, with equal care to details, showed a vacant compartment with the assertion that 'that hole is for the body of Robert Lincoln when he shall die.' I confess that the whole affair shocked me. The man is not to blame. He is employed, as I understand, by the monument association. The citizens have protested against the arrangement to no effect. The monument trustees argue that it costs money to keep up the monument."

Making Honors Easy.

Estelline Bell: The next day after a man moved into a town in western Dakota the mayor called on him and said:

"Just arrived from the east, I hear?"

"Yes."

"Believe your name is Jones?"

"That's it."

"No title, I suppose?"

"None."

"Of course you will want one now, but I'll tell you just how it is: we haven't got much left to select from. We limit each title to five persons and we already have five colonels, five senators, five governors, five judges and so on. We aren't quite full of majors or commodores, however, and you can take your choice."

"Well, if its customary I believe I'll take major."

"All right, major. Come on down to Judge Pott's poker parlors and I'll introduce you to Senator Blow, General McCrore and other of our leading citizens."

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