

THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily (except Sundays and holidays) \$10.00 per year in advance...

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

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Table with 2 columns: Date and Circulation figures for various months from July 1886 to July 1887.

Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 24th day of July, A. D. 1887.

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

[SEAL.] Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing Company...

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

If Texas should adopt the proposed prohibition amendment which is soon to be voted upon, the election returns from that state will not be so lopsided in the future.

If Messrs. Fairchild, Tuttle, Halstead, Forsaker and others will turn their eyes toward Gettysburg they will see no signs of the rebels crossing the Potomac with muskets.

PERHAPS President Cleveland could go as far as East St. Louis. That is Colonel Morrison's district and he should be able to protect him. But Colonel Morrison is opposed to protection.

It is reported that William Henry Huribert, formerly the essay editor of the New York World, is to become a British subject. Do we understand from this that he has joined Buffalo Bill's show?

EDITOR HENRY W. GRADY, of the Atlantic Constitution is starting his boom for the vice-presidency. He is second on a committee to receive bids for the erection of a fashionable club house in the Georgia capital.

If the Omaha Building exchange desires to be of practical use in promoting the growth of the city, its energies should be directed toward promoting the erection of several thousand cheap dwelling houses.

Now comes a writer in a New York paper which shows it is not a man in the moon but a woman. This revelation is a trifling touch on the ancient maidens who sport the best part of their young lives in flirting with what they supposed was a member of the sterner sex.

The military spirit seems to be developing in Nebraska, and it is perhaps a good thing to encourage. At all events we have the authority of George Washington in favor of a well-trained militia, and doubtless there are just as good reasons for such a force now as there were in his time.

If President Cleveland is afraid to go to St. Louis let him come to Omaha. He will be cordially greeted as the president of the United States. A visit to Omaha will do him more good than a renomination. Besides his wife has a large interest in Omaha real estate which she derived from the Folsome legacy.

The anthracite pool is getting ready to renew its annual pillage of the people, which will be measured according to the dividend demands of the combination. It was expected that the June rates would continue through the summer, but it is understood that they will be advanced on the 15th of this month, and very likely thereafter monthly until the highest figures they will bear. Retail buyers will take warning and get in their winter supply before the last screw is turned by the pool.

DUNN & CO'S Mercantile Agency has done Omaha a great injustice by its sensational review of the building progress and real estate markets of leading American cities. The statement that Omaha's real estate and building boom are on a stand-still is untrue. From twenty-five to forty real estate transfers have been recorded daily during the past month, and building was never more brisk. The meanest thing about this Dunn & Co. report is that Omaha was singled out from among all other cities as having reached a stage of stagnation, and this falsehood was circulated through the Associated Press all over the country.

The California fruit union appears to have demonstrated that fruit can be successfully shipped from that state to the east. Two consignments sent to New York realized satisfactory prices, and it is expected that when the business becomes systematized the eastern cities will regularly receive consignments of California fruits. A San Francisco paper remarks that "California can supply the east with all the fruit it needs during the month or six weeks prior to the beginning of the eastern fruit harvest. It would have done so long ago but for the recurring impossibility of establishing a good understanding between fruit growers and carriers. That understanding has now been reached, and it only remains to carry out the plan."

Indictment. The most refreshing news which has emanated from Washington since it was announced that congress had adjourned, is that which is now flashed over the wires that the grand jury of the District of Columbia is preparing to take steps which will lead to the indictment of that monumental purchaser of men's votes and prostitution of their honor, one C. P. Huntington.

The time has come in this country, as demonstrated in the case of Jake Sharp, when men like Huntington must come face to face with the grating windows of a penitentiary. Mr. Huntington, it is said, will be indicted on the charge of bribing senators and representatives in congress. A precedent for this action is found in the charge of Judge Barrett, of New York, in the Sharp case. On this occasion Judge Barrett stated that it was the first time in the history of the country that a bribe giver had ever been indicted, and laying down law that in order to convict it was only necessary to prove that the bribe offered could be traced to the accused, no matter through how many hands it passed intermediately. According to this there is no reason why C. P. Huntington, now temporarily living in luxurious ease and comfort in Europe, should not be indicted, and brought to the bar of justice with all possible speed. In his testimony before the Pacific Railroad investigating committee in New York last April he boldly stated to the members of the commission that he had paid out six million dollars to various senators and representatives, in order, as he said, to "explain" matters connected with the Pacific railroad. Mr. Huntington kept for years his paid lobbyist at Washington, who boasted of his power to "influence" legislation. This man with a thief-like tread, and a clammy hand, whose name was Sherill, was a notorious character in Washington. Where corruption was the thickest Sherill occupied a front seat. He gave neither checks, notes or promises; he paid spot cash.

He was employed by Huntington for a purpose, and he performed his work well. Much of the Huntington fortune is built upon the graves of young men whom he and his agents had corrupted. It is said that City Attorney General Gardner now has the matter under consideration. The indictment of Mr. Huntington will be under the act of congress approved February 26, 1853.

But will the attorney general do his duty in this case? Is that member of the cabinet sufficiently divorced from the meshes of the great railroad power which hang over the national capital? Is there any reason why Huntington, who has bribed United States senators and representatives, should go unpunished, while Jake Sharp, whose crime was that of purchasing simply New York City's aldermen, who are always for sale, should pay the penalty of the law? Let the grand jury of the District of Columbia do its duty and the most daring and dangerous class of bribe givers who ever flourished in this country will get their just deserts. When this is done the atmosphere about Washington will in a measure be purified, and the most corrupt syndicate of public plunderers will turn their backs upon the past and their faces toward the state's prison.

Window's War on the Saloons.

The Hon. William Windom, who has been enjoying a period of comparative obscurity, emerged on the fourth instant, and is just now receiving some newspaper attention. He was one of the speakers at the celebration at Woodstock, Conn., where annually occurs, under the auspices of Mr. Henry C. Bowen, a special commemoration of independence day. These recurring occasions are regarded with considerable interest, not only because of their patriotic character, but for the reason that they afford an opportunity for the discussion of matters of public interest not strictly in line with the spirit of the day by gentlemen of more or less prominence as exponents of such a subject. Mr. Windom is well known to be a leader of the movement in opposition to the saloon in politics, and as with all men who have a hobby, he regards this as the most urgent and important question with which the country has at present to deal. Quite naturally, then, this was his theme at the Woodstock celebration.

Mr. Windom presented a somewhat stirring view of the gravity of the question which to his mind should command the attention of the American people more broadly and deeply than any other, and made a rather appalling statistical exhibit of the extent, power and damaging influence of the liquor interest. It is to be hoped he was very careful to verify his figures, otherwise they may be turned against him to his discredit. It is quite certain that as to a part of them at least they suggest exaggeration. This might readily be excused as to estimates, but it is unjustifiable where nearly precise data is attainable. Moreover, it is unnecessary, since the actual figures would make a statement quite bad enough to be effective with all who would be likely to be influenced by them. In another respect the Minnesota statesman seems to have permitted his imagination a liberal latitude, and that was in assuming the overwhelming influence of the saloon in politics. It may be granted that it exerts more power than is for the common good, but on the whole it comes far short of being the political force that Mr. Windom affirms it to be, and we have no doubt its influence is lessening every year. Numerous examples might be cited to show where the saloons have wholly failed as a political power, conspicuous among which were the last municipal election in Chicago and the later county election. In both these cases the saloons were indeed a power in convention, but they were literally routed by the people. Outside of a few cities, and certainly throughout the rural districts generally, the saloon is practically powerless as a political factor, and this is largely true, also, of those localities where the retail liquor traffic is wisely regulated by high license laws rigidly enforced.

While, therefore, the evils of the liquor traffic are confessedly so great and glaring as to demand every wise and practicable means for their removal, it cannot be well to mislead public opinion by false or exaggerated facts and statements of conditions largely imagined. Of the 12,000,000 voters in the United States probably not 5 per cent are ever directly influenced by the saloon in their political action. It finances a very large majority against imminent danger from the

saloon in politics. We do not question the sincerity of the motive of Mr. Windom and those who are associated with him in the movement to drive the saloon out of politics, but we very greatly doubt the wisdom of their endeavor to load this question upon the republican party. We do not believe with Mr. Windom, that the matter has the remotest connection with the party. On the contrary, we think we see pretty clearly that if the party is ever induced to shoulder this question, it may be the means of bringing its mission to an abrupt termination.

The Utah Convention.

The Utah constitutional convention, in session at Salt Lake City, shows a disposition to deal in the sternest manner with bigamy and polygamy. On last Tuesday an article was submitted, the adoption of which is almost assured, declaring each of these to be a misdemeanor, and providing that any person convicted thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 and by imprisonment for a term not less than six months nor more than three years, in the discretion of the court. It is also provided that the section shall be operative without the aid of legislation, and that offenses prohibited by it shall not be barred by any statute of limitation within three years after the commission of the offense, while the extension of pardon can only be made by the approval of the president of the United States. Before any amendment, revision, or change of this article can become operative it must have the approval and ratification of congress, which must be duly proclaimed by the president. If this clause is made a part of the constitution the probability of its being disturbed so long as there continues to be any reason for restraining it is extremely small.

The election in Utah takes place next month, when a legislature is to be chosen, and the indications are that the body will be largely composed of strong opponents to Mormonism. The gentle population is better organized than in any other year, when the Mormons elected their delegates, and expect to show a considerably increased strength. There is a chance, however, for disappointment in the matter of obtaining control of the legislature, for the Mormons will undoubtedly make a desperate effort to hold control of that body, which they have done ever since the territory was organized. The fact that they cast 80 per cent of the whole vote last year shows that it will be no easy matter to overcome them. Yet the promise of doing so is regarded as favorable.

Interest in the progress of events in Utah is said to have penetrated administration circles in Washington, and the fact that Solicitor General Jenks is reported to be in the territory watching the action of the state constitutional convention gives credence to the statement. The idea assumed to be behind this interest is that of admitting Utah to the sisterhood of states as an office to Dakota, which the demerit was not much longer be excluded from statehood. It is surmised that the mission of Mr. Jenks has reference to ascertaining the feeling of the Mormons regarding the political parties of the country, and as he represents a democratic administration it is not unlikely he will receive the sort of encouragement he hopes for. How much Mormon promises are worth, however, in a political way, is a matter yet to be demonstrated.

Lamar's Portfolio.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, who would like to convey the idea to his readers that he sleeps in the white house, telegraphs his paper that in the event of the appointment of Secretary Lamar to a place upon the supreme bench, General Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, will be made secretary of the interior. General Collins is an honest and deserving gentleman, but what has he ever done that he should be made a member of a cabinet to a man whom he has damned from one end of Pennsylvania to the other? Is it to be supposed that the blue-blooded mugwump, Secretary of War Endicott, also from Massachusetts, would sit at the same state table with the plebeian Irish lad Collins? Is this the method to be pursued by the president to throw Endicott overboard, or does he deem it necessary in order to secure the vote of Massachusetts to take a mugwump and a democrat from the same state into his cabinet. The name of General Collins before Mr. Cleveland's inauguration was the first on the list for the war portfolio, and the same had been tendered him when the mugwumps sent in the name of Endicott, whom no one outside of Massachusetts had ever heard of. It is possible in Mr. Cleveland's efforts to secure a renomination he sees the necessity of cultivating the friendship of General Collins. Endicott has no political following in Massachusetts, while Collins practically holds the democratic vote in his vest pocket. It is not probable, however, that General Collins would accept a place in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet if it were tendered him. He is a power in New England politics and is the only democratic representative in congress in all that section, and can if he desires control the New England vote in the next convention. The president realized his mistake in not taking Collins into his cabinet at the beginning of his administration, but he can hardly retrieve his mistake now.

Only Four Millions.

Four millions of stock were set apart by the promoters of the Kansas Pacific road to be placed where they would do the most good with congressmen, lobbyists and editors when the Pacific railroad charter was pending in the national legislature. A memorandum of the grand gift distribution was produced before the Pacific railroad investigating committee at Leavenworth by one of the confidential associates of the Kansas Pacific Credit Mobilier ring. The four millions of stock thus set apart and awarded as palpable bribes found their way into the capacious pockets of Jay Gould in due time and are now part of the consolidated Union and Kansas Pacific stocks which congress is asked to recognize as valid and justly entitled to remain as the basis upon which the Union Pacific system is expected to pay dividends. When the bankrupt Kansas Pacific was merged into the Union Pacific system the four millions of gift enterprise stock and all the other millions of fictitious securities were the name of Omaha stock and no one knows

more than five cents on the dollar in Wall street. But now Ma. Adams, on behalf of the poor widows, insists that the government shall legalize all the fraudulent debts of the Consolidated road, so that the managers of the Union Pacific may be in position to resume paying dividends to the stockholders. Only four millions of these stocks were issued down in Kansas for expediting the grant of the charter, but who knows how many millions of stock were distributed among congressional hoodlums and lobbyists by the confederated Pacific railroad syndicate when they had their land subsidies doubled and made the government loan a second mortgage?

Reducing Circus License.

The council has reduced the circus license from \$500 to \$300. We doubt the wisdom of this change. It is notorious that every circus takes from \$5,000 to \$10,000 out of Omaha and some have carried away as high as \$15,000. This drain upon our circulating medium seriously affects the grocer, butcher and retail dealer because the money which the circuses shoveler carry away comes chiefly from working men and working women. The modern circus leaves very little money in any place where it exhibits. It travels in cars from place to place and carries with it all the provisions and supplies needed for the animals and people that make up the caravan. The only money it is compelled to pay out is for advertising and railroad transportation. The BEE would cheerfully forgo the circus patronage if by a prohibitory license the snide circuses were all kept out and the mammoth shows were limited in number. It was mainly by our agitation that the circus license was raised two or three years ago and we are still of the opinion that high license for circuses is the proper policy.

A DENVER paper notes that the stockmen are a good deal discouraged at the persistent decline in the price of cattle, but it does not think the prevailing condition of things can lead to permanent disaster. The boom of a few years ago largely increased production when consumption was declining, owing to hard times, and necessarily the business suffered. It seems it has not yet fully recovered from the depression of the depression conditions, but our Denver contemporary holds out the assurance to the stockmen that there is better promise in the not remote future. Production is now now decreasing while consumption is growing, and this evening-up process is expected to place the stockman in a satisfactory position within a year or two. By cutting down the product and the organization of a few "trusts," the cattle men ought to be able to find a safe way out of their present difficulties, and perhaps ultimately make the business profitable.

We dislike to annoy the chairman of the board of public works but feel compelled to again call his attention to the wretched condition of the sidewalks on our principal streets. Why should any property owner who draws from \$2,000 to \$5,000 a year rent from a twenty-two foot business building on Farnam street, be allowed to leave the sidewalk in front of his premises in a dangerously dilapidated condition. There are dozen buildings within three blocks of the Paxton house without even a plank walk to cover the roadway, reserved for pedestrians. This disgraceful condition of our streets has been tolerated long enough. It seems to us high time that the board of public works should exert its power and authority to abate the nuisance.

ACCORDING to the Herald there is no disposition on the part of the council to starve the police force in order to coerce the police commission into submission to the dictation of the council. We are glad to hear it, but the action of the council in leaving the police without pay for the last month's service looks very much as if starvation policy had been inaugurated. A 2-mill tax on \$2,000,000 of property would only yield \$40,000, which is barely sufficient for maintaining the present force. If, however, the 3-mill levy for the police force is to be made twice a year it will be ample.

STEPHEN R. DORSEY representative to come to the front again as a manipulator of national politics. It is announced that he will be the friend of Sherman and the enemy of Blaine. In support of Dorsey would put an end to the Sherman boom. If Mr. Dorsey possesses the intelligence he is credited with having, he will make a careful survey of the past before he steps into the dim and misty future.

As to popularity of the ball tossers with the fair sex the contest is now reduced between Empire Mark Twain and Colonel Mike Kelley. In the estimation of the Boston girl Colonel Kelley is several bases in the lead. He is a \$10,000 catcher.

It is to be hoped that the contractors for the Eleventh street viaduct will be required to carry out their obligations to the letter. The structure is defective in many particulars.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS ago Cincinnati was the porkopolis. Ten years hence Omaha will be the largest meat and pork market in America.

WITH Armour at the head of our meat packing industry, the Omaha hog has reason to feel very proud.

Manderson's Clerk.

We do not blame W. H. Michael for taking the position as clerk of the senate committee on printing. He has always taken every thing he could get his hands on. But we do propose to hold Senator Manderson responsible for the appointment of so notorious a rogue and scoundrel.

The Investigation.

The investigation of the Union Pacific railroad at Omaha has brought to light many cut-throat games practiced by the management of that road. Special rates have always been given to big monopolies that had shipping to do over the route to the detriment of the small shippers. The result is a confirmation of the BEE's charges these long years.

Omaha's Apathy.

The apparent apathy of Omaha, on the subject of the Milwaukee bridge is a matter of surprise. When the matter of a site was decided by the secretary of war, the papers of that city simply announced the fact as a matter of news. Now this is a matter of vital interest to Omaha, and no one knows

better than the citizens of that place. To be indifferent to anything pertaining to their interests is not keeping with the character of the average Omaha citizen. Now it would seem from this that their apathy is assumed, and if this is true they regard the bridge matter as not in bad shape for them. Of course it is all speculation, but it really looks as if there was some inside workings in the matter favorable to Omaha, and that at least some of her citizens are cognizant of the fact.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings.

The bad men of Broken Bow are boxed as rapidly as the sheriff can secure the timber.

The two sons of Joseph Cox, living near Red Cloud, were killed by lightning, Tuesday.

The country is safe. A militia company of thirty-six men and thirteen officers, returned from a tour in Nebraska. The survivors of the Santa Fe road are camped near Bloomington, having mapped out a route for a considerable distance north of that point.

A foot cyclone at Valparaiso tackled a team of oxen, blowing them over a stable. The animal kicked a hole in the funnel and escaped without a scratch. The building was wrecked in the encounter.

A hammer and a spike cut an impressive furrow in the earth. The spike cut a bloody furrow in the head of one man, and the hammer battered the breast of another. Both men are nursing their pains in jail.

M. N. Eskey, Bartley's popular drug-grocer, is troubled by a severe case of constipation, and prescriptions of spirits frument cocktailerium without a license. All the town, except those who imbibed, are astonished at the charge.

The Plattsmouth Journal has it that the prevailing opinion among business men in Nebraska City is that the Missouri Pacific railroad will soon run into Omaha by way of Plattsmouth. And, furthermore, it appears to be the prevailing desire in the matter down that way.

A lively storm shook up material things in Superior, Tuesday. John Tindle, a farmer, was pasted by a chunk of flying timber and both legs broken. A number of roofs took French leave, and the water in the streets ran down promiscuously. The Union hotel sample room was dried up and demolished by a stiff breeze.

A fragment of Bill Nye's forty furs has settled down to business in Butler county. The same party who reported the proceedings thus: "During that heavy rain we had a few weeks ago, I put a barrel out by the barn and it filled with rain water in just a few minutes by the watch." "That's nothing," remarked Gillis Doty who was standing near chewing a straw. "I put a barrel out in my yard during the same shower, and it had heads out of my barn, and the rain didn't go through the bung-hole so fast that it couldn't run out at the ends and overflowed at the bung."

Iowa Items.

The people of Shenandoah have organized an association to prospect for natural gas and coal oil.

The Cedar Rapids postoffice in the first six months of the year paid the government a net sum of \$11,682.25.

Walking bear joints are multiplying in the state, and are particularly active and numerous in the vicinity of camp meetings.

Thomas Dodge, aged sixty-four, a veteran engineer on the Missouri river, fell from a barge at Dubuque and was drowned.

A Des Moines brewer has been given a permit to manufacture and sell beer for medicinal and domestic purposes. He thus clutches the arid world by the throat and will pile up a fortune in a year.

Mr. Briggs, of Macedonia, who was invited to speak at the Fourth of July celebration at Carson, was insulted and driven from the stand by a mob of sutler soldiers, members of the G. A. R., who did not want "no-d-d copperhead democrat to speak from that platform."

Dakota.

The Norwegian Lutherans will build a church at Farhage, Miner county.

There will be a reunion and encampment of old soldiers at Lake Madison on the 12th, 13th and 14th insts.

J. D. Hale, of Rapid City, has finished shearing his flock of 4,000 sheep, and estimates his clip at 17,000 pounds.

The deficit of Treasurer Williams, of Jewett county, is not as large as first reported, the amount as now named being from \$4,000 to \$5,000.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has proposed to contribute in money and labor to aid the people of Fargo in having Broadway and Front streets widened.

The total assessed valuation of Sioux Falls this year will be nearly \$1,000,000, against \$3,150,000 last year. The real estate valuation totals \$2,833,000, and the personal property \$1,000,000.

There was a remarkable electric storm in Rapid City last Friday night. The lightning played great freaks and paralyzed a good many people. The hotel Harney was struck, but no serious damage.

Colorado.

The Colorado Central road from Fort Collins to Cheyenne is to be reopened for business.

Al Habegood, a Denver character nicknamed "The Kid," attempted to blow up the residence of his inamorata because she refused to marry him. The young fiend lit the fuse of a bomb, placed it under the house, and then, Nero-like, went into the parlor, fingered the piano and sang "White Wings," while the fuse burned. The explosion shattered the corner of the house and the windows, but the occupants escaped injury. The kid is now in jail.

gramme of the day was after the usual order for such occasions, the attraction of the occasion being the address by Mr. A. A. Kearney of Stanton, this state, which was received by all as being the best speech ever made in Stanton. His audience was from first to last enraptured with burning words giving sentiment to fine thought, departing to use his own expression, "from the moss-covered and sugar-coated phrases which are always supposed to hang in the throat of a fourth-of-July speech," and referring in brief and pointed manner to our system of government and the relation of the citizen to the state. His oration was closed with a beautiful tribute to the preservers of the union; also to the state of Nebraska and the American republic, after which three rousing cheers went up from that vast throng of people for the speaker.

Hon. A. E. Rice followed with a short speech appropriate to the occasion, and was heartily received.

The music was interspersed with very fine music by the Stuart band and the glee club.

The afternoon was spent in horse and foot racing, trap shooting and base ball, and in the evening was given to the display of fire works. Mr. Kearney was accompanied by Mrs. K., who will remain a few days visiting.

Long Pine Beauties.

LONG PINE, Neb., July 6.—(Correspondence of the BEE.)—Not over two or three years ago a correspondent of one of the popular journals chanced to raise his tent along the bank of the Long Pine river, and he became so wrapped in the grandeur of the surroundings and the picturesque of the scenery that the spirit of all that was sublime and imaginary rushed in upon him, and he uttered something like this: "Long Pine has a charming location on the banks of the Long Pine river in the midst of beautiful tree-crowned bluffs, wild, weird, beaver-haunted gorges, glens and caverns, clothed in the everlasting verdure of cedar and pine, and enlivened with scores of Silom mountains, and a sweet and soft and with volume equal to the needs of a great city. Not having the commanding location of the ancient metropolis of the seven hills, she is at least entitled to be called the city of the seven springs. On the very borders of the town site, near the railway bridge that hangs one hundred feet above the dashing little river flowing down its rocky bed through the woods and meadows, are seven cascades of splendid volume, breaking out of the almost perpendicular walls of the canon, and flowing, each in its appropriate channel, through the deep, dark shadows of the overhanging overhangs to the surging waters below. Nowhere in the west is there a more attractive or inviting location for a summer resort and a quieting of the mind, and a reasonable local enterprise when a pretty village with its incomparable scenic loveliness will attract higher thousands of health and pleasure seekers from all over the world."

The same subject may have been gone through by all persons who have had the pleasure to see this place, from the most polished and finely educated to the humdrum of society. Now what has been a question of some time ago, and the purpose of explanation I will just allude to in the Northwestern Christian Assembly and Chautauquan. This association was first started in March, 1887, and articles of incorporation were filed at that time. It is located along the Long Pine river, and the above description of the canyon where the assembly grounds are is not exaggerated a particle. The directors are making every effort to make a success of the first year and to that end have advertised the holding of exercises beginning July 21 and ending July 29, and no time or money have been spared to make the first year a success, so they have sent circulars all over the country and have engaged a great number of speakers who are known to the best advantage.

The normal, musical, and temperance departments, and christian work. The normal department will be conducted by Rev. J. D. Stewart, and four assistants, the musical by Professor C. W. McConnell, Professor W. McCullough, organist, and Miss Inez M. Arthur, pianist; temperance, by Miss Ida Evans, M. A. and Mrs. J. D. Stewart, and the christian work, by Rev. J. G. Evans, D. D.; Rev. John Askin and Rev. W. P. Paine. Among the other lecturers are Rev. George W. Martin; James Lisle, M. A.; Rev. J. A. Abbott; Rev. T. B. Lemon, D. D.; Rev. J. D. Stewart; Rev. Willard Scott; Rev. H. Bross; Rev. G. E. Britt, D. D.; Col. J. Wesley Tucker and C. H. Frady. Programmes are issued showing a complete and well regulated organization of the normal, musical and temperance departments. Hundreds of tents have been engaged and are being prepared right along. Rates on railroads are reduced to one fare for the round trip. Grand Army day will be on Wednesday, July 27, and a large number of people are expected that day. Everybody here is enthusiastic over the affair and is working like beavers to make it a success.

Solid Faith.

Detroit Free Press. The train sidetracked between Verbera and Montgomery for another to pass and some of us got off and went over to where an old negro woman was fishing in a mud-hole. It was that and no more nor less. In building the railroad a lot of dirt had been removed and the recent rains had filled it with brick colored water. Everybody laughed at the idea of her fishing in the mud, and the colonel approached her and said:

"What are you fishing for, antsy?" "Fur fish, sah," she replied as she gave the pole a jerk.

"If you don't expect to find fish in there?"

"Don't 't 'Deed, but I does. Doan' do Lawd say dar shall be fish in de waters an' birds in de air, an' 'dye 'spose Ize gwine to be gwine to catch 'em, 's de Lord say so."

"But have you caught any?"

"No, sah."

"Have you had a bite?"

"Yes, sah, but I gwine to lay dat up agin 's de Lawd say so. He say dar shall be fish, an' 'dye sich a fule dat I can't 'eotch 'em dat's my own fault. Git away white man, till I see what's a clawin' at de hook!"

The Latest Form of Monopoly.

Read McCall's Bankers Monthly. The ingenuity of modern capitalists in devising schemes and getting up huge combinations to control and monopolize different lines of business, is something extraordinary. The love of money generally begets a love of power, and the possession of money always begets a love of power. Money is power within prescribed limits, and those who have it are usually determined to make themselves felt to as great an extent, and over as wide an area, as is possible under existing circumstances. The only barrier between the public welfare and the exacting tyranny of money is law, and law in this country is the embodiment and expression of the popular will. Hence, ambitious money makers have been put to the test to invent projects by which control of the business world could be obtained successfully evaded. Bold, barefaced, open-handed monopoly would not be politic in these times of awakened justice, when the people are unusually alert to detect and punish any attempt to exercise power, or of danger in any form to their

highly valued rights and privileges. To be successful, some plan of operation must be perfected through which capitalists could covertly ride rough-shod over fields of industry occupied by lesser competitors, without arresting public attention by any ostensible and dangerous extension. And the result of secret and long-continued incubation has lately come to the surface of the foundation of "Trusts," or trust companies of various kinds.

What is a trust, or a trust company? Literally and etymologically, the word trust, as a noun, means "an assured resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice and friendship of another person." Commercially and financially it signifies "a delivery of property or merchandise in reliance upon future payment." Legally and technically, it stands for an estate held for the use of another, property reposed in one person, called a trustee, for the benefit of another. A little reflection upon the scope and bearing of these different definitions, will furnish a clue to the character of the organization which is being formed. The president of the pioneer company of this kind, the Standard Oil trust, recently declared, when on the witness stand and under oath: "It is not an incorporation; it is not a co-partnership. It was created by an instrument in writing. It has no such existence as subject it to legal assault. It is as invisible as it is powerful. It has an executive committee which are the trustees or custodians of the stock of the various mining companies in the trust." Marvelous indeed were the shrewdness and the wisdom which seized upon this term "trusts," not being conventional co-partnerships, can control whatever line of business they lay their invisible hands upon, but are not themselves controllable by law, or even assembly. What Mephistopheles subtitled "his" was created by an instrument in writing. It has no such existence as subject it to legal assault. It is as invisible as it is powerful. It has an executive committee which are the trustees or custodians of the stock of the various mining companies in the trust." Marvelous indeed were the shrewdness and the wisdom which seized upon this term "trusts," not being conventional co-partnerships, can control whatever line of business they lay their invisible hands upon, but are not themselves controllable by law, or even assembly. What Mephistopheles subtitled "his" was created by an instrument in writing. It has no such existence as subject it to legal assault. It is as invisible as it is powerful. It has an executive committee which are the trustees or custodians of the stock of the various mining companies in the trust." Marvelous indeed were the shrewdness and the wisdom which seized upon this term "trusts," not being conventional co-partnerships, can control whatever line of business they lay their invisible hands upon, but are not themselves controllable by law, or even assembly. What Mephistopheles subtitled "his" was created by an instrument in writing. It has no such existence as subject it to legal assault. It is as invisible as it is powerful. It has an executive committee which are the trustees or custodians of the stock of the various mining companies in the trust." Marvelous indeed were the shrewdness and the wisdom which seized upon this term "trusts," not being conventional co-partnerships, can control whatever line of business they lay their invisible hands upon, but are not themselves controllable by law, or even assembly. What Mephistopheles subtitled "his" was created by an instrument in writing. It has no such existence as subject it to legal assault. It is as invisible as it is powerful. It has an executive committee which are the trustees or custodians of the stock of the various mining companies in the trust." Marvelous indeed were the shrewdness and the wisdom which seized upon this term "trusts," not being conventional co-partnerships, can control whatever line of business they lay their invisible hands upon, but are not themselves controllable by law, or even assembly. What Mephistopheles subtitled "his" was created by an instrument in writing. It has no such existence as subject it to legal assault. It is as invisible as it is powerful. It has an executive committee which are the trustees or custodians of the stock of the various mining companies in the trust." Marvelous indeed were the shrewdness and the wisdom which seized upon this term "trusts," not being conventional co-partnerships, can control whatever line of business they lay their invisible hands upon, but are not themselves controllable by law, or even assembly. What Mephistopheles subtitled "his" was created by an instrument in writing. It has no such existence as subject it to legal assault. It is as invisible as it is powerful. It has an executive committee which are the trustees or custodians of the stock of the various mining companies in the trust." Marvelous indeed were the shrewdness and the wisdom which seized upon this term "trusts," not being conventional co-partnerships, can control whatever line of business they lay their invisible hands upon, but are not themselves controllable by law, or even assembly. What Mephistopheles subtitled "his" was created by an instrument in writing. It has no such existence as subject it to legal assault. It is as invisible as it is powerful. It has an executive committee which are the trustees or custodians of the stock of the various mining companies in the trust." Marvelous indeed were the shrewdness and the wisdom which seized upon this term "trusts," not being conventional co-partnerships, can control whatever line of business they lay their invisible hands upon, but are not themselves controllable by law, or even assembly. What Mephistopheles subtitled "his" was created by an instrument in writing. It has no such existence as subject it to legal assault. It is as invisible as it is powerful. It has an executive committee which are the trustees or custodians of the stock of the