

THE DAILY BEE

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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 13th day of June, A. D. 1891.

Notary Public.

MR. HENRY EIBENFRODT, florist, called out an encore, but THE BEE has received no flowers.

THIS far this year the irrigating ditches in western Nebraska have been chiefly useful in carrying off the excess of water.

THE prohibition party of Nebraska is called to meet in convention at Lincoln August 5. This is the party which was struck by a blizzard last November.

THE Chinese doctor who said he could cure a patient quicker for \$10 a week than for \$5 a day, has not been discreet in the admission but he certainly was more frank than some of his brothers of the medical profession.

REV. SAM SMALL has withdrawn from the Methodist ministry and yet no charge of heresy has been brought against him, though his financial orthodoxy has been seriously questioned by his associates in the University of Utah.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., has a population of 50,000, an assessed valuation of \$44,000,000, a city tax rate of about 24 per cent. Omaha has 140,000 people, an assessed valuation of \$21,000,000 and a tax rate of more than 6 per cent. Comment is superfluous.

AWARDS of contracts for supplying the Sioux Indians with stock cattle have been made. A firm has secured the contract for 725 cows at \$21.99 each. It is safe to say that milch cows at this figure will never enter into very sharp competition with the Nebraska creameries.

THE Nebraska Undertaker's association announces its readiness to contribute toward a world's fair fund of \$100,000 for Nebraska. In view of the fact that this organization can make a very poor showing in its line from this state, the offer must be accepted as both disinterested and public spirited.

WYOMING is the coming mineral commonwealth of America. This is a fact which will bear frequent repetition. Coal, iron, gold, silver, and other metals and petroleum will give her this position. Within another generation Wyoming's wealth will be the wonder of the world. Mark the prediction.

LINCOLN is naturally a beautiful city and the hand of man has added to the charms of nature until the capital is strikingly attractive. In these years of vigorous growth her citizens have not neglected the importance of something besides business blocks, manufactories, street and steam railroads, but have also made Lincoln an educational center, which will attract to her the best class of students and give her a place in the hearts of thousands of Nebraskans whose school days will be spent in her midst.

WALTER S. MAXWELL, the well dressed gentleman from Los Angeles, who was proposed as chief of the bureau of horticulture for the world's fair, was rejected and General N. P. Chipman nominated and confirmed by the world's fair directory. Mr. Maxwell changed his clothes three or four times a day, kept his handsome face well shaved and otherwise exhibited the tendencies of the dude. This is the reason he was rejected. General Chipman is rather too old to perform the manual labor of a wine press, but he is a good judge of wines and no dude. He will probably be acceptable.

THE king can do no wrong and the heir apparent is presumably endowed with something like the same infallibility. On this account the public sentiment of Great Britain will probably spend itself in resolutions of censure upon the prince of Wales and his gambling tendencies, while the prince himself will go on as before doing about as he pleases. He will not be cashiered whatever befalls his master of buck-hounds and his associate cardplayers, Generals Williams and Levitt. If the queen does not outlive him the gray old man who has the crown when she dies will "sit the throne as a matter of course."

OMAHA AS AN EDUCATIONAL CENTER.

The recent action of the board of trustees of Bellevue college in changing the name of the institution to that of the University of Omaha and arranging for enlarging its scope so as to conform to the character of a university, is a step for advancing this city as an educational center upon which the community is to be congratulated. As already announced it is proposed that the departments of letters, science and arts of Bellevue college shall continue there, and that those of law, theology, medicine and other professional schools will be located at Omaha. Some time ago Dr. George L. Miller donated land at Seymour park as a site for the Omaha theological seminary, and this institution, which will open for the first time in September next, will become a part of the University of Omaha. An effort is making to induce the Omaha medical college to consolidate with the university, and if successful the institution will secure one of the best equipped medical schools of the west. At any rate the promise is that this city is to have a university which in scope and character will favorably compare with any in the country, and which may be expected to expand in usefulness with the growth of the city and surrounding country. There is undoubtedly room here, if there be not an urgent demand, for such an institution, and it is safe to predict for it a great and useful career.

There is every probability that within the next two or three years Omaha will be the seat of a Lutheran seminary. The very generous donation of land in this city for a site, valued at \$100,000, recently made by Mr. Augustus Komtze, together with \$50,000 in cash, conditioned upon another \$150,000 being raised to construct buildings and furnish them, doubtless insures the seminary to this city.

The proposition was accepted with little hesitation by the Lutheran conference and a substantial sum was subscribed at once, so that there is every reason to expect that the whole amount required will be secured within the time designated. The Lutheran denomination has no theological seminary west of Gettysburg, Pa., so that if one is established in Omaha it will provide for a wide region of country and will have important relations.

The law and medical departments of the Wesleyan university at Lincoln, are to be removed to Omaha, and will be a valuable addition to the educational facilities of this city. Thus Omaha, for years occupying a prominent place among the cities of the country for her excellent common school system, will, in the near future, outrank most of the cities of her class in the means of higher education. The prospect is one which every citizen can regard with a lively sense of gratification.

THE OMAHA NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Omaha training school for teachers closes its first year with a public entertainment in Boyd's opera house on the afternoon of June 24. On that occasion the graduates will receive their certificates and a summing up of the year's work will be made for the information of the press and the public in general.

This training school is especially intended for Omaha young people who desire special instruction in theory and practice of teaching. It is a normal school at home under the supervision of efficient instructors who personally direct not only the classes studying text books upon pedagogy, but their actual practice with classes in a primary department.

The school has awakened a great deal of interest. Twenty eight students have taken the course this year. They are all graduates of the Omaha high school. Only Omaha young people are entitled to its benefits. The qualifications for admission are residence in Omaha, good moral character and a high school or equivalent education. Pupils of the private and denominational institutions of the city as well as those of the high school are admitted and welcomed. Residents of Omaha who have been instructed elsewhere, but who are able to pass an examination in the branches comprising the high school course are permitted to participate in its benefits.

The friends of this new departure are confident that its successful work this year has entirely disarmed any criticisms which may have heretofore been imputed upon the general proposition of opening normal school instruction at home. The board of education is greatly gratified at the results achieved and the training school has apparently become a permanent feature of our system.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The great event toward which Chicago looks with an interest which is contagious is an assured success. Nothing short of a terrible calamity to the whole country or the city or a disastrous war can interfere with its progress to greatness which can never be equalled by any previous world's exposition. The American people regard the coming event with well nigh as much interest and enter into its plans with almost as much enthusiasm as the people of the great city in which it is to be held. They know that Chicago is equal to the occasion and there is no hint of a doubt as to their duty to contribute cheerfully and generously to the momentum with which the enterprise is moving on from hope and expectation to realization.

Six states only of the 44 have refused to pass appropriations. These will undoubtedly realize their mistake and recall their action before the fair opens. In any event their public spirited citizens will contribute funds from their private means to make good the deficiencies, if any, and it is safe at this time to say that every state in the union will be creditably represented. Only 27 states and territories voted appropriations for the centennial exposition in 1876, and their aggregate amount was but \$1,517,000. Already 26 states have appropriated over \$2,500,000. Pennsylvania's total appropriations for the centennial amounted to \$1,125,000, and the city of Philadelphia gave \$1,500,000 more. The United States government gave to the Philadelphia exposition in 1876 \$649,250, and loaned the exposition \$1,500,000. The national appropriation for the

Chicago world's fair is \$1,500,000.

Chicago has not asked for a stock subscription outside of the city, but has put herself in the way of raising \$12,000,000 for the fair.

Official acceptances of the president's invitation to participate have been received already from France, Great Britain, Germany, Spain, China, Mexico, Peru, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, Jamaica, and unofficial notices from Egypt, Morocco, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Ecuador, Brazil, San Domingo, Hayti and British Columbia. It is only a question of time when nearly all the nations of the globe, large and small, will have definitely informed this government that they are to be represented. The world's fair of 1893 will be the greatest and most imposing international event ever witnessed, if lavish expenditure and enterprise can make it so.

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

When Hon. Benjamin Butterworth, secretary of the world's fair commission, was recently in Omaha, he made a very practical suggestion to a representative of THE BEE, which is worthy of consideration. This was that four or more states join hands in the erection of a handsome building. Let them build it, said Mr. Butterworth, in the form of a cross, or after some artistic design, assigning a wing to each state, and let there be one general assembly room or pavilion in the center where the people from the various states can meet and mingle, and from which the thronging visitors can pass to each and all of the state departments represented in the building. In this manner the buildings will be made more attractive and imposing, and no state will be missed by the thousands of sightseers. If the states, said Mr. Butterworth, erect separate buildings some of them will scarcely be noticed, because their buildings will be merged compared with other great buildings. He stated that the idea of combining and erecting a joint building has been favorably considered by some of the states farther east and will undoubtedly be adopted. "We would like to see," said Mr. Butterworth, "Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and Colorado unite in the erection of a handsome building, each state occupying a wing of the building."

This suggestion should receive the attention of the commissions of the above-named states which will have charge of the preparations of their exhibits at the Columbian exposition. The plan is entirely feasible, and it could be carried out with a saving of expense to the states in comparison with the cost of a separate building for each. There is force also, in the idea that state exhibits in a structure large enough to accommodate several of them would receive greater attention than if made in separate buildings that would be overshadowed by the more imposing surroundings. The large majority of people are attracted by the proportions of a building, naturally expecting to find within it more for their instruction and entertainment, and as the vast crowds that will visit the world's fair tens of thousands will have only a very limited time to stay there, all such will be compelled to neglect the smaller and separated displays. Were the four states mentioned by Mr. Butterworth to unite in carrying out his suggestion, assuming that each of them intends to have a building, or its exhibit, they could have an imposing structure of attractive architectural design which could be constructed at three-fourths the cost of four separate buildings, and which undoubtedly would insure greater attention to their exhibits. Every consideration commends the suggestion of Secretary Butterworth as eminently practical and judicious.

PRINCE AND PEOPLE.

Immediately after the verdict in the baccarat case the Prince of Wales received the Ascut races with a number of his chums and was received there with a demonstration of what seemed popular enthusiasm. It was at once assumed that notwithstanding the disgraceful revelations affecting the prince in the gambling case the English people were still so loyal to him that they were ready to condone the part he played in that scandal. Unquestionably some of them were. The class of whom Lord Chief Justice Coleridge said, "They are all very much pleased to have such guests as the prince of Wales," were very willing to show their approval that they held him in no less regard because of the disgraceful episode in his career through which he had just passed. The aristocrats on the one hand and the proletariat on the other could unite in throwing up their hats and shouting in testimony of their loyalty to the heir apparent and their indifference to the latest evidence of his vices. Even the lord chief justice, by the side of whom the prince sat during the trial of the baccarat case, could find palliating circumstances for his having introduced that most vicious of gambling games at Tranby Croft, and doubtless every gambler in England quite agreed with his lordship.

But the great middle class of England, the class which is becoming, if it be not already, the most powerful and will ultimately determine whether the present form of the British government is to be permanent, hold a different view of the matter. These intelligent people whose conscience is not warped by the worship of royalty, and who do not feel that loyalty to their native land involves the necessity of compromising with vice in high places, are not satisfied that the man who may at any time be elevated to the throne of England and who therefore should set an example of virtue and dignity and true manliness to the nation, shall go unrebuked for having failed to do this. They do not complain that the cheat, Gordon Cumming, was convicted of his rascality and has suffered a deserved penalty, but they insist that his associates in vice shall not escape their just share of responsibility for the disgrace brought upon the nation. They do not admit that wrong-doing by royalty is any less grave an offense than when committed by ordinary people, and it is significant of the growth of a more fearless public sentiment in England that they so declare.

They may not really desire that the prince of Wales shall be subjected to any form of punishment, and least of all that he shall suffer the humiliation of being retired from the army, but they do demand that such official notice be taken of his conduct as will be a fitting rebuke and will not leave the nation in the position of having been indifferent to an offense.

The prince of Wales is long past middle life. For more than a quarter of a century he has occupied the position of rightful successor to the British throne. He has had the opportunity to be in deed, what he is by title, the first gentleman of England. But he has been chiefly distinguished for his gallant attentions to women and by his facility for accumulating debts, and now in addition to these the world knows him as a persistent and overcredulous gambler, carrying about with him in his visits to country houses a gambling outfit. Surely the better class of the English people would merit the contempt of all the world if they failed to condemn such a revelation.

THE ANTI-TRUST LAW UPHOLD.

A decision has just been rendered by the United States district court for the middle district of Tennessee upholding the anti-trust law passed by the last congress. The case which called out this decision was the prosecution under the law of a coal combination consisting of the Nashville coal exchange, Kentucky mine owners and the Nashville coal dealers, the purpose of the monopoly being to control the production and price of coal. It was brought as a test case, and Judge Key in his decision held that the law is constitutional and said that the defendants in the case must be perpetually enjoined and restrained from further violating the provisions of the anti-trust law by further carrying on their trade under the agreement by which the coal exchange was established.

The law thus having been victorious in its first attack upon monopoly, it is a reasonable hope that efforts will be made to apply it to all existing combinations which violate its provisions. The act invests United States circuit courts with jurisdiction to prevent violations of the law, and requires district attorneys to institute proceedings against offenders. It also provides that persons injured by the trusts may sue and recover threefold the damage sustained. It has been suggested that it is the duty of the department of justice to put in motion proceedings against the various trusts and combinations that can be reached by the law, but this does not seem to be necessary. No harm would be done by the department of justice instructing or advising the district attorneys as to their duty, and it would, perhaps, be well to do this, but manifestly the officials can proceed without such instructions. The law is not exactly mandatory upon them, but it was evidently intended by congress that district attorneys should proceed against violators of the law without waiting for instructions from Washington or complaints from individuals. But still it might be a good thing for the department of justice to take action for the enforcement of the law. It is possible that it has been waiting for a decision in the test case before doing anything, and that having this the department will now move for making the law effective against all combinations to which it applies.

It is certainly true that something of this sort were done. The anti-trust law has been in force more than a year, and the republican congress which passed it, after prolonged consideration, intended that it should be enforced. It has thus far been practically a dead letter, thus causing the good faith of congress and the good administration in connection with this legislation, to be called in question. Trusts and combinations have multiplied and flourished in unmistakable violation of the law, and opponents of the republican party have not been slow to use this fact for whatever effect it might have in damaging the party in popular confidence. The administration could do itself and the party it represents no better service than to take steps for the thorough enforcement of the anti-trust law.

THE PROPOSED CONGO TREATY AND ITS REJECTION SO FAR AS THIS COUNTRY IS CONCERNED BY THE UNITED STATES SENATE HAS ALMOST ESCAPED RECOLLECTION. IN ABOUT A MONTH THE GREAT POWERS OF EUROPE WILL PROBABLY RATIFY THE BRUSSELS AGREEMENT GUARANTEEING THAT THE SLAVE TRADE AND SALE OF BROOD-LOADING ARMS AND INTOXICANTS IN THE CONGO SHALL BE SUPPRESSED. THE UNITED STATES CANNOT, OF COURSE, BECOME A PARTY TO THE CONVENTION WITHOUT THE CONSENT OF THE SENATE. THAT BODY WILL PROBABLY ABIDE BY HIS FORMER ACTION, THOUGH A MOTION TO RECONSIDER IS PENDING. THERE ARE STATESMEN IN THAT BODY WHO CONTEND STRONGLY AGAINST THE COMPACT FOR TWO VERY GOOD REASONS, ONE OF WHICH IS THAT THE SPIRIT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE WILL BE VIOLATED BY FORMALLY ENTERING INTO THE AGREEMENT. THE OTHER RELATES TO CERTAIN BOUNDARY CONTROVERSIES BETWEEN THE REPUBLICS OF FRANCE AND LIBERIA IN WHICH THE INTERESTS OF LIBERIA MIGHT BE COMPROMISED. NEVERTHELESS, BOTH THE PRESIDENT AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT REGARD IT AS ADVISABLE FOR THIS GOVERNMENT TO JOIN THE OTHER NATIONS IN THE PHILANTHROPIC ENTERPRISE CONTEMPLATED BY THE PROPOSED TREATY AND THE SENATE MAY YET BE INDUCED TO GIVE ITS CONSENT, THE AGREEMENT BEING HELD UPON FOR THE SIGNATURE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The world's fair directory must be difficult to satisfy when it refuses to confirm the nomination of M. E. Stone as chief of the department of foreign affairs.

A Giddy Grandfather.

Brooklyn Times. Censor compels the statement that the prince of Wales seems pretty giddy for a grandfather.

A Pertinent Question.

Washington Star. Concerning the alleged decline of Mr. Jerry Simpson, will somebody please state what Mr. Simpson has declined?

Caused by Jealousy.

Western Week. Rosewater's success with THE BEE and his

influence in the party raised a dusty howl from the loudest republicans press over the state, and just because success has succeeded.

Grover's Anxiety.

Washington Star. Grover Cleveland is anxiously looking forward to the day when Governor Hill will make an attempt to untangle himself.

Hill's Stupidity Exposed.

Albany Journal (Repub). Since the decision of the court in the Connecticut election case the position of David B. Hill in refusing to honor Governor Bulkeley's requisition papers appears more stupid and foolish than ever.

Cleveland's Change of Base.

Brooklyn Times (Repub). Well, hurray for Grover Cleveland, of New Jersey. He is a pretty decent fellow with all his faults, and we would like to see him running for president again. Then the "campaign of education" could go merrily on.

Ingalis Yemom.

New York Continent (Dem). Ex-Senator Ingalis today presents the appearance of the typical disgruntled politician. He seems to be an embodiment of political and personal bad temper. His sneer at the cabinet officials as "private clerks to Harrison" looks as if he has no ambition for further advancement in public life, and desires only to empty his venom upon all who come within reach of his mordacious fangs.

Absurd Regulations.

San Francisco Chronicle. The absurdity of the scheme of regulating the drinking habits of a community has been well illustrated in Boston. The temperance people fancied that men would drink less if they had to sit at a table instead of standing at a bar, but a year's experience shows that the table scheme stimulates drunkenness. So Boston has returned to the genuine American plan and its ostentatious residents may once more take their cocktails leaning on the bar.

Owes it to the West.

York Times. An effort will be made to locate the location of the next republican national convention at Omaha. And why not? The west has been the backbone of the republican party, and will continue to be. This vast section, always overwhelmingly republican, always true to the party, has never received any consideration whatever at the hands of the party. It was not doubtful, if it were needed a sop to stimulate its loyalty. While the recalcitrant and doubtful states have received the plums the great and generous west has gone on electing republicans without a whimper. The least the party can do in return is to locate the national convention in the central and queen city of the great city to the vast and enthusiastic west.

PASSING JESTS.

The Pig has commenced rooting for a living in Pittsburg iron circles.

First Dogcatcher—His albs, the count, is all broke up.

Second Ditto—What! Swiped with a club? "Naw. Worse than that. Durn chump tried to hit me, and sent me to the city hall. Couldn't reach 'em, and fell. You ought to see the bark of his back! Oh, mama!"

Frank Leslie's: Yawksy—God bless my soul! Lord! you got that homely old guy for a new year!

Hawtvis (meekly)—I'm married.

A good man once into politics went, By a singular freak of fate, And he looked the whole field of politics o'er, But he never could find his mate.

Fifty people at Bloomington, Ill., have been made seriously ill by eating ice cream at a social gathering. It is reported that a young man return devout thanks that the annual warning to the summer girl has appeared on time.

Washington Post: "When the cat's away the baccarat will play," is how proverb and the truth is garbled to suit the situation in England.

Kansas City Times: In western baseball circuit Dave Hoover and his Farmers Alliance team are enacting the role of the farmer yoked to the calf and yelling: "Dang our fool horse! He won't come! Somebody lead us off. The difficulty so far has been to find somebody to do the leading off."

Smith, Gray & Co's Monthly: Salvationist—Stop, young man, I want to speak to you.

Harry—Well! Salvationist—Did you know you were going straight to hell!

Harry—Excuse me, I'll see you later.

Blacksmith (to his helper)—Don't strike so hard. The anvil is not a piano.

Cork: Bunker—Good morning, Hill! Have a cigar?

Hill: It is a hollow vowel!—Do not tempt me with tobacco, my friend! It is incompatible with the study of the occult.

Washington Star: "You observe," remarked the real estate reporter, with great erudition, to the city editor, showing him the plans of new houses in this architecture there is a strong Italian feeling.

"Yes," said the city editor, scratching his head in reflective mood, "it does look a good deal as if it had stopped on a banana peel."

Bridgeway Herald: "In the hands of men entirely great, the pen is mightier than the sword." It is the same way with a parrot in the hands of a woman. It will stop a street car.

Pueblo Opinion: "Pa, what's diplomats?" "They are the mats that real statesmen wipe their feet on, my son."

THE FERVENT BUTCHER.

Chicago Tribune. Hippolyte in Havre is a fervent potentate, though his annual frolics comes this season rather late.

What with guns, and dusky minions, and barrels of blood, and a stiletto.

There are chances that his pisions may be clipped, and then his head.

ODD FACTS IN SHORT METRE.

The forest area of the United States is estimated at 84,742,000 acres.

The women of Italy who work olive oil press get 20 cents a day.

The diamond cutters of New York earn an average salary of \$9 a week.

Of the 14,500,000 cotton spindles in the United States, Massachusetts has 624,000.

The United States has 627,000,000 gold coins, and only 411,000,000 of these are in circulation.

The longest cable exceeds in length by 4,023 miles that of all the rest of the United States.

A number of changes which can be played upon a cube of bells is wonderful. Twelve bells will allow no less than 479,001,600 changes.

The Anson and Honorable Artillery of Boston selects its lieutenants members for officers. Not a man of them has a waist more than forty inches around.

The discovery of the territory of Virginia attending Raleigh's expedition was declared by Queen Elizabeth to be the most glorious event of her reign. As a memorial of her ungrateful state in 1584 she named the country Virginia.

A SPRAY OF HONORSUCKLE.

Harper's Bazar. I broke, one day, a slender stem— Half bud, half blossom; and a gem— A blush on cheeks in a faint bloom. When all the grass with dew is strung, On every fairy bugle blown.

I dropped it, careless, in a place— Where no light breeze could straighten— Its delicate, dewy, flowing grace— Yet from the dark, neglected space, Sure, ascending through the gloom, Sweet breaths that gladdened the whole room.

Whereat I thought, O heart of mine!— A lesson for thee, plain to read:— That modest, not that light should shine, Or any man thy beauty heed:— Honour's had he the less— That thus has sweetness to bestow!

THE QUAKER CITY NAPOLEONS.

Washington Star: A time lock doesn't seem to be essential in a Philadelphia bank as a money order.

Cleveland Plain-Dealer: It is said Philadelphia's embezzling ex-treasurer is recovering his health, but the people are not getting back their million stolen dollars.

New York Advertiser: Detectives have been sent out to search for Philadelphia's missing millions, so it may be inferred that the last upon which hope can hang has dropped.

Kansas City Star: Philadelphia is active in locking the stable door after the horse is stolen. But therein she shows up more creditably than some other cities, strictly afflicted, which have neither locked the door nor put the postman to bed.

Kansas City Times: It is pretty safe to figure that if Ex-City Treasurer Barsley of Philadelphia is given even the lowest time on each of the indictments to which he has pleaded guilty, he will never be able to do up another city.

New York World: When taxation means a looking of the people for the benefit of monopolists, it is not strange that treasurers chosen by the monopolists should do nothing on their own account, as they have done in the monopoly-added state of Pennsylvania.

Denver Star: Seventeen indictments have been found against Treasurer Barsley of Philadelphia. The aggregate maximum penalty on them all would be eighty-five years. If found guilty every case he would probably be willing to compromise on a life sentence.

St. Louis Republic: In pleading guilty he can prepare a full confession, the defendant got out of Philadelphia may be showing contrition. Then, again, he may be notifying the people in an emphatic way that he will give them the interest in his life around and get him off as lightly as possible.

Globe Democrat: The republican party is not responsible for the payment of the fables which has come to light in that city, but the fact that the poor specimen of democracy in Philadelphia is so easily misled, is a reflection on the republicans themselves. It will not do for a republican community like Philadelphia to treat a man who has been convicted of this class of crimes in democratic fashion.

Chicago Journal: Ex-Treasurer Barsley, who has pleaded guilty to embezzling over \$1,000,000 belonging to the city of Philadelphia, was known, by an American, as "John" Barsley. He managed, however, to get away to Kentucky. The prefix of "honorable" to his name appears to, hoodoo the average citizen.

FROM COURT TO ALTAR.

Globe Democrat: The most unfortunate thing in the case of Sir William Gordon Cumming is the fact that he has married an American girl.

Chicago Inter-Ocean: Sir Gordon Cumming is the fact that he has married an American girl. He appears to have retained his present mode of mind and created a gilt-edged sensation.

Chicago Times: The lesson of the baccarat case is that a man who marries an American girl should be careful to choose a worthy determination to keep in good company hereafter.

Chicago Mail: The American girl who married Sir William Gordon Cumming and who is now in some distant museum circuit.

Chicago Journal: The American girl who married Sir William Gordon Cumming and who is now in some distant museum circuit.

St. Louis Republic: Sir William Gordon Cumming has found a New York wife, in spite of his methods of handling his chips, and after all, it is her own affair and she is welcome so long as he is to her.

Chicago News: That an American girl should become Sir William's bride in the hour of his social downfall is a pretty curious thing. It is one of the clearest points of intimacy that those who stand nearest to him believe most strongly in his innocence.

St. Paul Globe: Sir William Gordon Cumming has lost his chance and for an American girl's position; but he has won a woman, and a true one, and she is a good deal better than himself. Miss Gardner has good blood in her veins and has shown herself worthy of her name and ancestry.

NOW THE PARAGRAPHERS PLAY.

Chicago Tribune: In his own way Brer Wales is an "idiot" prince.

Washington Star: Albert Edward, baccarat banker, etc., didn't know a counter-fet when it was right under his nose.

St. Paul Globe: The banking house of P. Wales & Co. will probably suspend business. The liabilities are out of sight of the assets.

Chicago Journal: The American girl who married Sir William Gordon Cumming and who is now in some distant museum circuit.

Detroit Free Press: Baccarat is now expected to become the fashionable game among the idle of the city. It is hoped that cheating will not also become fashionable.

Philadelphia Ledger: The chappies are all playing or learning to play baccarat now, and Sir William Gordon Cumming is a cheat, but he has given the world more to talk about than all the so-called honest gamblers of the city.

Chicago Mail: Sir William Gordon Cumming passed several years in the rocky world of baccarat, but it is safe to say that he did not learn his game from the "mud" which he met in Brer Harle's celestial protege, Ah Sin.

Boston Advertiser: How would it do for parliament to create the office of "waiting" to the sportive prince of Wales?

Albert Edward carries a gambling "layout" like any other professional, but he seems to be unable to attend to all the branches of the profession.

New York Advertiser: In the baccarat trial, it was shown that the implement with which Sir William Gordon Cumming pushed his counters over the line was "a common card counter's pencil." No evidence has been introduced to connect the pencil class with the scandal in any way but this. It is strictly a high-born affair, and the "pencil" are not in it, excepting as the use of the common carpenter's pencil.

MAN'S HORNETS.

Millionaires have no friends.

A dog without teeth very often does the most barking.