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#### The Bee Publishing Company, Proprietors. E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, | 8. 8. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the secual circulation of The Danly Bee for the Sunday, August 19.....

Tuesday, August 21.
Wednesday, August 22.
Thursday, August 23.
Friday, August 24.
Baturday, August 24. 18,000 18,087

presence this 25th day of August, A. D., 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public. State of Nebraska, | 8. s. County of Donglas, ( Seorge B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn,de George 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 August, 1887, was H.151 copies; for September, 1887, 14,381 copies; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; for December, 1887, 18,941 copies; for January, 1888, 15,282 copies; for Pebruary, 1888, 15,622 copies; for March, 1889, 19,622 copies; for March, 1889, 19,623 copies; for June, 1888, 19,233 copies; for July, 1888, 18,531 copies. GEO, H. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of August, A. D., 1888.
N. P. FEIL Notary Public.

BY AND BY America may get back to her former glories in fishing and fighting if Miss Canada acts nolv.

Poor stricken Florida! The dreadful scourge of yellow fever is spreading its gaunt arms over her people despite all efforts to check the epidemic.

THIRTEEN crocodiles on their way to the Zoo at Hamburg escaped into the Elbe and frightened the Germans out of their wits. Here is a chance for the young emperor to declare war and test his Krupp gun on the backs of the saurions.

As THE end of the base ball season approaches the public feels great relief. The national game has become a national bore and is degenerating from year to year. While it affords a profitable field for professional players, pool room gamblers and the betting class, it has gradually instilled a spirit of gambling among the common people which bodes no good to the rising generation of Americans.

THE new observatory about to be erected in Colorado is promised to excel the now famous Lick observatory in California. It will be built high on the mountains, 5,000 feet above sea level, which in itself insures an advantage, pwing to the clearness and rarefaction of the air. Moreover, the observatory will be equipped with a 20-inch tele-Live for general astronomical observations than the 36-inch lens possessed by the Lick observatory. Between these two great stations the study of the heavens will be prosecuted with unusual real, and the celestial regions will become almost as familiar as the map of bne's own country.

In connection with the scheme to reclaim the great deserts of the west, the argument made by Josquin Miller in an article on the "North American Nile" Is plausible. He makes the point that the land instead of always being a desort, like Sahara, was once the garden spot of the world. The ruins of Arizona are older than history-as old as the bldest ruins on the Nile of Egypt. The Indications to-day show that the region was once densely populated. No allurements of gold, nothing but the generous boil and genial climate built up vities that rivaled in magnifitence and extent the Cairos of Egypt. If then these early Americans made a blooming paradise of the land which now is a desert, can we not do something with our enlightened education and improved methods to reclaim the waste? Facts also bear out Joaquin Miller. Wherever irrigation has been tried the soil has yielded to its influence and has yielded tropical fruits like dates and bananas. Under the circumstances the poet of the Sierras is right in calling the rock-bound Colorado river the North American Nile.

THE last few days have brought news of a shortage in the wheat crop of the United States and of Europe. In consequence there has been a sharp upward tendency of values in both the home and foreign market. According to the careful estimates of a Paris market report, there is a prospect of a deficit of no less than two hundred and forty million bushels in the world's supply of wheat. The calculation of shortage may have to be revised in favor of a larger deficiency if late reports of damage to spring wheat in Dakota and Minnesota turn out to be serious, and if the unseasonable weather in Europe continues much longer. This condition ought to bring to the farmer some rich returns. But the influence of elevator men may to a certain extent keep prices down. It is to their advantage to buy up all the wheat in sight at current prices, and profit by the rise of price later on. On the other hand, there is the enthusiast who predicts that wheat will bring a dollar a bushel if the farmer holds his crop. There is danger of course in the excite ment of a bullish market that the farmer will lose his head by keeping his wheat too long or at too high a figure until reaction sets in, when he will sell at any price. No rule, therefore, can be laid down as to just at what moment the farmer can realize the highest price for | and purely extortion, against which his wheat. But this one fact is certain, the great shortage in the world's supply has raised the price of wheat and the farmer has the opportunity of largely | but their own they go on piling exprofiting by the advance.

Mortgaging South Omaha The special election which takes place to-morrow in South Omaha vitally concerns every person interested in the growth and prosperity of that magic city. The propositions submitted to the voters of South Omalia involve the creation of a bonded debt to the amount of one hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars.

First. Shall the city of South Omaha issue sixty-two thousand dollars of six per cent twenty year sewer bonds?

Second. Shall the city of South Omaha issue seventy-eight thousand dollars in city six per cent twenty year bonds, the proceeds whereof shall be used to construct one viaduct across Q street and another viaduet across L street?

Third. Shall the city of South Omaha issue twelve thousand dollars of ten year six per cent bonds, the proceeds to be expended for paving street intersections?

Fourth. Shall the city of South Omaha issue thirty-five thousand dollars of ten-year six per cent funding bonds, the proceeds to be used to pay off the floating debt created by the city since it was incorporated in 1887?

A strong sentiment in favor of voting all these mortgages has been worked up by the owners of large tracts of land, which are to be improved at the expense of the small taxpayers, by contractors who expect handsome returns out of sewer and viaduct construction, and lastly by creditors who have bought up the warrants that constitute the floating debt. A combination of such elements is very formidable in any community. This is only a repetition of the history of every city that has been plunged headlong into debt without reflecting about the natural consequences. Viewed from an experience gathered during the early history of Omaha, the bonding scheme, with one exception, is sure to be fraught with financial disaster, and will inevitably result in enormous taxation with comparatively small benefits.

South Omaha has as yet no general plan of street grading and no well-matured plan of surface drainage and underground sewerage. No city managed on business principles will undertake extensive public improvements, involving an outlay of ten per cent on its assessed property valuation, without carefully matured plans, especially designed by engineers who have large experience in sewerage and grading. To do otherwise and simply leave such work to an ordinary surveyor or cheap engineer can only result in a system of public improvements that must sooner or later be done over at heavy expense or have to be abandoned.

It is a very serious matter to vote mortgages upon South Omaha that will compel an annual tax of over ten thousand dollars for interest alone, independent of the sinking fund to pay off the principal. With over one hundred thousand population, the interest-bearing debt of Omaha is only about oneseventh of the proposed mortgage on South Omaha, and Omaha has over half a million invested in school buildings and another half-million in sewers and

viaduets. Whatever the temptation and pressure to vote all these bonds may be, every citizen that has the welfare of South Omaha at heart should pause before he casts his vote for them. There is no danger that South Omana will lose anything by delay. The main thoroughfares to South Omaha are sure to be graded and paved within the next year by the county and the street railroads. The demand of heavy traffic compels these improvements at the expense of the county, as well as of the street car lines. The proposed sewers and vinducts should never be touched until surveys have been made, grades established to a uniform system, and a general drainage plan has been prepared and adopted.

The twelve thousand dollar bonds for paving intersections might be voted if the material is stone, because any material change in the grades that compels the taking up of pavements would not involve its destruction to the loss of taxpayers.

As to the funding bonds, it is a question whether paying off the floating debt will not stimulate further recklessness and waste. If the council can have its overlaps funded right along it will keep on piling up the city debt and in a few years, when the day of reckoning comes, South Omaha will either have to repudiate its obligations or ruin its small property owners by enormous taxes.

The proper thing to do will be to vote down the funding bonds now and let the debt float until a stop can be put to overlaps through the legislature in the shape of laws that will make the mayor and council give sufficient bonds and hold their bondsmen liable for any debt incurred unless it comes within the tax levy.

Highhanded Robbery. On the first of September anthracite coal will take another advance of fifty cents a ton. This will be due to the action of the coal carrying railroads, which a couple of weeks ago decided to advance the freight rate by the above amount-that is, fifty cents from the Pennsylvania mines to Chicago. It is quite possible that dealers here may advance the price of coal more than half a dollar. It is thought probable that by December 1 there will be at least two more advances, so that there is every likelihood that the merciless coal trust will squeeze the people more se-

verely this winter than ever before. There is not the slightest justification in the business of the coal carrying roads for advancing the freight rate at this time. With but one exception they all did a larger business in the transportation of coal during last July than for the same month of 1887. They are all making money, the outlook for them at this season of the year was never more favorable, and the only explanation of their action is that having the power to do as they please they take full advantage of it. It is simply the corporations know the peohave no present redress. and in utter disregard of all interests action on exaction, wringing from the

country an enormous tribute that falls with most oppressive weight upon more

than half the people. Is there never to be found a remedy for this sort of high-handed robbery? The combination of railroads and mine owners in Pennsylvania violates the fundamental law of that state, but the Innuence of the corporations appears to be sufficient to prevent proceedings against them. Congress hesitates and dailies with proposed legislation to de-stroy such combinations. The people suffer and are patient. But they not fore ver submit to extortion and oppression.

The Idaho Pan Handle. An obstacle in the way of the admission of Washington Territory to statehood is the question of adding to the present area of the territory what is alled the Idaho Pan Handle. This is a strip running up north to the Canadian boundary between Washington to the west and a mountain range on the east which separates it from Montana, and is the best part of Idaho, being well irrigated and containing some mineral deposits. This addition to Washington would bring the population up to the requisite number for admission.

But the people of Idaho stoutly resist the proposition to deprive them of any portion of their territory, and they are not without support in congress. It is argued that it would not be right, after twenty years of the privations that belong to frontier life, for congress to say to the people of Idaho, just as they are beginning to see daylight and to be entitled to admission as a state, "we will take off twenty-five thousand square miles off your area and twenty thousand of your population and attach them to some other territory, and put you back twenty years longer. The reply to this is that the people of Idaho are not beginning to see daylight and are not likely to see it for half a century to come. The present population of the territory is about forty-five thousand, and an increase since the last census of thirteen thousand. At this rate of growth it is evident that it will be fully fifty years before it will have a population large enough to meet the present requirement for representation in congress which is nearly two hundred thousand and as the basis of representation will doubtless be increased from decade to decade it may be a great deal more than half a century before Idaho will be prepared for statehood. A great deal of the territory does not possess a soil and climatic conditions which invite settlement, and its growth in population outside of the area embraced in the Pan Handle must necessarily be very slow.

There are other cogent reasons in favor of annexing the Pan Handle to Washington in order to give the territory the required population for admission, among which is the fact that the people of the coveted strip have now much greater commercial relations with Washington territory than with Southern Idaho, and would be very materially benefitted if a part of the former when admitted to statehood. But all this reasoning does not overcome the strong desire of the Idaho people generally that their territory shall remain intact and take its chances of which they, of course, believe will com sooner than appears possible on the basis of the present population and the increase since the last census. It is doubtless true that if the Pan Handle is annexed to Washington the effect will be to annihilate the territory of Idaho, as the southern part would very likely be annexed to Nevada, but nevertheless it is probable this will be the final action of congress in the matter. That action, however, will not be reached at the present session.

# Lawlessness in Indiana.

It must surprise the intelligent foreign reader of American affairs to learn that the state which furnished a candidate for the presidency has for a year or more past harbored a secret organization of alleged social regulators who have terrorized the people of a portion of its territory, and in the name of social order have committed outrages against law and society. The natural supposition would be that a state in which presidential material abounded to any extent must be made up of people of exceptional intelligence, having the most careful respect for the law, and tolerating no exercise of force or authority outside of the law.

Yet an organization known as the

"White Caps" has for a long time completely dominated several counties of Indiana, and it is only within a few weeks that the authorities, aroused by the reports of lawlessness and brutality have taken steps to suppress the organization. The region over which the White Caps have extended their reign of terror is doubtless not the most moral in the state, and the original purpose of the organization may have a measure of justification in the existence of social vice and corruption which those charged with the execution of the laws were not sufficiently zealous in compat ting But most naturally the toleration of this unlawful method of punishing the vicious and the evil-doer led in time to the transformation of an instrument to supplement the law and to accomplish what inefficient officials did not do into an engine of violence and outrage, growing finally to be a more serious evil than any it was designed to punish and suppress. . The members of the organization were bound together by an oath described as blood-curdling in its provisions, the penalty of its violation being death. The candidate was required to swear that he had been accessory to some crime, which was held over him to prevent treachery. It is said that a considerable number of prominent and respectable citizens were drawn into the order, and having taken the fearful oath and learned the penalty of its violation, subscribed to the mock morality and assisted in carrying out the purpose of punishing citizens for alleged offenses without appeal to law. The organization does not countenance murder, but has frequently halted little short of it in the perpetration of its brutalities and barbarities, of which women as well as

men have been the victims. Of course there is but one way to

deal with organizations of this a community character where the laws are ample for the punishment of evil doers and the correction of social vices, and where the authority and machinery are sufficient for the enforcement of the laws, and that is to summarily suppress them, at whatever cost to the state. This appears to be the intention of the authorities of Indiana, and for the credit of that state, and indeed of the American people, it is to be hoped this intention will be persisted in until the brutal organization shall be broken up completely There is far too little popular concern in this country about the existence of secret organizations outside of the law, and the sooner there shall be an awakening of public opinion hostile to such organizations, under whatever plausible disguise they may exist, the better it will be for law, order and good government. There have been half a score at least of such organizations, for one purpose and another, all outside and in disregard of the law, within the last twenty-five years, and all exercising a certain terrorism and tending to crime and social demoralization. It is time such unlawful orders ceased to receive the least toleration in this country.

THE experiments made by the government in silk colture have been more or less successful in several western states where silk stations have been es tablished. It is proposed to locate a similar experimental station in Nebraska which appears to be admirably adapted for the purpose. Our representatives in congress, notably Senator Paddock, will take the matter in hand and endeavor to secure a part of the ap propriation for the state. Silk raising is peculiarly suited for farmers' wives and children. It is a pleasant task requiring but little manual labor. The care of the silk werm, however, de mands some knowledge and experience which it will be the duty of the state silk commissioner to impart. As an investment silk culture is said to be extremely prestable. A trained hand with two hundred mulberry trees on two acres of land can raise a silk crop to the value of \$1,000, and it is estimated that two or three such crops can be raised in a year. There have been desultory attempts of silk culture in Ne braska, but it has been neglected owing to the lack of proper knowledge on the subject. But with the establishment of a national silk worm station under the care of a practical silk culturist, the industry can be made both profitable and popular in our rarid communities.

THE placing of a block of five million dollars' worth of Northern Pacific securities principally in Europe, illustrates the huge financial transactions of the day and the confidence of foreign in-vestors in American railroads despite the scurvy tricks so often played on them by American fluanciers. In another respect this transaction is important. It significe that London, Berlin and Paris capital is competing with the money market of New York and Boston. If European capital keeps pouring into America for investment, it will not be long before the bankers of the east will be forced to lower their rate of interest statebood at some time in the feture, in order to compete with this "pauper" enpital from abroad.

THE most refreshing bit of news from the northwest for a long time is that the Sioux Indians are willing to sign This change of heart came about only after the commission stopped talking and began feeding them on juicy government beef and black coffee.

# KINGS AND QUEENS.

An equestrian statue is to be erected to the late Emperor William at Stettin, Ger many, at a cost of about \$55,00 \.

Young Emperor William has promised that the production of Wagner's operas at Bay reuth shall continue, and the harmoney of the empire is threatened.

The diary of the late Emperor Frederick which he left to his consort as her private property, is again in her possession. She has given some valumes of notes on purely military subjects to the state archives. The king of Corea is not the weakling that

his enemies represent him. In fact, he is strong, kindly, progressive man, who has : hard road to go, and whose centleness is sometimes mistaken for lack of strength Americans who have known him admire

As the queen regent of Spain was driving with her two daughters recently she noticed an aged priest tottering out of a house. The carriage was stopped, the priest helped to a seat in it, and the queen and her children got out and walked. The crowd who saw it were delighted.

The queen of England never sends her per sonal correspondence through the regular mail as her subjects do. Every trival com munication, whether of a personal or private nature, is delivered at its destination by a queen's messenger. She is the only European sovereign who does this. The other potenntes are democratic enough to use the

Emperor William II. has made the king of Portugal a colonel in the German army Slowly but surely the German military or ganization throws its tentacles upon the potentates of Europa. The czar of Russia has high rank in the German army; so has the emperor of Austria. Queen Victoria is a colonel in the same establishment. If Em peror William could now persuade General Boulanger to accept a lieutenancy or captainey in a German regiment the peace of Europe would be established on a firm basis At all events, any fature war in which Germany may engage will be practically a mutiny.

Speaking of Bismarck, a correspondent says: "If the prince is not a lover of paintings-it is said that he has never put his foot inside the Berlin museum-he is fond of music, and when Pauline Lucca used to sing at the opera house he was one of her most assiduous listeners. Bismarck knows and appreciates the great poets, Goethe, Shakespeare and Schiller, and quotes from them frequently in his discourses. He also likes to read sentimental and dramatic novels Weak in science, he is strong in history and modern languages. He speaks French and English fluently, and knows Russian, Italian and Spanish well."

# PERSONALITIES.

Blondin, who is a graceful cyclist on the rope, cannot ride an ordinary bicycle on the

Sir Edgar Vincent, the financial adviser of the knedive of Egypt, is making a tour of the United States. Secretary Bayard's vacation so far this

season consists of a two days' trip to Middle town, Md., to attend a funeral.

Lucy Stone, one of the first champions of woman's right and the abolition of slavery. has just celebrated her seventieth birthday.

Mme. Patti-Nicolini wants to sell her Craig-y-Nos castle, Wales. The estate cov-ers 350 acres, surrounded by picturesque mountains.

Amelie Rivers, a Richmond critic says, wrote her tragedy, "Herod and Mariamne," some five years ago, before she was twenty-

J. K. Emmet, the actor, has just paid \$5,900 for the St. Berbard dog Plinlimmon, said to be the finest of the breed in the world. This is the largest price ever paid for a dog. Mr. Justice Lamar, of the United States surreme court, awarded the prizes at the an-nual coaching parade at Bethlehem, N. H.

Monday. No appeal was taken from any of his decisions and no fault found with any of his rulings. Young Hearst, editor of the San Francisc Examiner, graduated from Harvard in 1884, and was especially noted in college as the oc-cupant of a room whose fittings cost \$1,000.

His father, the senator, made him a presen of the Examiner on commencement day. The Disraelis are not extinct. A descend ant of the two great men of that name hopes to continue its prominence and honor. Mr Coningsby Disraeli, who is still at Oxford has a strong resemblance to his illustrious uncle. He is an enthusiastic musician and talks of devoting his life to studying the language universal."

General Sherman has just paid \$35,000 for

a house on Seventy-first street, New York, within a square of Central Park. The general now lives in the Fifth Avenue hotel, but ropes to be in his new house some time next month. A rise of 25 per cent in the value of surrounding property is predicted on account of the general's purchase. It is said that when Jay Gould is very

much abserbed in thinking out some big rail sits typed back in his chair tearing bits of paper into thin strips. He is very particular to have the strips of the same width and perfeetly even, and his whole mind is apparently given up to this diversion, while he is really not thin ding at all of what he is doing with his bunds. The new chief justice is the smallest man

of the supreme court of the United States, weighing 125 pounds and being five feet six inches high. Associate Justice Gray is the largest measuring six feet five inches high and pulling the scales at 300 pounds. Justices Bradley and Blatchford are about an inch higher than the chief justice, and weigh twenty pounds more. Associate Justice Harlan is next to Gray in height, six feet two being his distance from the ground, and 250 pounds his weight. The other justices are an even height, being between five feet nine and ten inches. With the chief instice in the is formed when all stand in line.

#### Our Servant Girl. St. Louis Globe.

We hired her, but she could not cook; She knew not how to make a bed; and I will swear upon the Book She could not bake a loaf of bread.

She into corners swept the dust: The range took on a coat of rust; Pots pans and kettles were unclean.

Fill it was black she boiled the ten; The pan in which she boiled the fish At every meal she broke a dish.

Although of splendid health and strong, Of work she seemed to be afmid; she never cleaned the lamps as long

About her rights she had no doubt, And did not fear of them to speak; the wanted every Sunday out,
And three nights, also, every week.

My wife to her becoming cool. She left us, sulky, black as ink. she is now instructress in a school Training servant girls, I think.

### CONNUBIALITIES.

Oh, when does the honeymoon end, tell me, pray,
And the gall show itself in the honey?"
The honeymoon ends, I believe, on the day
When the wife says she must have some
money."

A Schuyler (Neb.) man was hanged in effigy the other night, because he had married the divorced wife of another resident of the town. The heart feminine is appraised at \$5,000 out in Arkansus. At least that sum has seen awarded by a jury in Barber county o the plaintiff in a breach of promis

At a great Italian wedding the other day one of the gifts presented to the bride was a magnificent necklace, representing the na-tional tri-colors, composed alternately of large tramonds, rubles and emeralds, all picked

The second daughter of Maronis Tseng (known in England as Lady Blossom Tsong), was married in Pekin, a few weeks ago, to Mr. Wo, a member of the Chinese applematic service and son of a viceroy. The coremonies were quite imposing. In what months do people marry! A coun

minister in New England has married oup...s. Of these 17 were married in De is couples. Of these 17 were married in De-cember, 14 in September, 9 in January, 8 each June and October, 7 cach in March, April, M y and November, 6 in August and 4 each in

Cornery and July,
Elizabethtown, Ky., is bewalling its surplus, the which, however, consists wholly of widows. There are sixty-one in the burg to just six widowers; so it is not strange that out three widows have got second husbands there in the last thirty-five years. Lulie Carlin, daughter of a very wealthy

farmer of Spencer county, Kentucky, loved Kelly Baird, a poor youth. Her father ob jected, and when she declared she would marry no other the parents drove her from home and will disinherit her. Miss Carlin sought refuge with a friend and wrote to her lover at Louisville. The young couple ar rived and were married.

The suit in San Francisco of Fung Lee for y the Chronicie to be the first appearance of Chinese in a divorce court in the United States. This is an error. Several years ago the late Charley Hee Sing, who kept a sail ors' boarding house in New York city, at for divorce from a woman whom he had married in England.

Deputy Sheriff Vaughn lodged a queer cloping couple in the county jail at Cheyenne whom he captured at Indian creek, near the Platte river, on instructions sent from the authorities at Sidney, Neb. The ranaways were Lee Dryer, aged nineteen, and Lillie Gallulin, aged twelve. They left their homes near Sidney two weeks ago, and traveled mostly on foot across Cheyenne county, Ne-braska, and eastern Wyoming. Sheriff Eubanks, of Sidney, took charge of the pair

and returned them to their parents.
There is a big sensation at Cleveland Tenn., over the swapping of wives by William Van Patten and R. E. Brooks, which has just come to light. The trade took place three weeks ago. Van Patten and Brooks came south two years ago from Michigan, and bought farms three miles from Cleve land. The families have always been on the best of terms, there being two children each family. By the consent of both hus bands and wives the two men traded part-ners three weeks ago, and the trade proved very satisfactory until yesterday, when Van Patten when to Cleveland and consuited a lawyer to ascertain if he could not compe Brooks to trade back.

Levi W. Sawyer and Miss Sarah Cunning, of Broadalbin, N. Y., have just been married. He is fifty-four years old and she is twenty-six. The disparity of ages, however, is not as much the peculiar feature of the marriage as the fact that Miss Cunning was the step-daughter of Mr. Sawyer. The father of the bride was killed in the civil war. When she was two years old he mother was married to Mr. Sawyer, and the family lived peacefully till the death of the wife, three years ago. By her father, som were born to Mrs. Sawyer, to whom their half-sister is now step-mother. One of the sons has a wife and child, and another holds the position of guard in the New York house of refuge. The two others live under the paternal roof. Sawyer is well to do.

Too Orthodox .- Mother (after church)-What a good old soul Rev. Dr. Goodman is. If there ever was a saint on earth he is one Daughter—Ye-es, mamma; but did you notice how awfully his trousers bag at the knees!

This is what the Sunday-school teacher said to Johnny: "Moses was the meekest man who ever lived." This is what Johnny said to the Sunday school teacher: "Moses may have thought it was fun to be meek, but I bet you he never made any money at it." THE BEE SCRAP BOOK.

The Siege of Sebastopol. The history of the "Siege of Sepastopol"one of the grandest achievements in military annals-has been written by one who was an eve-witness to all the movements in the Crimean war.

The city stands upon an inlet of the Black

sea which extends east and west mland

about four and one-half miles. The entrance

to the inlet is about half a mile wide but im-

mediately opens to the width of one mile, making one of the fluest natural harbors in the world. On the right or north side, as the inlet is entered, may be seen the ruins of the famous city and fortress of Sebastopel. It will be sufficient to state It will be sufficient to state that the city was held by the Russians, that the beseiging force consisted of English and French troops, with occasional help from the Turks. Early in September the fleet of the allies came to anchor in the Black sea. On the 14th the French commenced landing. In about one hour 6,000 men had reached shore. There was no enemy in sight. They were rapidly followed by the English until the entire force was landed, consisting of 23,600 French troops commanded by St. Arnaud and 27,003 English commanded by Lord Raglan. On the 20th of September the bat-tle of the Alma was fought and won by the allies. On September 25 the troops com-menced moving preparatory to investing Se-bastopol. On September 29 Marshal St. Arnaud, the Prench commander, became suddenly ill and died. He was succeeded by General Caurobert. Up to this date and late holera raged fearfully. One account states that as many men were lost by cholora as fell at the Alma. Neither age or rank was respected. The English army in particular suffered terribly for the want of surgeons. Step by step the allies moved upuntil, on the night of October 7, 1854, Sebas topol was completely invested. Soon after daybreak, on the morning of the 10th, the Russian batteries opened a heavy fire on the right of the allies, which was kept up during the entire day. The Russians, who usually cease firing at sunset, were at this particula on the aiert all night, and continued their fire against the whole line of the allies almost uninterruptedly. Every instant the darkness was broken by a flash which had all the effect of summer lightning; then came darkness again, and in a few seconds a fainter flash denoted the bersting of a shell. We are now approaching the period of the great "charge." At 6.3 a. m. on the 17th the bombardment of Sebas topol commenced and continued until night fall. The allies had 117 guns to 13) of the Russians. The fire was renewed on the morning of the 18th soon after daybreak. At the first dawn of day, on the 19th, the batteries opened on both sides, and again con tinued with great force until darkness fell Each day was but a repetition of the preced ing one, until the 25th, the day of the great charge. Before this event is described, it will assist the reader to form a better concep tion of this remarkable charge if we sketh the position of the "Light Brigade" prior to

It appears that a feeling existed in the army, in some quarters, that the cavalry were not as useful as they might be, that they had lost golden opportunities from the indecision and caution of their leader: that the "Light Brigade" in particular were utterly useless in the programme of one of their most important duties—the col-lection of supplies for the army—that they were "above their business and too fine gen-tlemen for their work." This feeling, in time, reached the ears of the officers and men of the "Light Brigade" and as a natural consequence they were stung to madness. The probability is that a vow was made that they would show the world that they were not too good to fight upon the first opportunity they had. They had their opportunity During the excitement and confusion at

tending the terrific bombardment from the 17th to the 25th the enemy suc-ceeded in moving a force of cavalry, infantry and artillery to the rear of the allies. At half-past 7 on the morning of the 25th an orderly galloped to the headquarters of Sir Colin Campbell and communicated to that officer the fact that the enemy were in their rear. This information was immedi-ately communicated to Sir George Catheart and the duke of Cambridge, and also to the French commander, who immediately or-dered out the Third division under General Bosquet. Soon all was confusion in the camp of the allies. Aides were seen seam-pering in all directions carrying orders to the various commanders; here were seen batteries moving up to position; over across the vailey could be seen the cavalry trotting to the front; soon the bappipes were heard; in a moment the Highlanders marched down to the front to the post of danger to receive the shock which General Campbell knew must come. At 8 o'clock Lord Ragian, the commander-in-chief, rode down and surveyed the field, then retired to the rear. The Russians advanced in six masses o

infantry, supported in front with a line of artillery , while still further in front were two batteries of light guns supported by cavalry. The Light Brigade was comcavalry. T gade by General Scarlett, the whole com manded by Lord Lucan. The redoubts down near the end of the valley, which had been held by Turks, were rapidly captured by the Quickly the Russians into line, one moment then halted to breathe, then in one grand line they charged upon the Highlanders. When the Russians came up within 600 yards When the Russians came up with the down went that line of steel in front, and down went that line volley of musketry. The out rang a rattling volley of musketry. Russians were not checked. On they came but ere they came within 250 yards another volley flashed from the rifles. The Russians are checked. They reform. The trumpets rang out again through the valley, then the greys and Ennis-Killeners went right at the center of the Russian cavalry. There clash of steel and a light play of blades in the air, and they the greys and red coats disappear in the midst of the quivering mass. Additional forces rush at the enemy and put them to utter rout.

About 11 o'clock General Airly gave an order to Captain Nolan in writing to take to Lord Lucan. When Lord Lucan received the order and had read it, he asked, it is said: "Where are we to advance to?" Captain Nolan pointed with his finger in the direction of the Russians, and, according t the statements made after his death, said "There are the enemy, and there are the guns," or words to that effect. It appears that, in order to remedy a defect

arrangement of the British Lord Ragian sent two orders to Lord Lucan In the first the order was given to advance that the cavalry would be supported by in fantry. Here is the great "blunder." There appears to have been some misunder standing about the infantry support. The Duke of Cambridge and Sir George Cathcart who commanded the infantry, stated that the were not in receipt of orders to support the cavalry. Lord Ragian's second order came "To advance rapidly to the front, follow the enemy, and try to prevent them from carry ing away the guns," Lord Lucan gave the fatal order to Lord Cardigan, who commanded the Light brigade. What were the thoughts which like lightning flashed through the mind of the noble earl who that order was given! Did he think of Ol England, his home, his wife and children! es! for a moment, then the reins wer drawn up with a jerk, and ten minutes pas cleven the order was given to "charge!" "Forward the Light brigade

Charge for the guns." he said, Into the valley of death Rode the six hundred. They advanced in two lines. At a distance of 1,200 yards the whole line of the enemy belched forth, from thirty mouths, a flood of smoke and flame.

Boldly they rode and well, Into the jaws of death, Into the mouth of hell

"In diminished ranks with a hate of stee above their heads, and with a cheer which was many a noble fellow's death-cry, they flew into the smoke of the batteries, but ere they were lost from view the plain was strewn with their bodies. Through the clouds of smoke their sabers could be seen flashing as they rode between the guns cut ting down the gunners as they stood."

By a tremendous effort the heavy cavalry succeeded in covering the retreat of the fev

who survived that wonderful charge, When can their glory fade! the wild charge they made, All the world wondered,

Honor the charge they made, Honor the light brigade, Noble six hundred. Further comment upon this never-to-be forgotten event is unnecessary. The English lord has told the story as no one else can

tell it.
The details of the siege—one of the grandest in military annals—cannot be related here. It requires volumes to do the subject justice. On September 8, 1855, the Ridan and Malakoff were captured. The Russians

at once evacuated the place.

One glance at the battle by an eyewitness: Inside the sight was too terrible to dwell upon. The French were carrying away their own and the Russian wounded, and four distinct piles of dead were formed to clear the way. The ground was marked by pools of blood, and the smell was noisome; swarms of flees settled on dead and dying. Descending from the Malkaoff we came upon a suburb of ruined houses open to the sea—it was filled with dead. The Russians had crept away into holes and corners of every house, to die like poisoned rats. Every house, the church, public buildings—all althe were broken by canon and mortar. Of all the pictures of the horrors of war which have even been presented to the world, the hospital of Sebastopol of fered the most horrible, heart-rending, and revolting. In a low room, lay the wounded Russians. The wounded, did I say! No. but the dead-the rotten and festering corpses of the soldiers who were left to die

## Joe's Wife.

The Judge, I am feelin' mighty triffin' An' right low spereted;
An' ef I wern't sixty year
'N' hedn't this gray head,
I'd jes, turn in an' hey a cry I'd jes, turn in an' hev' s On yan four-posted bed.

packed as close as they could be stowed.'

We'n Laury Boll wuz married I never shed a chear; But non she wuz a darter An' got 'er settled near; I knowed her man was stiddy, 'N' dedn't seem to keer.

But Joe's a-marryin' ternight, My only boy, thet's Joe. I sense right well I'm losin him, Thet's why I'm griovin' so; It's 'bout like buryin' a son Ter see him wed, yer know. I'm sartin' thet thar Susan Bates

Ull set him 'gainst his maw; I hev no grudge agin her, Er wish to pick a flaw; I on'y jes' despise her To be my darter-'n law. She's mighty cute an' prutty. I'm not gainsayin' sich; Her skin ez white ez taller,

Her eyes ez black ez pitch An' if she hedn't stole my J I'd like the little witch. She's hed a heap 'e offers, I've heerd my darter say, But never gin a shuck for none

Till Joe stepped down her way; Wuz harnsum in my day. Awe, well; I 'spose each mother

Is harried jes' like this, It's playin' secon' fiddle Thet makes us feel amiss; I b'lieve I'll bafe my syes'n an' go An' gin thet gyurl a kiss.

### SINGULARITIES.

Out in New Mexico they caught the other lay a rabbitt with the tail of a cat. Houston county, Georgia, is the home of a feathers are so like hair as to give the effect of fur.

Of three eggs laid by a Georgia hen one is as big as a goose egg, one as small as a part-ridge egg, and the third about as big as a rifle

A "milk-white gopher snake, seventeen feet six inches long," and part of his tail out off at that, has just been slain down in Glynn

August 1, at Oil City, Penn., lightning struck a house, and, while sparing all its human occupants, got away with all the nine

One of the curiosities found in Maine is a pine tree near Hallowell that smokes. A column of vapor as large around as a man's arm rises from the very top of the tree and extends for several feet into the air. The phenomenon is of periodical occurence no one is able to explain it. There comes from India a canine anecdote

about a terrior who, when given a bone, was sent to eat it on the gravel drive in front of a bungalow. Two crows had sought often to snatch the meat from the dog, but had always been defeated. Finally, they discussed the matter in a neighboring tree, after which one of them flew down and pecked the dog's tail and while the terrier was attending to this divertisement the other one came and seized

At Castagnola near Lugano, in Switzerland, a woman, aged thirty-six years, re-cently gave birth to six children—four boys and two girls. They were born alive, though prematurely, but they all died in a few seconds. Their united weight was only three pounds thirteen ounces, and the their bodies, which were perfectly formed varied from eight and three fourths to ten and one fourth inches. The case, which is said to beat all previous authentic records of human fecundity, is vouched for by Dr. Francesco Vassalli, of Lagano, who attended professionally on the occasion, assisted by Drs. Bianchi, Reali and Solari, of the same

From the Rockies comes a story that three vutures attacked an eagle in his nest on a mountain peak the other day. Although at-tacked from three points, the king of birds gallantly held his own and slew two of the vultures. The manner in which the eagle did this was peculiar. Singling out one of the attacking birds it grasped it tightly about the neck, burying its talons deeply in the flesh, and then, rising almost perpendicularly for about one hundred feet, allowed the pris-oner to drop in a stunned condition on the Two falls served to kill the first victim, but three were required to kn out the second. The survivor, seeing the fate which had befailen its companions, turned tail and started rapidly down the mountain

#### side, uttering shrill cries as it flew. RELIGIOUS.

The Rev. Phillips Brooks is the only clergyman of the Episcopal church who has preached at Chautaugus. At the famous Y. M. C. A. convention now

roing on in Stockholm one of the most prom

D. A. Budge of Montreal. A church in Pekin, China, sends a contri-bution to the Presbyterian board of church erection for the building of churches on the western coast of our own land.

f the delegates from America is Mr.

The Catholic Review, of New York, estimates that there are now about 70,000 colred Roman Catholics in the United States, and that the number of converts from communions varies from "5 per cent in some dioeses to 12 per cent in others.

The Lutheran church is doing a grand

work and achieving wonderful success in America. In 1870 the number of communicants in that denomination in this country was less than four hundred thousand. Now there are over one million. Bolivia, which has an area of 500,000 square

miles and a population of 2,000,000, is with-out a single Protestant missionary. Two American teachers, encouraged by Bolivian gentlemen and recommended by the Presby-terian board of missions, expect soon to es-tablish a school in La Paz. An appeal has been made to the An appeal has been made to the govern-ment by the Missionary society of the Meth-

odist Episcopal church for the exercising the right to prohibit the exportation of liquors into Africa. The measure is favorably regarded by church people gener-ally, who hold that the privilege demanded is but a legal right. The fact that the Church of the Holy Trin-

ity in New York has really been compelled to pay a fine of \$1,000 for bringing Rev. Dr. Warren from England as its rector ought to convince our legislators that some less clumsy scheme than that which they have put into law might be devised to restrict immigration to this country. Is there another nation in the world that would have bungled so badly

The conflicting reports concerning the probability of the pope's leaving Rome are meeting with general denial. He is much dissatisfied with his position in relation to the Italian temporal authorities. Grispi, the prime minister, is exceedingly hostile to pap-acy, and apparently desires to do away with the exterritoriality privileges which have

been allowed the pope ever since Victor Emanuel first granted them. Grispi's latest move—a proposition to take the elementary schools under the care of the state—is particularly exasperating, and the vatican re-