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BUSINESS LETTERS,

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to Toe 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, | 88, County of Douglas, | 88, George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Ree Pub HelingCompany, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY HEE for the week ending June 1, 1889, was as follows: Funday, May 25 19.350
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GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK, Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this ist day of June. A. D. 1889. Seal. N. P. FELL, Notary Public.

Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas.
George H. Tasenuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of The Dally like for the month of April, 1888, 18,144 copies; for May, 1888, 18,185 copies; for June, 1888, 12,35 copies; for June, 1888, 18,25 copies; for June, 1888, 18,15 copies; for Cotober, 1888, 18,05 copies; for August, 1888, 18,18 copies; for September, 1888, 18,15 copies; for Cotober, 1888, 18,05 copies; for December, 1888, 18,22 copies; for Junuary, 1889, 18,55 copies; for March, 1889, 18,55 copies, for March, 1889, 18,55 copies, Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 16th day of April, A. D., 1889, N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

VOTE the non-partisan ticket and eliminate politicians from the school

POLITICAL spoilsmen are a menace to the public schools. Vote for Woodman, Points, Poppleton, Martin and Dufrene.

THE commencement season is upon us and the sweet girl graduate blooms as fair and as fresh as the June roses themselves. THE Sioux commission is certain to

encounter sharp opposition at its first sitting. There is no Rosebud without its thorn. THE slanderers of the public schools

of Omaha are men who have little character to lose. They flourish best in public odium. Four days have passed without a sin-

gle riot in Oklahoma. An armistice has been patched up pending .the location of a few more cemeteries. THE school census of San Francisco

shows a falling off of six thousand children in a year. The speculative fever was fatal to young and old. A REMARKABLE revival is in progress

in Wyoming. It permeates all classes. Every pulpit and rostrum is singing the praises and joys of the future state. McGARIGLE's trial, flight and return

cost him less than five thousand dollars. His receipts are estimated at seventyfive thousand dollars. Who says boodking does not pay?

MRS. LANGTRY has just left the stage out Mrs. Carter, of divorce court fame. announces her intention of going upon 1t. Blessings evidently are not wholly unmixed with evils.

WHEN one reads the vile attack of the Courter-Journal's Washington correspondent upon President Harrison, it nwakens, almost, a desire to have the old alien and sedition law re-enacted.

A MAGNIFICENT hotel is the culminating idea in the average American mind as to one of the needs of every growing and prosperous city. As Omaha is both growing and prosperous, her want of a superior structure of the kind can not be gainsaid. But this is trite.

It is gratifying to our national pride to learn that England and Germany, in the Samoan conference, have yielded to the terms insisted on by the American commissioners. It is the triumph of right and justice, and a sufficient application of the Monroe doctrine to give pleasure to every American patriot.

Another eminent divine has come forward to favor high license as the only effective means of checking intemperance. Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, has announced himself as opposed to prohibition because it does not prohibit. The conclusions reached by this prominent man are not only sound but are likely to influence a great many people through the country.

AMERICA once more demonstrates her proud position as standing at the head of the nations of the world in the exhibit of machinery. At the Paris exposition the United States occupies more than one-third of the space in the great machinery building. What is more gratifying to our national pride is the fact that the exhibits of other countries are to a great extent imitations of our work. American ingenuity has yet to find its equal.

THE phenomenal rebound of France from the burdens of the war of 1870, and the prompt payment of the milliards of tribute levied by Germany, excited the admiration of all friends of the young republic. Notwithstanding this exhausting drain on the resources of the country and the enormous expense of maintaining a vast army, the country is in a most prosperous coadition to-day. The envious assertions of surrounding monarchies that the country as on the verge of bankruptcy is disproved by the reports of the savings banks. These banks hold more money and have a larger number of patrons than over before, clearly proving that the condition of the working classes was never better. And they are the pillars of the republic.

AN EXCELLENT TICKET. The candidates selected for the support of citizens who desire to divorce our school board from all party ties are men whom we can sincerely commend for the suffrages of all electors. They are men of intelligence, integrity and ability.

Mr. Clark Woodman is one of our most successful business men, thoroughly versed in public affairs and well equipped for the responsible duties devolving upon members of the board of education.

Mr. A. R. Dufrene is also a thoroughgoing business man. He is an architect and practical builder, whose experience will be invaluable to the board. Being a retired capitalist, Mr. Dufrene will be in a position to give more than passing attention to the schools.

It goes without saying that Mr. Euclid Martin will make an excellent member of the board. He is a man of energy and exceptional business training. As president of the board of trade he has displayed admirable executive ability, a qualification most needed in successful school management.

Mr. W. S. Poppleton is a bright and level-headed young man, whose collegiate training fits him for a membership on our board of education. Bern and raised in Omaha, he is especially entitled to the active support of our young men.

Mr. J. J. Points was for years a member of the board of education and is thoroughly familiar with our school system. His record in the board is unimpeachable and his character above reproach.

Such a ticket should receive the undivided and enthusiastic support of all who desire to see our public schools in the hands of men who can be safely trusted with their management.

A CITY OF CHURCHES Omaha is becoming a city of churches. In the race for the things material, her spiritual wants are receiving due consideration. There are, to-day, eightytwo churches, chapels and missions in Omaha, and their number is rapidly increasing. When the census of 1890 shall have been taken, there will be very nearly one hundred houses of worship in the city and its immediate suburbs. For a population of one hundred and twenty-five thousand this would mean one church for every twelve hundred and fifty inhabitants. This will enable Omaha to make favorable comparison with any city in the union.

This fact certainly must be gratifying to the devotees of all creaus. The prosperous condition of our peo-

ple is conspicuously evidenced in the

architectural taste and cost of the churches recently constructed and in those now under way. The crude and shapeless structures of the pioneer period are no longer in the fashion. Though hallowed by memories of joyous bridals and christenings, or the melancholy requiems of the dear departed, they are passing into the shadows like their founders, and in their stead are rising a new generation of magnificent buildings, imposing in architectural design, solidly constructed, and displaying the taste and munificence of the worshippers, Trinity cathedral was the first radical departure from the jumbles of timber and brick of the early days. St. John's, the Congregational and the Kountze Memorial, are monuments to the zeal of their respective congregations, and would be a credit to any city. Brownell Hall chapel, on the Tenth street hill, now nearly finished, is undoubtedly the handsomest and most attractive structure for its size in the west. It is a model of gothic simplicity and solidity, devoid of external ornamentation or bogus trimmings. The Pickering Memorial will be, when completed, one of the most imposing and ornate church edifices in Omaha.

No better evidence of the substantial progress of the community in a spiritual and worldly sense can be produced. The elegant edifices of the well-to-do, as well as the humble temples of the poor, all denote the growing strength of faith in the hereafter, for, as the lamented Prentiss expressed it, "It cannot be that our life is a bubble cast up by the ocean of eternity, to float for a moment on its waves and then sink into nothing. We were born for a higher destiny than earth."

AMERICAN SINGERS.

The recent brilliant success of several American girls who are singing in Europe suggests that while the old world holds unchallenged the supremacy in musical composition, the new is superior in the production of singers, particularly soprano singers. The list of women of American birth who have attained eminence in the realm of song is much more extensive than most people upon hasty reflection would suppose. Most illustrious among them is Adelina Patti, and after her come such familiar names as Albani, Nevada and Van Zandt. To these must now be added, as fully meriting the association, by the testimony of the best critical judgment, Ella Russell, a native of Cleveland, O., Sibyl Sanderson, a native of San Fran

cisco, Mary Eames and Ada Ading. All these last mentioned American girls have recently achieved distinction before the most cultivated and critical of European audiences and established themselves as great popular favorites. Miss Russell has been singing in Europe for several years, but her greatest triumph was attained within the past two months at Warsaw, where with brilliant success she sang the roles of a dozen operas, receiving the most unqualified praise of the critics and a popular approval so enthusiastic that she was induced to decline an engagement at St. Petersburg in order to remain at Warsaw. Miss Sanderson was no less successful in Paris, where she sang in a new opera by Masseuet, "Esclairmonde," creating the title role to the infinite delight of the author and the great gratification of the critics and the public. The successes of Miss Eames and Miss Auing, if less distinguished than those of Misses Russell and Sanderson, were

still notable. It is a most creditable record that tries of unlimited possibilities, and

America has made in producing distinguished soprano singers, particularly when it is considered how relatively meagre have been the means with us for cultivating the musical taste and talent. May it not reasonably be expeeted that as the means of cultivation and development are enlarged and improved the contributions of this country to the interpreters of the highest forms of music will increase, and that a generation or two hence America may count a number of singers as great in every excellence as she who is the greatest in this generation? More than this, may we not hope from the evolution manifestly in progress that we shall also in time develop an American opera that will worthily rank with the best work of the European masters? An American Shakespeare may not be thought possible, but why not an American Mozart or Beethoven or Verdi or Wagner? At any rate, we know that we are becoming a musical people, aiming steadily at higher and higher attainment. The gratifying fact is before us that American-born girls have achieved the first place in the realm of song, and the future holds out only the fairest promise.

BETTER QUALITY AND SERVICE. A comparison between the price of gas paid in Omaha and that paid in eastern cities would indicate that, all things considered, consumers here are by no means paying excessive rates. While the rate per thousand cubic feet in Omaha is two dollars, the discounts allowed bring the price to the general consumer at one dollar and seventy-five cents, and large users of gas pay from one dollar and a quarter to one dollar and a half. In Alleghany, the heart of the coal and natural gas region, the municipality pays fifty-five cents, private consumers, not including the discount, pay one dollar and twenty cents. Pittsburg, which burns natural gas exclusively, makes a charge of seventy-five cents. Cincinnati, Cleveland and Detroit, all within the natural gas belt, or within easy reach of coal mines, make a rate ranging from one dollar to one dollar and a quarter. At Philadelphia the municipality is furnished gas free, while consumers pay one dollar and a half. Boston pays from one dollar to one dollar and ninety cents, according to the quality of gas. Milwaukee and Chicago consumers are furnished gas at one dollar and thirty cents. St. Louis is charged one dollar and a half, while Minneapolis pays one dollar and eighty cents. While it is quite evident that the price of gas could be somewhat reduced, the chief complaint should be directed against its quality and the wretched street lighting service. A better quality of gas should be furnished to the city and private consumers at the price at which it is now sold. The obsolete street village lamps with their dirty glass panes should be replaced by bell globes of the latest pattern, which should be kept in the best of order.

These demands can not but be recognized by the Omaha Gas company as just and reasonable.

THE GEM OF THE UNION. The growth and development of Montana is a prosaic chapter in the history of the west. Possessing mineral, agricultural and industrial wealth unsurpassed, she has never felt the feverish rush of frenzied men in search of

California sprung into world-wide notoriety atmost in a day. The finding of gold at Sutter's mill was a star of hope, a rainbow of promise to the Argonauts of '49. The men who braved the dangers of the overland journey, or escaped the miasma and marauders of the isthmus were men cast in Spartan mold, and the commonwealth which they founded and watched to maturity became one of the richest jewels in the

cluster of states. Nevada flashed on the horizon like golden meteor for a decade, sputtered and collapsed. While the mines of Virginia City poured out their treas ures, she prospered in population, but lacked the essential elements of permancy. In the height of prosperity she was the speculative football of California mining sharks, and the record of her decline is a history of human wrecks, despair and suicide.

The flashing of gold in the sands of Clear Creek gave Colorado and Denver their first boost into worldly promi nence. It was the beginning of the influx of settlers which culminated in the wild stampede for Leadville, and has continued to ebb and flow, in vary ing moods, for thirty years.

Montana never felt the impulse of a mining stampede. The nearest approach to it was the Diamond City excitement of the sixties. It was a pass ing fever, but it convinced the pioneers who crossed the plains in those danger ous times that the country possessed the germs of a rich and prosperous future.

Time has fulfilled their expectations In the twenty-five years since the territory was carved out of Idaho, her progress has been gradual but certain. The lack of railroad facilities operated as a serious drawback for twenty years of that time, but a total lack of means of reaching outside markets served to demonstrate that the territory possessed every element necessary to support a population without outside assistance. In this respect Montana has tew equals and no superior. Her mines are among the richest on the continent. The mineral wealth in the hills surrounding Batte City cannot be computed. Her treasures of silver, copper and lead surpass any camp in existence, and the supply is apparently inexhaustible. This cluster of mines is only a fraction of the wealth uncovered in various sections of the territory. The valleys of the Missouri, Missoula and Yellowstone possess a tillable area capable of supporting a large population. The amount of land cultivated is steadily increasing, and the wheat harvested ranks with the best quality produced in Dakota. Stock raising and sheep husbandry are indus

closely press the mineral output in actual returns.

This combination of mineral, agricultural and pastoral resources is the cardinal element of great and powerful commonwealth. Few territories can present to the union such an infinite variety of wealth in precious metals, fertile valleys, grazing foothills and industrial possibilities.

GOING ABROAD.

The number of Americans who will, go to Europe this summer promises to be exceptionally large, and a great many who desire to go will be disappointed for want of transportation. It is said that all the berths on European steamships have been engaged up to the middle of July, so that those who are not provided for must remain at home at least until midsummer, unless they decide instead of going abroad to visit some of the many points of interest in their own land. The unusual desire of Americans to go to Europe this season is chiefly due to the special attraction which the Paris exposition offers, but apart from this the tendency of our wealthy people to summer abroad is steadily growing. These people are continually being told, and the more intelligent of them certainly must know, that there are attractions in our own land quite as interesting as any to be found in Europe or any other portion of the world, but these do not invite them for the reason that there is none of the glamour connected with an American tour that is associated with a trip to Europe, albeit the dangers and discomforts connected with the latter may be much the greater. Of course it must be granted that Europe offers to the intelligent tourist opportunities for instruction and the acquirement of valuable knowledge nowhere else to be found, but how few of those who go abroad do so with a view to intellectual improvement. Sight-seeing is the chief incentive, and probably not twenty per cent of those who go to Europe are any better for it so far as the enlargement of their information is concerned. The large majority get really nothing for the money expended, not even recreation, for roaming about Europe is quite as laborious as traveling in this countey, if not more so, for the accommoda tions of travel and entertainment are generally not so good there as here. And what a vast sum American pleasure seekers annually leave in Europe. It is estimated that, in average years, not less than one hundred million dollars are spent in Europe by Americans, and doubtless this year the amount will be very much larger than that. But it is to little purpose to tell people who have money to spend and a vanity to

satisfy that it would be wiser to distri-

bute their summer recreation expendi-tures in their own country and better

acquaint themselves with its greatness

and its beauties. A few may heed such

counsel, but the wast majority give it no

regard, and the number of this class

grows with the increase of wealth

among us. If there were reciprocity

there would be less reason for giving the

advice, but very few wealthy Europeans

who travel visit the United States.

THE wine industry of California appears to be making very little progress. For the past six or seven years the annual production of wine has been between fifteen and eighteen million gallons, while during the same period the raisin industry has grown immensely, and the shipments of table grapes have largely increased. The acreage in vineyards has also grown with each year. The San Francisco Chronicle says the reason the wine-making industry does not flourish is not on account of any defect in the quality of the wine. It remarks that all genuine connoisseurs in wine are coming to appreciate the merits of the pure juice of the grape, and to give California wine the rank it deserves. One cause assigned for the failure of the wine interest to grow is the discrimination practiced by the transcontinental association against wine in glass. It costs considerably more to transport wine in glass than in wood, the difference, according to the Chronicle, being virtually prohibitory of transportation in glass. Doubtless the greater security against breakage is the reason for the discrimination in favor of wood, but it would certainly seem to be a mistaken policy to make the discrimination so great as to be fatal to the wine industry. The wiser course would appear to be to give the industry every possible encouragement, as it is sure to prove highly profitable to the transportation companies and to the state. There is no serious danger of the California wine industry dving out, but keeping it alive is not sufficient. It ought to be making steady and substantial progress.

THE question regarding the separa tion of the Black Hills tin ore from the accompanying mica has apparently been settled by the testimony of experts that there is no difficulty in separating the metals. This is what the professors of mining and metallurgy of the Dakota school of mines say, and they are reputed to be capable and trustworthy men The alleged difficulty being disposed of it only remains to be demonstrated whether the tin aeposits in the Black Hills are of such extent and richness as to justify the investment of large amounts of capital in their development, and in the construction of mills and purchase of machinery necessary to the manufac ture of tin plate. The claim is that these deposits are of vast extent, nearly equal to those of all the rest of the world, and that the quality of the tin is equal to the best. If this claim can be established, and it should not take a great while to determine whether it is well founded or not, there will be a great opening for the investment of inle capital, and the manufacture of tin plate is destined to become an industry of great importance.

THE appalling destruction of life and property in the Conemaugh valley, of Pennsylvania, is a counterpart of the terriple floods which devastated several provinces of China last year. The lams of the Yellow river burst and seut

a torrent of water through the country, destroying hundreds of thousands of lives and an enormous amount of property. The reservoirs of eastern factory towns have time and again wrecked scores of lives and homes, and spread ruin over miles of beautiful valleys. In the destruction of Johnstown and contiguous towns fire added to the horrors of the flood. The force and fury of a vast body of water descending from a height of two hundred feet swept the town out of existence in a moment, and plunged hundreds of people into a boiling torrent, from which few escaped. The loss of life reaches into the thousands, and days must pass before an accurate estimate can be made of the destruction wrought by the deluge. The disaster demonstrates the folly of storing vast bodies of water in a settled country. Human ingenuity has not yet produced a safety valve for the furies of the elements.

THE state department has been officially advised by the Haytien minister at Washington of the termination of the insurrection in Hayti. In the opinion of the minister both sides grew tired of the conflict and concluded to end it. Both the leaders, Legitime and Hippolyte, it is understood, have agreed not to again be candidates for the presidency, and a new man will be proposed. After the exhausting war experience the people have had, they will now doubtless settle down to a period of peace and an effort to restore their badly damaged prosperity.

THERE continues to be talk of possible trouble between Great Britain and the United States, growing out of the Behring sea issue, but no such feeling seems to exist in official circles in either country. A member of the British government has publicly stated that the report that war ships had been ordered to cruise in Behring sea was not true, and our state department manifests no uneasiness in the matter. Pretty much all the talk originates at Ottawa, and is very likely nothing more than Canadian bluster, which is a quite common and very cheap commodity.

THE non-partisan ticket combines the three essential elements needed in the board of education: Business capacity to properly manage the vast interests of the schools; legal ability to define the powers and duties of the board, and a man of practical experience in designing and building schools. Such eminent qualifications strongly appeal to voters honestly desirous of elevating the board above ward politics and job-

NEBRASKA feels honored by the high compliment paid to Governor Thayer at the opening of the Texas Spring Palace at Fort Worth last week. As the orator of the day, Governor Thayer was accorded a hearty reception, and his appearance on the stand was the signal for greater enthusiasm than ever before accorded by Texas to a northern governor. The people of Nebraska will not be slow to return the compliment whenever they shall be given the opportunity.

ONE office is enough for one man. There are plenty of good responsible men to select for the board of education without imposing additional burdens on officeholders

The Lottery of Food-Buying.

Pittsburg Dispatch. In buying coffee the consumer has twentyfive chances out of eighty-three that he will be kindly given chickory, roasted beans and burned sugar. In cream of tartar he may have thrown in chlorate of potash, phosphate of lime, phosphate of iron and a number of other gratuitous substances. In the purchase of mustard alone he has thirty-four chances out of fifty-four that he will get flour, turmerice and a large number of other equally remarkable articles.

His Grace's Royal Jag.

Chicago Times. His grace the duke of Edinburgh, who, during a recent cruise on board the war-ship Suttan, got a royal jag on himself and so mismanaged the vessel that she came near being wrecked, is having a sort of a trial be fore the admiralty board at Portsmouth. The evidence so far adduced goes to show that the bat which the duke got on differed in no material respects from the ordinary, low-down, every-day drunk.

Punishment for Train Wreckers.

Philadelphia Record. Train wrecking in the west is again force ing itself upon the attention of the whole country. Last Thursday's dark deed was a peculiarly flendish manifestation of the spirit of plunder. A penalty to fit the crime is manifestly needed. Mere imprisonment will not do. Some drastic deterrent is required.

The Outlook in Philadelphia. Philadelphia Record.

The managers of the auti-prohibition can vass have received returns from every ward in the city except the Twentieth, Twentythird, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second, and the result shows a majority of 56,931 over the combined votes of the probinitionists and those classed as doubtful voters.

The Mistakes of Abraham. St. Paul Pionen -Press. The Richmond, Va., Dispatch informs us that "Mr. Lincoln positively violated his outh of office when he set the negroes free." O, no. He might possibly have violated his oath when he refused to hang Jeff Davisand Ben Butler and Admiral Porter. Seasonable Advice.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Now that the Minnetonka season is ap

proaching, it might be well for us to tell

young men out rowing with their sweethearts, to follow the old sailor's advice and not be seen hugging too close to the shore. A Chicago Ditty. Chicago Tribune. Blow we our trumpet, blow, With glad triumphant sound! Let all the nations know,
To earth's remotest bound,
The year of annexation's come,

Ye wandering suburbs, gather home! He Ought to Know. Chicago Herald.

Mr. Carnegie has written an article for one of the magazines, entitled "Wealth." Mr. Carnegue's income is \$1,500,000 a year, and he is probably qualified to speak as an

expert on that subject.

O, George, How Could You? Chicago Tribune, We have always stood up manfulty for Editor George W. Childs, of the Pullagelphia Ledger, and have frequently taken occasion

to express our hearty admiration for his many excellent qualities, but if he ever perpetrates another one as bad as the following, which was published in his paper a day or two ago, he will put it out of our power ever

to say anything good of him again: The Weiss-Tschigorin chess tournament was composed mostly of draws, but the admiration of the public was not among them. It's a Weiss player that knows what Tschigorin on.

> Cleveland's Ingratitude. Chicago Tribune,

Not a word in that speech about me! Base ngratitude! Relinquished! Renounced! Repudiated! . Chicago Needs a Solomon.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

BUZZINGS.

tective.

No wonder the Republican despairs of heaven. Those circulation affidavits lie on the emerald desk of the recording angel.

Where is the vaunted chivalry of the men of Blair! Men who conspire to deprive a young and winsome woman of her mail companions are only fit for "treasons, stratagems and spoils," especially the latter. The warlike dispatches sent out from Brit-

ish Columbia are characteristic of that section. It is as easy to work up a war scare in Victoria as an Indian scare among the squatters of the Sioux reservation. When the Omaha excursionists invaded that section three years ago, Uncle John Creighton headed a small party of foragers on the telegraph office. The pompous manager did not exert himself to wait on the party. They retired to a corner. In a loud, anxious tone of voice, Uncle John recounted the chances of taking the city, and insisted that they had secured sufficient information of the defenses to warrant the expedition in moving at once. A bogus cypher telegram to a mythical individual was handed the manager with a request to "rush."

"Strangers from the states, hey?" "Yes," responded Uncle John, "but you'll soon get acquainted with us. We have come to examine the country to determine how much of it we want. We are the advance guard from the states, sent out by the government to annex enough of this territory to connect with Alaska, and by St. Jonathan we'll have it or wade in blood. It belongs to

By this time the manager's hair was perpendicular and ghastly pallor enveloped his face, but the spokesman gave him no chance for breath and continued:

"This is American soil. You blasted Engishmen were whipped out of the country wice, and by the great Jehovah if you don't clear out we'll do it again." And the foragers retreated before the echoes of the peroration died away.

Dispatches were hurridly sent to all the parties in the city and to the British fleet in the harbor, and active preparations begun to intercept the invasion. The excursionists were so closely shadowed and harassed by the police that they discreetly retreated from the country, but not before the officials searched their baggage for contraband of war and confiscated nine cases of "Her's Celebrated Antidote for Snake Bite." But their nervous systems have not recovered from the shock given them on that occasion. A brief experience with beans convinced

loaded. One Bean and a stout iron stick crippled six of the regulators. Affairs in the county building continue stationery.

the White Caps of Iowa that they were

"Slander, the worst of poisons, ever finds, An easy entrance to ignoble minds." Helvey had Bocaccio Vandervoort in his mind's eye when he penned these

COUNTRY BREEZES.

truthful lines.

Bon Voyage.

Madrid News. Although the air is cool and bracing on this altitude, it became too utterly sultry for him and he was compelled to abandon it. The probabilities are that it will remasn too hot and that he will return to us no more. His occupation was such that he could not pursue it with safety to himself. Among the heathen Chinese he may find the realm of his desire. May the fiends of the lower regions so order it.

> A Modest Apology. Keya Paha Press.

If there is a lingering doubt in your mind as to whether there is sufficient local news in this issue to make it interesting reading, please bear in mind the fact that we are located in a town of 200 mhabitants, twenty five miles from a railroad, and that until three weeks ago, the acting editor never set his No. 11 foot inside the limits of your beautiful town or county.

Professional Ability Recognized.

B. F. Thomas, of the Union, as a monumental, willful, malicious and unconscionable liar, has no peer.

A Warning to Delinquents. Geneva Record.

The Record has received notice from the postmaster of a neighboring town to the effect that its visits will not be further received by either of the two men receiving their mail from that office. Ordinarity we offer no remonstrance to a circumstance of this kind, but in this instance we make an exception for two reasons, one of them that neither of the parties has ever seen fit to hand in a cent on a subscription that has been running some years in both instances. and for the further reason that for some time the Record has kept from its columns, out of regard for friends of one and the wife of the other, the details of a social remance that would make as spicy reading as was ever given to the readers of a Fillmore county paper. If you want to stop the paper all right, but pay what you owe on subscription for there is nothing so fickle as the lenience of a newpaper man.

Very lake a Boom.

Denvucy (la.) Correspondence. Just as we are going to press Downey has had a revival of trade. Milt Lewis drove in with his pacumatical colt, to get some repairs for a washing machine, and several loads of corn arrived from the south. It begins to look like a boom.

The Vineyard Was Too Rough. Sharidan Express. Our local sky pilot expects to return to the

offete east in a few days. This is but a na-tural consequence. Mr. Vosseller does not understand the "rowdy west," and there has been much dissatisfaction expressed by church people and others who have liberally contributed to his support with his conduct of affairs, which finally resulted in the withdrawal of most of that patronage.

Not to Be Trifled With. Stuart Ledger.

There is a certain family which, as far as local history and acquaintanceship goes, has a very unsavory reputation for stirring up neighborhood brawls, defrauding the poor, seiling mortgaged property, tumping debts. deadbeatism, etc., that will be written up to the minutest dot if we are not let alone, Now, we say, beware! As much as the matter is distasteful to us it will be done if we are forced to it. It is a matter of surprise to us that parties who are vulnerable at every point should force a fight. It doesn't show good sense.

FOR PEOPLE WHO THINK.

Every observer must be struck with the vast improvement made in those streets from which the poles and wires which have so long distigured them have been removed, says the New York Herald. And all must wonder at the time it has taken to effect a reform so much needed. It is more than five years since the movement to abate the nuisance began in earnest. With dogged determination the companies first opposed the enactment of the law and then resisted its enforcement. Expert electricians insisted that the undertaking was impracticable, Lawyers argued that the statute was unconstitutional. Mayor Hewitt posed as the persistent obstructionist to a law which it was his official duty to execute. But the will of the people has at length begun to provail. What Chicago needs is a Solomon to de-The unsightly poles and wires are fast disside which is the criminal and which the deappearing from view, the success of underground lines is assured, and even the stoutest opponents must soon admit that the change is a great boon to the public. It is a triumph of substantial value for the people.

> England is suffering heavy punishment for its long misgovernment of Ireland, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. When the home rule question forced all other political issues aside, some great schemes of reform were indefinitely postponed. John Morley, in his great speech last week, reminded his audience of this fact, and also in their zeal to impede Irish measures the electors had hindered national reforms of at least as great importance. The liberal party now stands pledged to a policy which includes legislation to abolish trusts, excessive and perpetual pensions, and state aid to or interference with religion, to reform and reorganize the house of lords, to abolish real in place of nominal county self-government, and to effect a reduction in national expenditure by abolishing a whole host of unnecessary offices. Such a programme should surely reconcile the most anti-Irish radical to the much-areaded policy of justice to Ireland. The senate of the Massachusetts legisla-

ture has passed a bill giving women the right to vote on the issue of liquor licenses. The democrats, of course, combatted the measure, and it would seem that a great many republicans also were opposed to it, but were afraid to record their votes against its passage. The bill has yet to pass the house and the governor, and its success is probably not assured. But should this measure become a law, Massachusetts will have the distinction of presenting to the world the novel spectacle of a state which has entrusted to the charge of the gentler sex the most difficult problem of contemporaneous politics. This, at least, would be the effect of the bill should it become a law, inasmuch as the women are in a large majority in the state of Massachussetts. The purpose of the measure is plain, says the Minneapolis Tribune. The object is to force prohibition upon the people. It was defeated by an emphatic majority at the recent general election, but it women were given the right to vote on the issue of liquor licenses, it is expected that every city hamlet, county or township would vote "No license." The prohibitionists would thus reach their illusive goal by a circuitous route. Whether prohibition would prohibit if the sternness of the law were tempered by the sweetness of woman is quite a different question. It would not be safe to answer in the affirmative, while doubt might be considered unchivalrous. Whatever the practical consequences of such a law, its enactment would be a great compliment to the supposed civic virtues of women.

The Boston Globe thus comes to the defense of the American muses:

No wonder we are now passing through the "twilight of the poets!" Here is Harper's Magazine for June, devoting ten pages to two poems, one by Winthrop Mackworth Praed, and one by William Wordsworth. Praed was an Englishman who has been dead fifty years, and Wordsworth an Englishman who has been dead about forty years, though he was dead as a productive poet nearly twenty years before his funeral. Why should American magazines rob English graveyards for their poetic livery, when there are so many aching bards of native breed, "who die with all their music in them," because they cannot find a publisher, the highway of whose literary pilgrimage is paved with rejected manuscripts? Messrs Harper, we can read Wordsworth in his book -part of him voluntarily, part under extreme compulsion. Let us have some native American poetry, fresh with the dew of recent inspiration. Give a little boost to our contemporary home bards, who are climbing up Parnassus under difficulties, and not waste so much encouragement on deceased foreigners, who are already warmly enscenced in a Pantheon of their own.

The motion to abolish the house of tords as a part of the machinery of British legislation was regarded as a grotesque joke when it was first brought forward a few years ago. It impressed men's minds very much as might a proposal to abolish the tides on Goodwin Sands, or to reverse the order of the seasons or in some other way to change the conditions established by nature, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. For the house of lords has existed as a part of British legislative machinery ever since there began to be legislative machinery in the kingdom, and to the human mind, and especially the British variety of the human mind the fact that anything has always been seems conclusive proof that it must always continue to be, in form and name, at least whatever may happen in effect.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

Bitl's Bronchos Chicago Times.

Buffalo Bill is doing very nicely in Paris. The bucking bronchos are particularly pleasing to the French, whom they resemble in many respects.

Nebraska Sprightliness.

Cheyenne Leader. Mighty slow people those Nebraskans. Have no idea of the value of time and continually delay until to-morrow instead of acting to-day. The latest exemplification of the truth of these assertions is the eccentric business policy of a Sidney livery man. He rode horseback from that place to Cheyenne to present a bill to a man who owed him \$67. The former patron told him to call again week after next, and it is supposed that the Sidney business man will again make the trip.

The Dog Will Have His Bay. Minneapolis Tribune

The following appeared in an Omaha paper last week: "Owners of dogs must register them before the 10th inst., or they will be shot by the police." While death is an unnecessarily severe penalty to a dog owner for failing to register the animal, yet perhaps it is preferable to existence in Omaha.

Mr. Shields Was Too Previous. San Francisco Chronicle.

The Puyallup Cincinentus, Shields, was s trifle premature in his rejoicing over the fortune of \$30,000,000 that he expected soon to handle. He claims that while he was beeing in his hop field he received a dispatch declaring that he was adjudged by the highest court in the land the rightful owner of the town site of Omaha. As no such decision has been handed down, the Washington granger must have drawn on his imagination for his facts. Perhaps the report of Myra Clark Gaines' victory turned his head and made him fancy he had mot with equal suc-