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

THE DAILY BEE. Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, Ss., County of Douglas, Ss., George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the setual circulation of The Daily Res for the week ending June S, 1889, was as follows:

 Week ending June 8, 1884, was as follows:
 19,340

 Funday, June 2
 18,585

 Monday, June 3
 18,585

 Thesday, June 4
 18,587

 Wednesday, June 5
 18,596

 Thursday, June 6
 18,795

 Friday, June 7
 18,600

 Saturday, June 8
 18,617

Average.....18,703
GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK. Eworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 8th day of June, A. D. 1889.
Seal. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

Seal.

N. P. FRIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas,
George B. Taschuck, being duly sworn, depores and says that he is secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of The Daily lies for the
month of June, 1888, 19,242 copies; for July,
1888, 18,033 copies; for August, 1888, 18,183 copies;
for September, 1888, 18,154 copies; for October,
1888, 18,084 copies; for November, 1888, 18,989
ropies; for December, 1888, 18,221 copies; for
January, 1889, 18,574 copies; for February, 1889,
18,986 copies; for March, 1880, 18,581 copies; for
April, 1889, 18,556 copies; for May, 1880, 18,609
copies.

Worn to before me and subscribed in my
[Seal.] presence this 3d day of June, A. D.,
1889.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

KENTUCKY is chewing the quid of content. Three hundred million pounds is the estimate of her tobacco crop this season.

THE Sioux commission displayed great skill in negotiating with the Indians by way of their stomachs. Every feast adds scores of X marks to the treaty. Success depends on the supply of government rations.

Just as the government perfected a chain of sentiness on the northern border, the incoming tide of Chinamen veered south and is now lashing the shores of Lower California. From this point facilities for entering the promised land are excellent and inviting.

THE California judge who recently held that the circuit courts of the United States were not superior to the state ccurts, should take a day off and discuss the state rights question with Jeff Davis. Jeff could give him some very valuable pointers on the subject.

THE appointment of Colonel Kelton as adjutant-general of the army will doubtless be well received in army circles. He has been assistant adjutant-general, and in that capacity made himself popular. There were several competitors for the position, but unestionably Colonel Kelton had supe rior claims to the appointment.

WYOMING courts evince an irresisttble weakness for public land thieves. The fact that one batch of cowmen fenced in thousands of acres of government land, without right or title, is looked upon as a public blessing rather than a breach of law. Three hungred thousand acres of public land have been fenced in by the cattle barons, and the supreme court of the territory affirms their right to it.

THE spectacle of a pardoned ballot manipulator convict being received on his return home with cheers and other testimonials of a cordial welcome which happened at the capital of Hoo-Bierdom a day or two ago, is not calculated to give encouragement to young men who are trying to win glory and wealth honestly, but to give emphasis to the fact that those who do not keep up with the progressive ways of our times, must lose themselves in the swirl.

KANSAS is getting an unenviable record for lynchings. Two occurred in that state during the past week, one of them at the state capital. This application of mob law has become so common in Kansas that the great body of the people seem to have grown indifferent to it, and of the numerous cases in no instance have the perpetrators been punished. When the mob takes the law into its hands at the very seat of government, it is time the law-respecting element asserted itself in a vigorous effort to bring about a change of public sentiment.

A DIRECT rail connection between

Omaha and Yankton is admitted by all have the trade of the rich valleys of the ton, opened to it. Already considerable, the trade of that region is certain to become much larger in the near future and to invite vigorous competition. Under existing conditions Omaha would compete at a disadvantage, and the business having been secured by other centers would not be easily withdrawn from them. If Omaha had direct connection with Yankton, there is not a shadow of doubt that our merchants could command a generous share of the trade of southeast Dakota, while this would become the market for cattle, hogs and grain from that section. The people of that portion of Dakota want the connection, and their appreciation of it would undoubtedly be manifested by liberal dealings with Omaha. This is so obviously an enterprise with which our business men should promptly and earnestly concern themselves that no extended argument can be required to commend it to their attention. Their united influence should be brought to bear to induce existing roads to make the desired connection. and failing in this they should themselves carry out the enterprise. The valuable and growing trade of southeast Dakota Omaha must not allow to be wholly diverted to other trade centers.

AMERICAN GENEROSITY.

Generosity is a trait of American national character. It is strong, impulsive and widespread. It is distinct from and above mere alms-giving. It animates all hearts and loosens the pursestrings of the rich and poor.

This great characteristic of our people has been tested time and again and never found wanting. No unfortunates at home or abroad appeal in vain for a mite of our abundance. Blessed with every comfort of life, free from monarchial parasites, and prosperous to a degree, the cry of distress is never heard without a helping hand being extended to lighten the paugs of misfortune.

When famine's gaunt shadow turned Ireland into a vast charnel house in '48-'50, it was American generosity that rescued thousands of starving people. Again in '81-'82, after England had drained the lifeblood of the country, and left thousands of people to starve, it was American dollars in lavish abundance that purchased a new lease of life for the unfortunates.

When the agonizing cry of despair rose from the smoking ruins of Chicago in 1871, the whole country responded as one man and poured millions in cash, clothing and food into the city. That appalling calamity was a test of national benevolence, and most nobly was it met by the people. Encouraged and comforted in their distress, the stricken people gathered strength from their misfortune and rose from the ruins, fortified by the ties of sympathy and humanity.

The Mississippi and Ohio valley floods, the Boston fire, the Charleston earthquake, and the yellow fever scourge which in recent years decimated outhern cities, made large drafts on the nation's generosity without diminishing the quantity. The people of the Missouri valley have, on several occasions, felt the generous touch of substantial sympathy. The victims of the grasshopper plague, of blizzards and cyclones and prarie fires were succored by their more fortunate neighbors, and their immediate wants supplied by generous hands.

The appalling calamity in the Conemaugh valley has placed the whole nation under tribute, and never has the cry for help met a more liberal and ready response. A disaster so sweeping, so destructive and deadly needed no more eloquent appeal than the simple recital of the facts to start the fountains of generosity throughout the land. And from every city, town and hamlet in the land comes evidence of the people's determination to relieve the distress and lighten the crushing misfortunes of Conemaugh's survivors.

In the humdrum of every day life there is little to test the large-hearted, impulsive generosity of our people. It requires these periodic disasters to show the strength of the bands of brotherhood which binds humanity. It is a touching and beautiful evidence of the warm christian spirit which rises in the face of misfortune and now flows in bounteous measure to the u nfortun ates of the Conemaugh flood.

A WORD FOR THE HEROES. The world is full of heroes. They are about us on every hand. They are not peculiar to any class of people or to any grade of society. They are among the uncultured and the wearers of home-spun as well as in the ranks of those to whom fortune has been more generous. There are men walking the paths of life unnoted who need but the opportunity to display a heroism for the admiration of the world. There are women who will face danger and death with the most exalted courage. It is a materialistic and selfish age, but whatever else it has despoiled human nature of the heroic instinct remains.

History and poetry have immortalized the name of Paul Revere, who at midnight rode through Charleston to Concord heraiding the coming of the British forces. The records of our own time preserve the name of George Cheney, the keeper of the Mill river reservoir, who, when he saw the impending danger, mounted his horse, and dashing down the road to Williamsburgh village, shouted the fearful warning that the flood was coming; of Collins Graves, the milkman, who took up the warning and carried it to other threatened villages, and of Myron Day, the expressman, who, catching sight of the coming floods, hastened along the track of the pursuing waters and gave the alarm. Plain and humble men these, but in that hour of peril they were heroes. With never thought or care for self, they took their lives in their hands and by their heroism saved hundreds from death. The unknown hero who rode through Johnstown, crying unheeded to the imperilled people to fly to the hills, would have his name enrolled high in the lists of the heroic, but that the mad torrent, swifter than his horse, enguifed to be desirable. This city ought to both and blotted out his identity. His warning was futile, but none the less he Missouri and James rivers, above Yank- grandly met the duty presented to him, and were he rustic or gentleman, illiterate or cultured, he was still a hero whose example will not be lost.

There were many heroes developed by the great disaster in the Conemaugh valley who deserve an imperishable fame. One such was the young foundryman, Edward C. Will, who at the imminent peril of his life and regardless of the pleadings of wife and relatives, launched a frail boat into the angry flood and rescued twenty-two persons. "A tribute too great," said the dispatches, "caunot be paid to his noble character," and yet this intrepid hero lived among his neighbors with no thought on their part that he was more than an ordinary man. The female telegraph operator who remained at her post sending news of the coming death until she was overwhelmed by the waters, the cook and the brakeman who rendered splendid service in rescuing women and children at the risk of their lives, the locomotive engineers and firemen who stood at their posts giving such warning as they could in the face of danger, and in some cases of certain death, the school-boy who swam the torrent to save a baby-these are but some of the examples of heroism among

the many incident to this calamity, the

records which must make of think better of his race. Nor should there be omitted from mention of the heroic the army of brave men and women who, with an alacrity born of the highest sense of duty and the noblest impulses of humanity, went to the scene of disaster to assist in burying the dead and relieving the living, many of whom are toiling there now with no other expectation of reward than the consciousness of having well performed a great duty. This terrible calamity will be memorable, not alone for its fearful destruction of life, but also for having brought out the grandest qualities of human nature.

VITAL STATISTICS.

It is the desire of the, consus authorities to make the vital statistics of the eleventh census more comprehensive and complete than they have ever been. As the United States has no system of registration of vital statistics, the census affords the only opportunity of obtaining an approximate estimate of the birth and death rates of much the larger part of the country. In order to make this branch of the census as thorough as possible, the census office is endeavoring to obtain the co-operation of medical men in all parts of the country, and has made an appeal to them to aid in this work. The office will send to any physician applying for it a book in which to register returns of deaths, and it is desired that such as are disposed to perform this volunteer labor shall keep the record from June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890. There were nearly twenty-six thousand of these registration books filled up at the last census, and it is hoped that double this number will be obtained for the eleventh census.

The simple announcement of the desire of the census authorities in this matter should be sufficient to insure a general response from the medical fraternity, which may be presumed to appreciate more than any other class the importance of trustworthy vital statistics. In most other countries these statistics are carefully and systematically collected, and are relied on for the purpose of ascertaining the actual movement of population. But their value is not limited to this. There is a great deal of information in statistics of this character which can be made available in promoting medical science, and therefore they possess a special worth to the progressive physician who takes more than a selfish and perfunctory interest in his great profession. The physician of this class wants all the information he can obtain having relation to his work, and he wants it reliable. The vital statistics of the nation at large are not, therefore, matters of unconcern to him. The aim is that the next census shall supply knowledge in this particular as thorough and trustworthy as possible, and physicians generally should willingly assist in carrying out this purpose, having the assurance that all information they give will be held strictly confidential.

WASTING SYMPATHY ON DOGS. The aims and purposes of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals are in accord with the highest civilization of our age. To protect our beasts of burden and domesticated animals against brutality and ill-usage appeals powerfully to the humanitarian sentiment. This commendable sympathy with helpless brutes may, however, manifest itself to the detriment of the human race.

A striking illustration is afforded by Dr. Miller's appeal against the enforcement of the dog ordinance. The doctor is horrified over the killing of a few hundred dogs, whose owners neglected to comply with the law. According to Dr. Miller the cry about hydrophobia is a false alarm. The people are asked to rise up and protest against the slaughter of inoffensive dogs.

But are all these dogs inoffensive? Are not scores of them vicious and often dangerous? Why should children and even adults be exposed to attacks by dogs prowling about our streets night and day? Why waste sympathy on worthless curs? Is not the life of one child more precious than that of a thousand dogs?

If it be cruel and shocking to shoot dogs, it is certainly more shocking to slaughter lambs, calves and chickens. And yet Dr. Miller enjoys his veal cutlets, mutton chops and spring chicken

as much as anybody.

No matter how rare hydrophobia may be in the opinion of the doctor, the recent death from hydrophobia in this city affords sufficient warrant for prompt and energetic action in the interest of humanity. Better that all the dogs in Omaha perish than that one human being should be afflicted with the agonies of that terrible disease. Charity should always begin at home and human sympathy should be exerted in behalf of humanity first.

Let the dog ordinance be enforced, even if a few inoffensive curs are prematurely removed.

THE NORTH PLATTE COUNTRY. The north Platte country is a geographical division of Nebraska, comprising fully three-fifths of the area of the state. In fertility of soil, in variety of valley and upland and in abundance of water courses, it is not surpassed in agricultural richness by any section of the west. The evil effects of being stamped as a "desert" by the early explorers turned thousands of early settlers to other and less favored sections and seriously checked its growth. With the exception of the Missouri river counties and those adjacent to the Union Pacific, the whole country was for years abandoned to the ranchman and cowboy. But the hardy pioneers who followed the track of the Elkhorn road up that famous valley and penetrated the northwest, soon proved that instead of being a barren waste it possessed every essential element to gladden the heart of the

During the past ten years the settlement of the country has progressed at a marvelous rate. Its isolated condition did not seriously retard the influx of settlers. The slogan of "cheap lands and free homes" was irresistible, and its attractive force is shown in

to-day in the thousands of thriving | hoof, or any increase in freight rates towns that sparkle like jewels of industry on hilltops? and valleys. While southern Nebraska grew to affluent proportions and received the lavish attention of railroads, the northern section was overlooked and neglected, left to its own resources, and forced to struggle with primitive methods of marketing its surplus of stock and grain.

Such an inviting field as the central portion of the north Platte presents can not long remain unoccupied. The few feeble branches sent out by the Union Pacific are totally insufficient to develop and handle the immense resources of the region. The Burlington extension from Grand Island northwest opened up a vast section of agricultural and grazing land, but many of the intermediate counties are wholly without railroad communication. The Elkhorn Valley company has also failed to branch out and control the territory naturally tributary to its main line, leaving the field open to rivals.

The indifference of these corporations created a widespread feeling of resentment among the settlers. Its breadth and determination is shown in the willingness of townships and counties to aid in the construction of new roads, not alone to furnish market facilities to the isolated, but to give relief to the older towns from discriminating rates and exactions. Present indications point to an early revival of railroad building in that section.

The Pacific Short Line from the Missouri river to Ogden will penetrate the heart of this unoccupied territory and prove of incalculable value in duveloping the resources and increasing the prosperity of the people. No conqueror ever received heartier greeting than is bestowed upon the route agents of this company, and the eagerness of the peo ple to substantially aid the construction of the road evidences their determination to secure a competitive outlet at any cost.

The Yankton, Norfolk & Southwestern company is already at work on the route indicated by its name. The two cities will be connected by rail before the end of the year. The backers of this company are not publicly known, but there is good grounds for the belief that it is the Nebraska branch of the Manitoba road, now heading southwest to Yankton. If this should prove true, the construction and operation of the road will make a decidedly interesting time for the managers of competing lines.

Smarting under discriminating and exhorbitant rates, the people of North Platte and adjacent towns have organized the Missouri River, North Platte & Denver railroad company. Over three hundred thousand dollars of stock has been subscribed and sufficient cash put up for the expenses of a preliminary survey. The proposed road will start from Albion, Boone county, and run to Denver by way of North Platte. How the projectors hope to make such a road a profitable investment is not apparent. They cannot avoid paralleling the Union Pacific for a large portion of the route, and encounter the blighting opposition of the latter. However, the managers are determined to place their money in the enterprise, and pur-

chase commercial freedom at any cost. The activity displayed by these new corporations will force the Union Pacific and Elkhorn to build new branches as a measure of self-protection. They can not afford to remain indifferent to the invasion of the country, and will undoubtedly give the new comers a lively reception when they are fairly into their territory. The North Platte country will profit largely by such competition. It insures a vast increase in population, greater development of the country, enhanced values, and a complete system of railroads within two years.

THE papal succession has become a subject of rumor and gossip in certain circles. Among other speculations it is given out that Cardinal Gibbons is to have the tiara now worn by Leo XIII. There is not the faintest shadow of foundation for such a prediction. The college of cardinals is now, as it has been for several centuries, overwhelmingly Italian. It does not stand to reason that a foreigner, and especially an American, would stand the slightest chance of selection. Quite apart from the natural tendency of the native cardinals to give preference to one of their own number, the pressure from the courts of Austria, Spain, and even little Belgium would be adverse to any American cardinal by reason of his republican tendencies. Cardinal Gibbons has been a life-long and outspoken champion of American institutions, and the college of cardinals is for the most part made up of men in active sympathy with monarchial forms of government.

THE decision of the district court on the right of way of the street railway companies over the viaducts, settles the vital point that neither can claim exclusive rights. The court grants both companies joint was of the tracks on both viaducts, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted from time to time. The decision goes farther and plainly declares that street railway companies can not bar rivals from any section of the city by merely building and operating tracks on leading thoroughfares. When necessary to complete the system of a company, the use of such tracks must be granted on reasonable terms. This settlement of the disputes between the motor and the Omaha companies opens the highways to the south side to both, and they must occupy the ground within a limited time or forfeit their rights. The decision insures an early and extensive system of rapid transit for the south side, and eventually two lines to South Omaha.

THE present price of beef on the hoof is causing some uneasiness to the cattle growers of Montana. Referring to the prices quoted at Chicago, a Helena paper says they present a serious matter, and if possible some remedy must be devised, "for we are so far away from market that any further decline the price of beef on the

by railroad, will involve some of our best people in hopeless bankruptcy." In view of the fact that in Oregon, Washington territory and elsewhere the invasion of pasture lands by tittage is lessening rapidly the beefproducing capacity of the country, suggesting that the period is approaching when we shall have to import beef, instead of being exporters, there would seem to be no good reason why cattle raisers in Montana, or anywhere else in the country, should be alarmed as to the future of the industry. The present situation is very likely not altogether favorable to the raisers of cattle, or at least those remote from the markets, but it appears probable that this can not long continue. Meantime, it will be wise to leave the remedy to the operation of natural causes.

THE appalling destructiveness of the Johnstown flood overshadows the losses of life and property in the adjoining states. Though not as overwhelming as the deluge which devastated the Conemaugh valley, they are none the less disastrous to property interests. Five great rivers have overflowed the surrounding country, doing great damage in cities and destroying thousands of acres of growing crops. From twenty to twenty-five lives have been tost in central New York, and five million dollars worth of property wrecked. In eastern Pennsylvania, a vast amount of property, estimated at ten millions, was swept away, and over one hundred persons perished. The loss of life in Virginia was comparatively small, but millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed by the overflow of the James, Rappahannock and Appomattox rivers. Fifteen lives were lost in Maryland, and fully ten million dollars worth of property. In breadth and destructiveness the storm of last week has no equal in our history. It represents a property loss of fully sixty million dollars. But the saddest feature of the calamity is the frightful loss of life, which now seems likely to exceed all estimates.

THE defeat of the Australian election law bill in Connecticut emphasizes the fact that the people of this country are not ready to hedge the franchise with foreign grafts.

> Mr. Cleveland Plays Too. Minneapolis Tribune.

Mrs. Cleveland is learning to play the violin. Her husband is learning to play second-fiddle to Davie Hill.

As Editor Dana Sees It.

New York Sun. In the controversy between General Butler and Admiral Porter, the admiral has dis appeared. He was knocked out at the end of the first round and has not risen to the surface.

Broomsticks Are Bad Enough.

Boston Globe.
Of course it is all right enough to drill the chool boys in handling muskets, but drilling our girls to become proficient musketeers seems rather odd, not to say in poor taste. The broomstick is good enough for most of us.

Run the Assassins Down.

New York Herald. Every man who loves Ireland is interested hunting down the slavers of Dr. Cronin Every man who loves the United States is interested in breaking up the alien conspir acies that develop such assassins.

An Erstwhile Democratic Leader. St. Louis Globe-Democrat The presence of Colonel Frank James in St. Louis will serve to remind the Missouri

democrats that they have been steadily losing ground ever since he ceased to be one of their party leaders. Don't You Stand It William. St. Paul Pioncer-Press.

In Paris they call him "Monsieur le Bauf Sauvage Billet." If this is the same Buffalo Bill we knew in this country we should think he would assassinate a few French men. It was not usually customary for Bill Cody to allow any man to call him names.

Biblically Speaking.

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "To-day Grover Cleveland stands among democrats like Saul among his brethren. But will he still so stand?" Well, not if his rival succeeds in convincing the democrats that the profit of the party wants a David in his place.

Wants Funds For a Royal Jag.

Kansas City Journal. King Kalakua is an unfortunate monarch. He wants to go to the Paris exposition, but thus far has been unable to contract a loan of \$10,000 to pay his expenses. He has appealed to capitalists in this country to accomnodate him, but mortgages on his kingdom are not regarded as gilt-edged security. Kalakua is in hard lines.

Logic in the South.

New York Telegram.

A young man urged before the Episcopal council of Virginia, recently, that the colored ministers should have a recognized position in the council, and was promptly asked by an old member whether he would like to have a negro marry his sister. This very conclusive and familiar southern argument did not floor the young man, but it seems to have had the usual horrifying effect on the members of the council.

How the French Heart is Won. Chicago Mail.

General Boulanger has "caught on" in London. He is received in society and goes about with the Prince of Wales. They say the general will be elected now, because the Eiffel tower has bred a feeling of confidence among the peasants in the stability of the government. When Boulanger gets in he ought to build a pyramid or two and then the feeling of confidence will be so strong that he can be dictator if he wants to.

An Enthusiastic Lynching. Kanson City Journal.

We note in the Omaha Bez that James Oliohant, who was arrested for the Rodgers murder in Topeka, would have been lynched by a crowd which congregated about the prison had it not been for the uncertainty of his identity. Doubtless by this time The BEE has learned that Ohphant was fully identified and swung up to an electric light pole with all the enthusiasm of a populace unaccustomed to hangings.

A Weird Ignoramus.

Ace Fork Sun.
The weird ignoramus who edits the Omaha Heraid now explains for the benefit of his trustful constituents that the course run by the ocean racers extends across the Atlantic "from Liverpool to this side (Cape Fastnet)." In the geographical scheme of the weird ignoramus Fastnet is put somewhere in the neighborhood of Sandy Hook, instead of far west of Omaha, where it really belongs. saddens the editor of the Omaha Herald to

remember that "because of this nation's stupid navigation laws" a ship capable of steaming from Liverpool to "Cape Fastnet" in five days and twenty-two hours is not allowed to fly the American flag,

We Never Sleep.

Paxton Pilot.

The fake that the Reflector talks about being played on the Pilot man was true as we published it two weeks ago. A dispatch was sent over to head quarters by a conductor notifying the R. R. officials-as is their rule-that a man was dead on the road at Roscoe, a dispatch was sent to Ogalalla from head quarters asking for the report of the coroners investigation yet the Reflector man knew nothing of it but remained in his office in his easy chair with his feet on the table complacently smoking his "2 for nick" not careing a continental whether a man was killed or not, while the editor of the Pilot was on the altert like a sleuth hound trailing down the criminal with Vedttes guarding every cross road and watching every bush and with a keen eyed detective in every fence corner and had it not have been for the sleepless nights, the watchful days coupled with the great detective ability of the editor in chief of the Pilot this great drama in human life would never have been unraveled and would have been handed down to future generations as the great mistery of the nineteenth century

An Overtaxed Journalist.

Alma Bec. We have been endeavoring since we started the Bee to do all our work alone, with the assistance of our wife, who is just learning the art, but find that one man cannot, alone, properly attend to all departments and do them justice. We will get more help; Mr. Pike, who was with us at Orleans for a number of years, and who has asked us for a job will, in all probability, be with us soon Again, it is very likely that our office building will have to be moved next week, and this, with quite a lot of job work on the book will seriously incommode us.

JUNE.

Millon L. Murdock in Drake's Magazine. June, with rare beauty in her blushing face Trips o'er the fields garbed in her brightest green;

Showering her blossoms with bewitching grace. Glowing with warmth and life-fair sum mer's queen.

Flashes the sunrise 'midst her glistening gems; Shimmers her leafy robe of changeful hue; Shineth her mantel with bright diadems,

Flung from veiled skies, erstwhile deeply blue. Sweetly her feathered songsters trill their Lightly they dart from waving screen to

screen. Drowsy her lullaby that lightly floats, Wooing each sense, while darkness veils the scene.

Athwart the dimpling streamlet brightly glows

The wavy image of her cloudless moon; Her cooling zephyrs breathe of sweet repose Welcome, thou beautious queen ! transcendout June!

BUZZINGS.

There is a small bore Cronin mystery among the paving contractors. Who is J W. Furnace, and where does he hall from? Why should a bank run with wind Needham for ballast?

In the lottery of commercial life the Bank of Omaha failed to draw the capital prize. It is hoped the park commission will re-

move the Jefferson square band stand at night. Judge Thurston will be one of a select party to accompany General Alger, of Michigan, in his private car on a fishing trip to

Alaska this summer. The sober and sedate

Philadelphia Ledger insinuates that Alger is

Thurston to lead the republican orchestra three years hence. Five young lions were born in Chicago re cently. No record is kept of the tiger fam-

Ed McGinty is one of the bold butcher boys of South Omaha. Less than a year ago he wandered west from Chicago in search of fortune which he solemnly vowed to drop into the uap of Letta Maloney when secured. Ed prospered amazingly. Recently he sent for his intended to share his prosperity, but she came not. He received a dainty box of mittens instead, and his companions have wisely refrained from whistling "The Letta

tion parties, but the court held that salvation was free and rejected the claim. What doth it profit a man if he gain the whole world and place it in the Bank of

A Leadville minister sucd his congregation

for back pay and losses occasioned by dona-

that Never Came."

The signs at Rosebud indicate that the Indians are gracefully falling into the government Slouxp.

A romantic story of domestic felicity in Wyoming was aired in a Chicago divorce court last week. Alice Fisher roughed it with Thomas J. on a ranch twenty miles from Laramie. Cowboys were plentiful in that region and women were scarce. Naturally Mrs. Fisher attracted much attention and admiration, but persisted in wearing dresses which hid her dainty feet from curious eyes. The cowboys resented the fashion and periodically peppered her skirts until her ankles appeared in view, and Fisher utterly failed to protect her. This was more than she could fare, and after packing her duds, she struck out for freedom and Chicago, where mysteries are neve ventilated

Josh Mullen and Lucinda True, two smitten Hoosiers, eloped recently, Josh had a wagon which was deemed essential to the domestic establishment, but no horse. With a loving wink at Lucinda, he jumped into the wagon and made her pull it to town.

In Chinese social life the size of the card indicates the visitor's rank. A fresh importation from China recently stood guard at a reception in Washington. The guests presenting the usual reception cards were coldiy received, but when the gas man showed his bill, Ah Sin bowed with profound reverence and escorted the collector into the front parlor. The celestial was instantly cashiered.

THE OPERATOR AT JOHNSTOWN.

New York World. MESSAGE I. The torrent poured across the plain,

Lapped torrents from the hils o'erhead;
"It looks as the 'twere going to rain,"
The laughing operator said;
And then she wired—she loved her joke— "That reservoir may soon be broke, You'd better all get out your arks." They laughed, forsooth, to hear her larks.

"There is a flood, and here's your proof-"There is a flood, and here's your proof We're telegraphing from the roof! Flee for your lives! The muddy foam Enguifs already many a home; The water's at our window-sills—

The Dam has proken thro' the Hills." MESSAGE III. "This is my last message"—a hush
Along the wire: a sudden rush
Of waters—"Heip!" Too late—they've swept
Where two brave women dying wept,
And weeping died, if they might save
The prey of Conemaugh's wild wave! FOR PEOPLE WHO THINK,

The fact seems to be (and this is one of

the most hopeful signs of missionary efforts) that christian people are at length coming to see the folly of measuring results by statistics, says the Providence Journal. We cannot tabulate ideas, nor estimate the spread of principles by percentages, and the arguments which start from that assumption are no less futile as applied to missions than they would be were they directed against the work of the christian church at home. We know full well that the most truly successful pastor is not always he who gathers the greatest number of new converts into his church. The work of the religious teacher in heathen lands, as in christian, is essentially a work of seed sowing, not reaping. It took two centuries for the seed planted by John Wycliffe in England to bear visible results in the spiritual life of the nation. It is more than eighteen hundred years since Jesus left the earth, and two-thirds of the human race is still un-christian, while his ereed, though Asiatic in origin, is practically rejected to-day by every Asiatio race. Yet it would be not more absurd to declare christianity a failure because of its slowness of growth than it is to condemn Christian missions because its more recently planted seed has not already ripened for the harvest. Faulty methods of work, extravagance of administration, mistaken conceptions of the means to be employed to a given end-these are certainty fair subjects for agitation until a remedy is sought and applied; but to balance the converts for a given year with the money expended is to copy a fault which missionary bodies have themselves too often commmitned, and which has, it is to be feared, led them before now to direct their enegles less to those spots where the chief need is than to the peoples whose natures have appeared to be more readily receptive of new ideas. It is a happy thing for the missionary societies if they are beginning at length to see that their labor is essentially one of preparation-a more plessed thing if they are beginning to really believe with their Master that what they sow will surely ripen, though they them-selves have no share in the harvest gathering.

With the single exception of the United States, no country on the American continent has made such rapid progress in the past half-dozen years as Mexico, and, with the same exception, no country has a fairer future, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Its debt is being steadily reduced, its bonds are increasing in value in the money markets of the world, while its credit has reached a point hardly expected by the most astute and sanguine of Mexican statesmen a decade ago. There are over four thousand miles of railroad in that country, an increase of about 25 per cent within three or four years, past, and upward of nineteen thousand miles of telegraph. In the former it leads all the countries of the continent save the United States, Canada, Brazil and the Argentine Republic; and in miles of wire in operation the United States alone is ahead of it. In every department of its industry there has been a great growth in recent years. while its commerce, foreign as well as domestic, begins to take on large proportions. An importance has also been made in the number and character of its schools and the general level of intelligence of its people. The most striking and conspicuous portion of Mexico's advancement began soon after the commencement of the administration of its present president, Porfirio Diaz. He entered office in the latter part of 1884, and was elected to a second term last year. The experience of the past fifteen years shows that insurrections and revolutious are not necessary conditions in the Mexican's existence, while the record of the country since 1885 proves that Mexico is not incapable of an improvement of a highly important and flattering character. Peace and wise ernment were all that was needed to enable the people to develop the marveious natural resources which their land possesses. Peace came in with Diaz's recent predecessors; wise government was assured when Diaz entered into power. Within the past five years the public affairs of the country have been managed with a creditable degree of intelligence, and a fair amount of success has been attained.

It is noteworthy in connection with the

numerous religious conventions held in Philadelphia this spring that few, if any, have declared in favor of prohibition, says the Philadelphia Record. While these assemblies have harmonized upon questions affecting their denominational interests and upon doctrines of religion and morality, they have accorded the largest liberty of opinion and action in regard to the proposed prohibitory amendment. This had been a grievous disappointment to its advocates, who confidently expected to give their policy such a semblance of religion and morality as to coerce the churches into its support in spite of the judgment and experience of a large portion of their membership. Instead of being able to identify their cause with the religious and moral sentiments of the people, the prohibitionists find some of the largest and most influential denominations manifesting a decided repugnance to it. In this situation the attempt to stigmatize the opponents of prohibition as "drunk-ards and wine-bibbers" or as "tools of the liquor interests" has most signally failed at the very opening of the campaign. So far from succeeding with this well-worn polemical artifice, the prohibitionists discover that the practical morality of their own position has been successfully assailed. In Kansas the voluntary associations and agencies for promoting temperance have failen into decay under the operation of prohibition. To the spontaneous reformatory efforts of society and the gentle influences of religion has succeeded a barsh and vindictive penal code, with a train of spies and informers, breeding dissensions among the people and filling the courts with perjurers and malicious prosecutions. The United States collector of internal revenue in northern Iowa reports that in his district the consumption of liquor has enormously increased, while its quality has deteriorated under prohibition. Large wholesale liquor houses have been established on the border of the state to supply the increasing demand. of the inhabitants, and, to crown the whole, the municipal authorities of some of the cities of Iowa license saloons to sell liquor in contemptuous defiance of the prohibitory law. How much is morality among the people or the cause of good government promoted by a system which produces such re-

The preference of direct and homely Augio-Saxon terms to direct or indirect Latisms is, as a general principle, and with due qualifications, a good thing, writes Prof. W. Raymond, in the New York Tribune. But to use the wrong Anglo-Saxon word is to abuse the principle. Now the word "dead" mean lifeless. A dead man is a corpse. All German students will appreciate this. "The dead" in German, may come out of their graves; they may "ride fast" in spectral midnight madness; but the decessed or departed are "verstorben" or "hungeschiden" not "todt." The verb corresponding to "todt" means not to die, but to kill; and, since the body only can be killed, the body only can be dead. I will not mflict upon you a discussion of philological details. The history of the word "dead," and of the disappearance and reappearance of its Gothic root, though interesting, is not necessary here to prove that the usage I assert is the true inherited one, and is founded on