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THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, ss.

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THE men who urged and worked for the removal of Fort Omaha will live to regret their acts.

It is promised that on Vice-President Holcomb's return to this city, the union depot project will be submitted. Omaha is patiently waiting.

The heavy shipments of gold abroad show little signs of abating, and are likely to continue until money will be necessary to move the new crops in August to market.

The destruction of Seattle by fire is a lesson to all cities that the first essential of municipal life and progress is a fire department thoroughly equipped for emergencies.

The stock ticker has been restored on Chicago and the gambling in futures, whether it be done on the curbstone, at the bucket shop or in Wall street, will go on undisturbed.

An inter-state exposition this fall properly managed and inaugurated on a scale commensurate with Omaha's importance can not fail to be of great commercial advantage to this city.

DAKOTA farmers of the Red River valley have undertaken the raising of hemp to supply themselves with binding twine. This is a practical and effective way of fighting the demands of the twine trust.

A REAL ESTATE transaction whereby a piece of property fifty-eight feet frontage on a principal business street can be turned over in the course of two weeks at a net profit of six thousand dollars is a fair indication of the stability of Omaha realty.

The council should provide for a dog pound where tagless dogs could be detained before being despatched. The promiscuous shooting of dogs on the streets by policemen is not only dangerous to citizens, but is brutal and unnecessary.

MALIGNANT diphtheria and pneumonia are stalking through the valley of the Conemaugh, as if the insatiable work of death was not satisfied with ten thousand victims. Bereft of home, family and all that life holds dear, the condition of the survivors is truly heart-rending.

BOSS BUCKLEY who controls the politics of California, is at present enjoying himself in New York City at a daily expense of two hundred dollars. But as the legislature appropriated four millions in excess of the estimates of the state controller, there is no reason why this astute politician should stint himself in the least.

THE Union and Northern Pacific railroads have come to an amicable understanding as to the approaching election of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company. All suits and litigations now pending in the courts affecting the Navigation company's interest will be dismissed. In short, the lion lies down with the lamb, and the happy family is again reunited.

THE destruction of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal removes a venerable landmark. In Washington's time it was regarded as the highway of the future, the main artery of commerce to connect the east and the west. But the development of to-day was not dreamt of by the fathers, and the highway of those days long since lost its usefulness. It served to illustrate the marvelous development of the country, and its loss will be regretted chiefly by the army of employes which the political bosses of the state kept at work on it.

THE Missouri bottoms to the northeast will undoubtedly become the railroad and manufacturing center of Omaha before many years. What was a worthless swamp a few years ago has been reclaimed. Scores of warehouses and factories, lumber and coal yards and other important interests now cover the eastern section. The railroads find ample room for employment for a large number of men. The men interested in the development of that region are in a position to do great good for themselves and the city, and it is certain that they will not let any opportunity pass which will enhance the value of their property.

PREPARING FOR STATEHOOD.

The governor of Wyoming has issued a proclamation directing that an election be held on the second Monday of July next for the choice of delegates to the constitutional convention to be held in September. The governor states in his proclamation that the territory has the population and other conditions necessary to insure a stable local government therein, and that a very large majority of the people desire to establish a state government. Bills were reported to both houses of the last congress for the formation and admission into the union of the state of Wyoming. Under these circumstances has fall warrant, with excellent promise of receiving the favorable consideration of congress whenever the preparatory requirements have been completed.

The last report of the governor of Wyoming to the secretary of the interior estimated the population of the territory at eighty-five thousand. It is probably now not less than one hundred thousand. In recent years the character of the population has steadily improved, and with this has come a change for the better in the condition of the material affairs of the territory. When this report was submitted there were eight hundred and ninety-one miles of railroad in the territory, and the mileage has since been increased. With these railroad extensions the mineral deposits of the territory have attracted greater attention and are being steadily developed. The territory is rich in coal, it being estimated that its coal fields cover thirty thousand square miles. There are extensive deposits of soda of remarkable purity. The territory is believed to have vast deposits of oil which must ultimately become a source of great wealth. Stock raising is still the most important industry, but farming is successfully carried on in the districts where water is abundant for irrigating purposes, and the governor expressed the opinion that "the time is near at hand when all the valleys now producing only half a crop of grain will be waving fields of grain and rich with root and vegetable productions." The public school system of the territory is well cared for, there is a university that has thus far been very successful, and there are a number of humane institutions. The bonded indebtedness of the territory last year was only three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, which was but one per cent of the assessed valuation of the previous year. During the year ending June 30, 1888, nearly three hundred thousand acres of public land were entered in Wyoming, and nearly one hundred and fifty thousand acres previously entered were brought to final proof.

It thus appears that Wyoming has been making good strides in population and material prosperity during the last few years, and there is no reason to doubt that this prosperous course will continue. The vote of the territory is republican, and when the people have adopted a suitable constitution and formed a state government there can be little doubt that their demand for statehood will be favorably considered by congress.

MORE INDIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

The president has appointed a commission, pursuant to act of congress, to negotiate with the Cherokee and other tribes in the Indian territory for the cession of a part of their lands to the United States. The amount of land which the government will obtain if these negotiations shall be successful is stated to be about twenty-two million acres, an area not quite half as large as Nebraska, but nearly all of it superior land. No one, however, need be in a hurry to take advantage of the opening of this territory. Under the most favorable conditions that can be reasonably hoped for it will be a year, and perhaps much longer, before negotiations can be completed, but there is every reason to expect that the government will find some serious obstacles in the way of success, the removal of which may require further legislation by congress. The matter will doubtless be found considerably more complicated than the negotiations with the Sioux, and it is very likely, also, that the Indians to be treated with will be found no less shrewd and stubborn than their Dakota brethren in raising objections and insisting upon their claims. So far as the Cherokees have expressed themselves regarding the disposal of their lands, the outlook for negotiations with them is certainly not favorable, and their attitude is pretty sure to exert a strong influence upon other tribes in the Indian territory.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The session recently had by Lord Salisbury, that it was never more uncertain whether the rulers of Europe would remain in power for five years, was so extraordinary as to have attracted a great deal of attention. The British premier must have meant not that the present rulers of Europe might cease to live, but that they or their expected successors would cease to reign within the brief term mentioned. It would have been a truism to say that a sovereign's tenure of life is uncertain, particularly as the king of Holland was but lately looked upon as moribund. The king of Spain is a child, the sultan of Turkey is an invalid, the czar is incessantly threatened with assassination, and it may be said much more, as in the hands of enemies who are seeking points for attack. The representation that the people of India are content under British rule comes to us mainly through British sources. To the world at large India is nearly a sealed book.

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member of the house of Ottoman will not five years hence raise the Turkish possessions, no matter how restricted they may be that time have become. Neither can we deem it possible that the Rumanoff family will not continue to rule Russia in 1894, whatever may be the issue of the appalling contest between the nihilists and the present czar. So of the composite empires, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Italy, France, the most durable feature is the Hapsburg succession. Francis Joseph may abdicate or die, but in all probability he will be succeeded by a prince of his house.

THE INCREASE IN FRENCH EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AMERICA, PARTICULARLY TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, IS CAUSING THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT MUCH CONCERN. NO LESS THAN 17,000 FRENCHMEN SAILED FOR THAT COUNTRY IN 1888, AS AGAINST ONLY ABOUT 5,000 IN 1887. THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE OF THE MINISTERS IN VIEW OF THE COMPARATIVE FAILURE OF THE EFFORTS TO INDUCE COLONISTS TO GO TO ALGERIA AND COCHIN CHINA. THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, M. CONSTANS, DIRECTED A CIRCULAR LETTER TO ALL THE PREFECTS OF FRANCE ON APRIL 18, URGING THEM TO NOT INTENDING EMIGRANTS ON THEIR GUARD AGAINST THE ILLUSORY PROMISES HELD OUT TO THEM BY THE AGENTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES. HE ALSO URGED THEM TO BE ON THE ALERT AS TO THE PROSPECTS PRESENTED BY THE LARGER PART OF THE EMIGRANTS TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, DESTINED TO BE SET DOWN IN THE MIDST OF THE VAST UNCULTIVATED AREAS OF THE INTERIOR, UNDER OBLIGATION TO THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT OR TO EMIGRATION COMPANIES FOR THEIR PASSAGE MONEY, EXPOSED TO THE PROBABILITY OF A FALL IN THE PRICE OF LABOR AND TO THE UNCERTAIN FUTURE OF THE CURRENCY, AND WITH NO CHANCE OF BECOMING OWNERS OF LAND EXCEPT AS METAYERS. THE PREFECTS ARE ORDERED TO PRESS THESE FACTS UPON THE ATTENTION OF THE PEOPLE GENERALLY, AS ALSO TO PROCEED WITH THE GREATEST SEVERITY AGAINST EMIGRATION AGENTS WHO ARE NOT DULY AUTHORIZED. THEY ARE ALSO TO ENLIST THE HELP OF VILLAGE AUTHORITIES IN THE ATTEMPT TO DIMINISH THE NUMBER OF EMIGRANTS, AND TO DISCOURAGE THE NECESSARY PASSPORTS AND PAPERS. IT WILL BE INTERESTING TO OBSERVE THE EFFECT OF THESE VIGOROUS MEASURES; IT DOES NOT SEEM POSSIBLE THAT THEY CAN FAIL OF ACCOMPLISHING MUCH OF THEIR AIM.

THE RECENT CRISIS IN THE SPANISH MINISTRY APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN ONLY THE BREAKING OUT OF AN OPPOSITION TO SAGASTA WITHIN HIS OWN PARTY, OR RATHER THE FUSION OF PARTIES OWING TO THE DISASTROUS WHICH HAS BEEN ENDED. THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF THE RUPTURE WAS THE DEFICIT OF THE PROPOSITION TO INCREASE THE DUTIES ON CEREALS. AT THE TIME OF VOTING ON THE BILL, MAY 24, A GREAT DISURBANCE TOOK PLACE IN THE CHAMBER, THE PRESIDENT, MARTOS, ACTUALLY LEAVING THE CHAIR TO VOTE AGAINST HIS PARTY, WHILE GAMAZO AND HIS LITTLE BAND OF PROTESTANT LIBERALS, SEEING THAT THE MEASURE WAS DESTINED TO BE DEFEATED, REFRAINED FROM VOTING ALTOGETHER. TO THESE DISAFFECTED LIBERALS, IT WAS PUBLICLY UNDERSTOOD, THAT GENERALS CASOLA AND DOMINGUEZ, WITH ROMERO ROBledo, HAD JOINED THEMSELVES, AND THAT THEY COULD MASTER ABOUT FIFTY VOTES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT. THEY PROPOSED TO JOIN THE CONSERVATIVES IN DEMANDING A VOTE ON THE ADMINISTRATION BILL TO BE GIVEN BY SUFFRAGE BY DISCRETION TO THE OPPOSITION, AND APPLIED ON OUTING SAGASTA ON THAT ISSUE. THE SITUATION WAS SO CRITICAL THAT THE RESIGNATION OF THE MINISTRY WAS GENERALLY LOOKED FOR. SAGASTA, HOWEVER, CHOSE TO STAVE THINGS OFF FOR A MONTH AT LEAST, AND SECURED THE QUEEN REGENT'S ASSENT TO A DECREE SUSPENDING THE SESSION OF THE CORTES. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE DISSENTING MEMBERS WILL RESIGN IN JULY, AND IT WILL THEN APPEAR WHETHER SAGASTA HAS BEEN ABLE TO MAKE COMBINATIONS ASSURING THE CONTINUANCE OF HIS ADMINISTRATION. THE OUTLOOK FOR HIM IS CERTAINLY MOST STORMY.

A CONGRESS OF 15,000 DELEGATES, REPRESENTING 250,000,000 PEOPLE, IS SOON TO ASSEMBLE IN INDIA TO PUT INTO FORM THE DEMANDS OF THE NATIVE POPULATION UPON THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT. THE CONGRESS WILL ASK FOR A RECONSTRUCTION OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SO AS TO ADAPT THE ELECTION OF ONE-FIFTH BY THE PEOPLE, AND TO GIVE TO THE NATIVE POPULATION EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS, FREE ADMISSION OF NATIVES TO ADMINISTRATIVE AND EXECUTIVE OFFICES, A SUBMISSION OF THE BUDGET TO CRITICISM, AND THAT NATIVE REPRESENTATIVES SHALL HAVE POWER TO QUESTION THE GOVERNMENT. THESE DEMANDS SIMPLY SHOW THE KIND OF GOVERNMENT THAT THE 250,000,000 PEOPLE OF INDIA WANT SUBMITTED TO THEM. THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS STATED THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE OF INDIA INTO ITS OWN HANDS AS COMPLETELY AS ANY DEPARTMENT OF EUROPE OR ASIA HAS THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS OWN PEOPLE. THE BRITISH WILL BE RELUCTANT TO GRANT THIS RIGHT. IT IS TROUBLE-SOME IN THE HANDS OF FRIENDS—THAT IS, OF POLITICAL OPPONENTS WHO ARE OF THE SAME RACE AND ATTACHED TO THE SAME PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT—AND MAY BE SAID MUCH MORE, AS IN THE HANDS OF ENEMIES WHO ARE SEEKING POINTS FOR ATTACK. THE REPRESENTATION THAT THE PEOPLE OF INDIA ARE CONTENT UNDER BRITISH RULE COMES TO US MAINLY THROUGH BRITISH SOURCES. TO THE WORLD AT LARGE INDIA IS NEARLY A SEALED BOOK.

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THE RIGHTS OF THE TRIBES IN THAT TERRITORY HAVE BEEN VERY CLEARLY DEFINED BY THE TREATY, AND THEIR DISPOSITION APPEARS TO BE NOT TO RELINQUISH ANY PORTION OF WHAT HAS BEEN ACCORDED THEM, BUT TO HOLD THE GOVERNMENT TO A FULL PERFORMANCE OF EVERY OBLIGATION. THUS, WHEN IT WAS PROPOSED IN CONGRESS TO EMBRACE WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE CHEROKEE STRIP WITH OKLAHOMA THERE WAS A VIGOROUS PROTEST FROM THE CHEROKEES AGAINST THE PROPOSITION, AND IT WAS FOUND THAT THE GOVERNMENT CANNOT DO THIS WITHOUT VIOLATING A TREATY OBLIGATION. IT IS A QUESTION HOW FAR, IF AT ALL, THE GOVERNMENT IS BOUND BY THESE TREATIES, OR BELIEVE, THAT THEY HAVE NO FORCE EXCEPT AS CONGRESS MAY BE PLEASED TO RESPECT THEM, BUT, HOWEVER THIS MAY BE, IT WAS DECIDED NOT TO VIOLATE THE AGREEMENT IN THE CASE OF THIS CHEROKEE STRIP, UNLESS FORBIDDING A RENEWAL OF ITS LEASE TO A CATTLE COMPANY CONSTITUTED A VIOLATION. THE TREATY OF 1835 ALLOWED THE GOVERNMENT TO SETTLE FRIENDLY INDIANS IN ANY PART OF THE CHEROKEE COUNTRY WEST OF NINETEEN DEGREES OF LONGITUDE, THE LANDS SO USED TO BE PAID FOR AT A PRICE AGREED UPON, BUT UNTIL THIS WAS DONE THE CHEROKEES WERE TO RETAIN POSSESSION OF AND JURISDICTION OVER ALL SUCH LANDS. THE RIGHT OF THE UNITED STATES TO SETTLE FRIENDLY INDIANS ON THE "STRIP" IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CHEROKEES, BUT THE PROPOSAL TO OPEN IT FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF WHITES IS A DIFFERENT AFFAIR. THE CHEROKEES LOSE THIS TRACT AT AN ANNUAL RENTAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, AND THE TERMS OF THE GOVERNMENT WILL HAVE TO BE LIBERAL IN ORDER TO INDUCE THEM TO GIVE UP THE TRACT.

NEGOTIATIONS LOOKING TO THE ACQUISITION OF THE TERRITORY OF WYOMING BY THE GOVERNMENT OF TERRITORY GREATER IN EXTENT THAN THAT OF A NUMBER OF THE STATES, AND CONSISTING OF EXCELLENT LAND, ARE IMPORTANT, AND WILL NEED TO BE CONDUCTED WITH EXCEPTIONAL SKILL AND ABILITY. THE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED ARE NOT SUFFICIENTLY WELL KNOWN TO ENABLE US TO SPEAK AUTHORITATIVELY REGARDING THEIR QUALIFICATIONS FOR SUCH A DUTY.

THE AMES PURCHASE.

The enterprising example of Mr. Fred L. Ames in placing hundreds of thousands of dollars in Omaha property is worthy of more than passing mention. It is a display of unbounded confidence in the future of Omaha, and conveys a significant lesson to our moneyed men. The purchase of the Coud and Pacific Express properties, and the erection of a magnificent business block, involving a total investment of nearly half a million dollars, shows that the "trend of business" is westward and can not be stayed while property owners east of Fifteenth street are indifferent to the demands of expanding mercantile interests. Golden opportunities are slipping through their hands. They are content as long as their fire traps bring large rentals, and shut their eyes to the gradual but certain drift of business to other sections.

THE FACT THAT EAST FARNAM STREET IS STEADILY LOSING ITS CHARACTER AS A RETAIL STREET IS NOT SURPRISING TO THOSE WHO HAVE CLOSELY WATCHED THE TENDENCY OF BUSINESS. CRUDE, INCONVENIENT AND SHODDY BUILDINGS DO NOT ATTRACT BUSINESS. THEY REPEL IT. THE EXTERNAL APPEARANCE OF A BUILDING IS AN ADVERTISEMENT OF THE CHARACTER OF THE TENANT AND HIS BUSINESS. AND SO LONG AS THE OWNERS FAIL TO FURNISH MODERN STRUCTURES AND CONVENIENCES FOR THE EXPANDING BUSINESS, THEY CAN NOT HOPE TO LONG RETAIN THE PRESTIGE OF THE STREET. THEIR RENTALS WILL DIMINISH WHEN IT IS TOO LATE, AND THE TENANTS WHO NOW PAY EXORBITANT RENTS FOR POOR ACCOMMODATIONS WILL MOVE TO OTHER AND MORE DESIRABLE QUARTERS, WHERE PROPERTY OWNERS ARE READY TO FURNISH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE FOR A FAIR RETURN ON THE INVESTMENT.

THE RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF UPPER FARNAM AND SIXTEENTH STREETS IS STRONG EVIDENCE OF THE TENDENCY OF BUSINESS. STORES WHICH WERE CONSIDERED GORGEOUS IN PIONEER DAYS ARE NO LONGER DESIRABLE. THE MODERN MERCHANT MUST HAVE THE LATEST APPLIANCES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS, AND THESE CAN NOT BE SECURED FROM THE LANDLORDS WHO LIVE FOR TO-DAY AND CARE NOT FOR TO-MORROW.

THE SHODDY FIRE-TRAPS MUST GO, AND GO PROMPTLY, OR BUSINESS MEN WILL LEAVE THEM TO THE BATS AND COBWEBS.

THE PROPERTY OWNERS OF BURR STREET, BETWEEN SIXTEENTH AND TWENTIETH, HAVE DETERMINED TO PAVE THAT THOROUGHFARE WITH VITRIFIED BRICK IN PREFERENCE TO WOODEN BLOCK. THE SUCCESS OF THAT EXPERIMENT WILL BE WATCHED WITH GREAT INTEREST BY THE CITY. BURR STREET IS DESTINED TO BECOME ONE OF THE LEADING RESIDENCE STREETS, AND BY THE SELECTION OF VITRIFIED BRICK, THE PROPERTY OWNERS EXPECT TO SECURE A PAVEMENT THAT SHALL COMBINE CLEANLINESS, DURABILITY AND NOISELESSNESS AT A COST NOT EXCEEDING THAT OF WOODEN BLOCK. SHOULD THERE IS EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE THAT BRICK WILL TAKE THE PLACE OF ALL WOODEN PAVEMENTS IN THE SUBURBAN DISTRICTS OF THE CITY.

THE CITIES OF THE EAST HAVE RESPONDED NOBLY TO THE CALL OF DISTRESS FROM THE RUINED DISTRICTS OF PENNSYLVANIA. THREE DAYS AFTER THE NEWS OF THE TERRIBLE DISASTER WAS CONFIRMED, PHILADELPHIA SUBSCRIBED THE MOST GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION OF THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. NEW YORK FOLLOWED NEXT WITH ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND, CHICAGO SENT FIFTY THOUSAND, WASHINGTON TWENTY THOUSAND, CLEVELAND THIRTY-EIGHT THOUSAND, AND MANY OTHER CITIES CONTRIBUTED GENEROUSLY IN PROPORTION TO THEIR SIZE AND WEALTH.

DOCTOR MERCEUR'S MOTOR WILL MOVE WITHIN A FEW WEEKS, BUT THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH ELEVENTH AND SOUTH SIXTEENTH STREETS ARE STILL WHISTLING FOR THOSE LONG PROMISED EXTENSIONS.

affection for Russia, notwithstanding the loss of blood which subsist between the rulers of both countries.

TO KEEP OMAHA SEEN AWAY.

Like a good, faithful wife, willing to do anything to save her husband from the annoying visits of small politicians and curiosity seekers for the next three years, Mrs. Cleveland is learning to play the violin.

HAD GROWN RUSTY.

We rejoice to see that our old friend and co-laborer, William Henry Smith, has taken to writing for the newspapers again. His dispatches from Johnstonva carry us back to the Tilden-Hayes campaign. William Henry is no slouch of a correspondent, but his long connection with the Associated Press has had the effect of knocking him out of practice.

ALL ORDERS GREEN MINT.

The other night when the most fashionable drinking place in America was crowded every man except two had a glass of green mint before him. The rage for this concoction of sugar tinted with the juice of mint leaves—which tastes very like oil of peppermint, by the way—is approaching a madness in town.

HE WILL CHANGE HIS TUNE.

"Any man who accumulates over \$10,000 should be made to divide," said Charles Spaeth, a Milwaukee socialist, a few weeks ago. The other day he got a legacy of \$10,000 from Belgium, and we trust that the strong arm of the law will step in and take \$5,000 of it and divide it among the poor.

THE MODEST VIOLET FOR US.

A New York paper favors the adoption of the violet as the national emblem, and certainly there is no flower that so perfectly typifies the shrinking modesty of the American character. Let other nations choose the gaudy sunflower, the proud hollyhock, the flaming rose, the loud peony—the quiet and unobtrusive violet is the emblem for America.

ICE-WATER INTemperance.

This ice-water business is one of the worst forms of intemperance. It kills, either suddenly or gradually, about as many people in this country as whisky stills. In fact, a moderate dose of whisky is not as dangerous as an immoderate drink of ice-water, and a substantial amount of the latter is a legitimate quantity. Now, get your ice-water and pour it down your throat, if you feel like it. You know the consequences.

SUMMER SPAKLEERS.

New York Tribune: First worshiper—Our preacher is becoming dreadfully tiresome. He doesn't talk about anything but our sins. Second worshiper—Yes; we will have to send him abroad again to get some new ideas.

MURKIN WEEKLY: PROUD FATHER—GOING TO START A CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL, ARE YOU WELL, I'VE GOT TWO MIGHTY GOOD BOYS WE'D LIKE FOR YOUR BIBLE CLASS. THEY NEVER TALK A LIE IN THEIR LIVES—HERE THEY COME NOW. BOYS, WHO DID YOU GET THAT FOWL? THE GOOD BOYS—STOID I. PROUD FATHER—SEE, PARSON! ER! HE COULDN'T LIVE IN THEIR BOYS' MOUTH.

TERRE HAUTE EXPRESS: THE EDITOR'S FRIEND—DON'T BE