THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Rec (without Sunday) One Year. \$8
Daily and Sunday, One Year. 10
Six months. 10
Six months OFFICES:

Challes:
Conaba, The Rec Building.
South Chaha, Corner N and 25th Streets.
Conneil Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago t flice, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Boom's la, Hand La, Tribune Building.
Washington, 562 Foorteenth street. COURESPONDENCE.

All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editorial Department.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ree Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, cheeks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-

The Bee Publishing Company. Proprietors THE BEE BUILDING.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. Etate of Nebraska. [88]
County of Douglas, [88]
George B. Tzschuck secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, does solemnly swear
that the actual circulation of THE DATLY BEE
for the week ending June 13, 1891, was as fol-Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 12th day of June 1801.

N. P. Frit. Notary Public.

Natury Public.

County of Louglas.

County of Louglas.

George R. Trachack, being duly sworn deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily errodation of Tun Baily Bice for the month of June. 180, was 0.50 copies; for July, 1800, 20,500 copies; for August 180, 20,700 copies; for September, 180, 20,500 copies; for November, 180, 20,500 copies; for November, 180, 20,500 copies; for January, 1801 25,400 copies; for January, 1801 25,400 copies; for March, 1801, 21,503 copies; for April, 1801, 22,502 copies; for May 1801, 25,600 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of June. A. D. 1891.

N. P. Ferra.

Notary Public.

DR. TEST of the Hastings asylum attempts to explain away specific charges of irregularities by a general denial, This will not do.

THUS far in the Ohio campaign the brilliant but slightly erratic Foraker has maintained himself with becoming dignity and has said nothing to regret or to be regretted.

SENATOR PLUMB of Kansas will address the republican editors of Kansas upon public topics in a few days. If the senator will write out his speech and stick to the text he will have less to explain in the next state campaign than in

THE state board of transportation is as silent as the tomb upon the question of establishing a schedule of maximum freight rates in Nebraska. The railroads have not given that body authority to express an opinion or prepare the schedule.

THE Jows who are being expelled from Russia are going in large numbers to Constantinople They could hardly select a domicile less to the liking of the czar, and in no other country will their chances of striking back at their oppressors come so soon or be so effective.

THE enormous deficiency at the Hastings asylum was a suspicious circumstance, but the definite details of personal peculations amount to something more than a suspicious circumstance. Turn the light on. Let the people know just where the smoke comes from.

KILRAIN and Slavin, two desperate citizens, fell upon each other with terrific vigor and Kilrain got the worst of it. The general public thinks he deserved the punishment. If the fact were reversed the public would feel exactly the same way about Slavin. When two bulldogs fight nobody except their owners will part them or care which one is mangled most.

ACCORDING to well authenticated reports some of our metropolitan police officers have more zeal than sense A stranger in the city is entitled to courttous treatment, even from the blue coated minions of the law. An officer should be very sure of his ground before throwing a stranger into jail upon the charge of being a suspicious character. The case of the Hiawatha business man who was arrested without cause a few days ago ought to cost an indiscreet officer his official head.

VERDI is the Sicilian patronymic of a Washington doctor of medicine who broke his head butting against a local newspaper man's interview, which the doctor pronounced false. The reporter branded the irritated Italian as a liar and the poor fellow could not vindicate himself. King Humbert was so pleased with Verdi's sentiments on the New Orleans incident that he has knighted him. Dr. Verdi's business was badly damaged by this interview. The decoration will destroy it entirely. If he accepts it, he admits that the interview was correct. If he refuses, he offends the king of Italy. The devil and the deep sea are yawning for Verdi.

IF THE great New York Life insurance company is actually in financial trouble as is charged. THE BEE is of the opinion that the rivals who are so gleefully heralding the rumors and demanding investigations should be the first to offer such temporary relief as is legitimate and proper to tide the company beyoud the danger of disaster. The failure of the New York Life, if it were possible or probable, would infliet injuries upoa the business of this country generally and that of life insurance particularly from which neither would be able to recover for years. There is probably more malice than foundation in the charges of irregularities and financial mismanagement. The Insurance companies should be as loyal to each other as banks, and should follow the banking custom of tendering assistance to solvent competitors in time of temporary distress. It is to their interest to protect the business integrity of each other.

THE OHIO REPUBLICANS.

The Ohio republican convention did what it was expected to do in nominating ex-Congressman William McKinley for governor. Indeed, his nomination was a logical necessity of the political situation in that state. The republicans of Ohio are as strongly committed to the support of the tariff policy as those of any other state in the union, and therefore Major McKinley, as the author and ablest exponent of the existing law, is of all men in his state the proper one to lead his party in a contest, the chief issue of which will be the tariff. From the day when McKinley was defeated for congress, due to a flagrantly unfair gerrymander it has been plain that the duty and policy of the republicans was to make him their candidate for governor, and if there has ever been any opposition to him his enthusiastic nomination demonstrated that there is none now. No one familiar with public men needs to be told that Willlam McKinley is one of the ablest among them, and that he has the courage of his convictions. His career in congress, beginning in 1876 and continuing down to the close of the last congress, with the exception of a part of his fourth term, has given him high rank as a legislator and debater, and he easily held in the last two congresses the first place among republicans as an exponent and champion

of the policy of protection. He is a hard fighter in a campaign, as was conspicuously shown in his last contest for congress, and it will not be his fault if the coming campaign in Ohio is not one of the most vigorous and aggressive in the history of that state, in which, during the last quarter of a century, there have

been many notable political battles.

The platform was made to fit the candidate, but republicans everywhere will approve most of its declarations and demands. There is complete unanimity among republicans in favor of encouraging and protecting the interests of agriculture and of labor. There is no difference of opinion regarding legislation against the influx of the icious and criminal classes of foreign nations, and for the exclusion of laborers brought here under contract. The hostility of the republican party to trusts and like combinations of capital is expressed in a law passed by the last congress. The reservation of the public lands for homesteads for American citizens, and the restoration to the public domain of all unearned grants to railroads, are policies which find favor with republicans everywhere. So with respect to some other features of the platform, they will have the approval of republicans, in all sections. But these will be merely side issues, or the not issues at all, in Ohio campaign. The McKinley tariff law and the course of the democratic administration will be the real issues, and as to the latter at least the republicans should have a very

decided advantage. There appears to be no doubt that the Ohio republicans are entirely harmonious, and the enthusiasm of the convention indicated a strong feeling of confidence. The speech of ex-Governor Foraker, nominating Major McKinley. was of a character to silence all suspicion regarding the feeling of Foraker loward the other leaders in the state, and it will have a good influence for he is still a power with a large ele ment of the republicans of Ohio. The campaign will not be fully on for some weeks, but when it is open all along the line it will be watched with greater interest than any other of the year. The republicans have not failed in 30 years to carry the state in the year preceding the presidential election, and if the new party movement does not prove a greater source of weakness to them than is now expected they probably will not fail this year.

THE CONDITIONS FAVORABLE.

The promise of a bountiful harvest ontinues good. That carries with it assurance of general prosperity. When the soil yields plenteously and the farmer is well repaid for his labor all industries and all business thrive. Our agricultural resources are the foundation of national prosperity, and whenever these are abundant there will be material progress. All the indications are that 1891 will be a year of exceptional productiveness in the United States, and that American farmers will possibly date from this year a prolonged era of greater prosperity than they have ever known. Reports from all portions of the northwest are of an encouraging tenor. The sections which last year were rendered sterile by drouth have now ample moisture, and "no apprehension is felt of a failure of crops in them; indeed, such a calamity is regarded as now almost impossi ble. In the middle west the conditions are hardly less favorable, all things considered. There is complaint from portions that too much rain has fallen for the good of the corn, but this is by no means general and does not justify fear that the crop will seriously suffer. Of course it is by no means secure against injury, but the outlook is exceedingly favorable, and there is reason to expect that the corn crops of Nebraska and Iowa will be considerably in excess of an average. That this faith exists among those who have the best opportunity for knowing the conditions and judiciously estimating their value is shown in the commercial improvement in the interior. Country merchants have been buying more liberally and there is less talk of depression and hard times among them.

Meanwhile the reports from Europe continue to state that the crop prospects there are most discouraging. There is no longer a doubt that the European wheat crop will be so far below the average this year that the demand for breadstuffs from other parts of the world, and especially from the United States, will be unusually heavy. Exporters are making large engagements for fall delivery, and cargo space is being negotiated for months in advance of the shipments to be made when the new crop shall begin to move freely. It is the opinion of good authorities that this ountry will send more grain to European markets this year than in any previous year during the past decade, and | the Thomson-Houston electric light

be assured. The welfare of American farmers in the immediate future, if the excellent promise of present conditions is realized, is in their own keeping. The only danger that now threatens their interests is the mischief which may result from unwise political action that will destroy financial confidence, and by driving capital to a policy of self-defeuse create a disastrous stringency in the money market. The menace of such action has already had an effect in this direction, and unless the farmers repudiate, as it is not doubted most of them will, all such demagogue expedients as the sub-treasury scheme, they will certainly have reason before this year closes to deeply regret their mistake.

THE GRAIN EXCHANGE. While regretting that the grain men f Omaha have not deemed it expedient to form a grain and produce exchange as an annex to the board of trade, THE BEE is glad to welcome the new organization to the field. We are convinced from the character of the incorporators and the carnestness they display that they mean to devote themseives with energy and intelligence to the purpose of creating in Omaha a grain market which shall eventually make this the greatest grain centre west of Chicago. It should and doubtless will carry with it the produce business already important but capable of great development,

There is today as much hope for building up from this small beginning a grain and produce market in this city as there was a few years ago of creating a stock market when a few enterprising gentlemen made the beginning at South Omaha. Some croakers in those days made light of the undertaking alleging that Omaha was too near Chicago and Kansas City to hope ever to be a rival of those great cities. The years have vindicated the foresight of the South Omaha stockyards company and the years will prove that the gentlemen omposing the Omaha grain and produce exchange have begun here an enterprise which will in the future be of inestimable value to the city. Everything must have a beginning and it is always unwise to despise the day of mall things.

The new organization includes among its officers and stock holders several of the leading grain men of interior cities. These gentlemen see that Omaha occuples the strategic position and they desire to be interested in the movement. The exchange will therefore reach out to the producing sections and draw strength from the resources of the men who are in the field and direct the local business.

The organization of a corporation does not make a market. The grain must be here for sale before purchasers come to buy. Warehouses, flouring mitts, cereal mills, starch factories, malt houses, and similar institutions are necessary to give strength to the business of buying and selling the raw material. The exchange will therefore find that it has a heavy task before it. A few thousand dollars will answer for a beginning, but the creation of a market here involves the investment of millions, and the first efforts of the organization should be directed toward interesting milling men, malsters and warehouse men in Omaha and Nebraska. The people of Omaha expect great things of the gentlemen who by forming the independent Omaha grain and produce exchange deliberately assume the responsibility of embracing the first great opportunity which has presented itself for making Omaha a rival of Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago as a grain and produce center. They are entitled to the co-operation of all other organizations and of all good citi-

THE smallness of the average democratic mugwump editor is never so painfully apparent as when he attacks the postmaster general. After wearing out the patience of decent people with measly slurs upon his religious work and character they attempted in vain to harm his business reputation. The latest effort appears in the headlines of a local nondescript sheet, in which the attempt is made to create the impression that Chief Postoffice Inspector Rathpone will draw two salaries for the month of July, one in his present office and the other as fourth assistant postmaster general. The chief inspector is given the usual 30 days leave. His new office is not in existence until July 1. His leave expires July 31. He may take the oath any time after July 1, but if he uses his leave he cannot draw pay in the new position until after July 31. The law is very explicit upon the subject, so much so that a clerk or official drawing a small salary, assigned to special duty which if performed by another would entitle him to a larger remuneration, cannot be benefited. It is out of the question in the departmental service for any person to draw two salaries, and the regulation is enforced to the letter even

when its enforcement is inequitable. THE successor to J. B. Furay as member of the board of public works ought to be a citizen and a taxpayer, a gentleman above reproach and a man whose business experience has been in line with the duties of his position. Above all he should not be a political roustabout. We have ward politicians in all branches of the public service. It is time to give member Egbert, who is not a partisan, but who is a competent and honest officer, an associate who thinks more of the city's interests than his own, and cares less about the politics of public affairs than the welfare of the taxpayers who pay him a salary. We want a business board, not a political machine. If Mr. Furny is to be retired for political or any other reasons, let us have a man in his place who knows more about pavements than poli-

THE electric light company bids on 2,000 candle power arclights with a twoyear contract at \$150 per annum per light. This is \$30 per light per annum more than Lincoln pays for the same service. It is still too high.

THE county commissioners will please note the fact that the principal office of

the personal property of the corporation is returned upon the assessment book of the assessor of the First. That assessor has impenched his own judgment of values in the newspapers. Look to it, gentlemen, that a quasi-public corporation is treated precisely as private incorporated business firms are treated in other wards. If corporations are fish in the Fifth they cannot be fowl in the

First ward. THE principal trouble with the Omaha board of trade is that it sleeps too late in the morning. Wide-awake business men cannot hold the whole procession to give it time to put on a uniform and march from the rear to the front. The board has itself to blame for being sidetracked by the grain exchange. THE BEE gave it fair warning weeks ago of what has just come to pass.

In another column will be found a letter from Miss Sarah Wool Moore of the art department in the State university addressed to Hon. George W. Lininger, which is commonded to the perusal of the Omaha board of education. The suggestions made should receive consideration and have their bearing upon the selection of an instructor in drawing. Miss Moore is good authority upon the subject.

INASMUCH as the city physician is in doubt as to the character and scope of the services for which he is paid \$2,000 per year, the request of the board of fire and police commissioners that they be defined by ordinance is entirely in order. The council, which has lately been devoting itself very assiduously and very creditably to its business, should not allow the question to go longer unsettled.

MAYOR CUSHING'S veto of the ordinance creating the office of sanitary commissioner with a salary of \$2,000 a year, was sustained. The reasons given by the mayor for disapproving it were ogent and clear. He is not in favor of creating a sinecure for a ward politician. In this particular he reflects the sentiment of taxpayers correctly.

THE board of county commissioners must comply with the law. There is no authority of law for extensive public work executed without a contract or for grading roads with funds provided for constructing bridges. The county commissioners have no authority of law for creating deficiencies.

THE council has authorized the repayement of the Thirtieth and Spaulding street intersection with brick. Brick will not Roat, though it may sink. The trip to Des Moines has borne fruit with a promptness and dispatch, which is, to a certain degree, encouraging.

THE republican party has been right on every great public question for the last 30 years and all mankind, including the democratic party, have declared it to have been right.-William McKinley, jr., the next governor of

A COMMITTEE has been appointed to confer with the board of health relative to rules for the government of that body. Let them speedily come to an agreement. There has already been an unreasonable delay in this matter.

The Situation Sized Up. Philadelphia Times.

Accepting the political announcements of the past week or so at their face value, we find ourselves confronted by the following Mr. Harrison is the choice of the republican leaders.

Mr. Russell Harrison declares that the president does not want a second term, and that the attacks on Mr. Blaine were made by

his wicked partner, Arkell. The president will take a renomination. Mr. Blaine will be the next republican

esidential candidate. Mr. Blaine's health precludes his being considered by his party. Mr. Blaine has lost his mind. Mr. Harrison is the real author of Mr.

Blaine's foreign policy, Mr. Blaine is the schoolmaster of the

world. Mr. Cleveland will be the next presidential eminee of the democrats. The democratic leaders are leaving Mr. Cleveland and booming Senator Gorman,

The third party is sure to bring republican defeat. Democratic disaster is sure to result from the formation of a third party. Evidently, whether or not there is a fourth

dimension in paces, there is in politics, Character on Trial.

New York Telegram. Judge McAdam of the superior court yesterday rendered a decision of unique quality and of great importance. It is calculated to protect honest newspapers in their criticism of bad men and to deter social outlaws and equally desperate and despicable court room shysters from bringing libel sults in revenge or on speculation. It is so plain and unobjectionable an application of those principles of essential justice which underlie all law that It is a marvel that this point in the method of procedure was not established long ago.

This decision establishes the right of the defendant in a libel suit to make before trial a legal examination of the party bringing the suit to find out if he has a character susceptible of damage. Judge McAdam maintains that while blemistics in the character of the plaintiff in a libel auit, not known to the defendant at the time of the alleged liber, may be unavailing to relieve from the charge of malice, where malice is not proved, they may be adduced either in justification or mitigation, so far as the question of damage is concerned. In his opinion he says:

in determining whether character has been in determining whether character has been injured the jury detentitled to know who the complainant is, where he belongs and how much and what kind of character he has capable of injury, so that they may intelligently fix its pecuniary value and the extent of the injury. This is good common sense as well as law. When a person wants an injury repaired it is always competent to ascertain the reasonable value.

As Judge McAdam eisewhere in this opinion observes, juries are always accustomed to consider evidence relating to the previous character of the party bringing a libel suit. The innovation in this decision in the suit of Vincent A. Wicher against the Tribune association consists in allowing a legal determination on the question of character in advance of the prosecution of the emim for damages. As the effect of this decision must be to do away with a large amount of malicious and mercenary litigation at the public expense, as well as to encourage honest criticism from public motives of bad men, it must meet the approval of good citizens.

In the words of Judge McAdam, "it is if this shall be the case good prices will company is in the Fourth ward, whereas | good common sense as well as law."

WANTS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Dr. Test Willing to Have the Hastings Asylum Books Examined.

ATTEMPTS TO JUSTIFY LIVERINGHOUSE.

His Excuse for Duplicating Bills-A Meeting of the State Board Called -End of a Breach of Promise Case.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 17 .- (Special to Tun BEn. |-Dr. Test, superintendent of the Hastings asylum, was in the city this afternoon and called on Attorney General Hastings and Secretary of State Allen. He told these two gentlemen that he would like to have them examine the books of the institution.

To a Beg reporter be admitted that Liveringhouse had duplicated bills, but the doctor excused it on the grounds that he did so simply to get money out of the state to use in the future for the institution, for fear the appropriations would not be sufficient. Dr. seemed to feel confident from his talk that Liveringhouse's actions were all right. Secretary of State Allen says that Land Commissioner Humphrey has been tele-graphed for and a meeting of the board of public lands and buildings will be held to-morrow afternoon, if he arrives, and the Hastings scandal considered.
In this morning's Bur part of the talk at-

tributed to General Hastings did not belong to him, but is nevertheless true.

DISHESPECT TO THE DEAD. Considerable of a sensation was occasioned at the meeting of the council last evening by three of the members, namely, Chapman, Burns and Wittman, refusing to vote for the resolutions of respect and condolence to the family of the late Hon. J. B. Archibald, a member of the councit. Chapman was par-ticularly bitter against the resolutions. Later Burns and Wittman gave in, but Chap man refused to do so. It appears that Chap man had been preparing certain charges to

bring against Archibald had he lived.

Today the members of the Lancaster Today the members of the Lancaster county bar passed resolutions of respect on the late Jabez B. Archibald. Among some of the compliments paid to the dead were the following: "If some portions of his life were given to political consideration and duties, he did not on that account relax his vigilance in his professional studies or become indifferent to a still higher success at the bar. On the contrary, he had the am-bition to acquire all the knowledge and all the social influence which might be useful in his practice, and he had the persevering firmness to overcome every intervening obstacle. The temper of his mind was acute and discriminating, inclining to logical deductions in trisquisition, and never misled by the subtleties of his profession, but in all his efforts was carnest, candid and laborious in the causes and interests intrusted to him." BILLY BARR'S VICTORY.

Despite the applications of the counsel of Miss Hattie Nims for an extension of time to permit her to comply with an order of the court heretofore issued requiring her to ap-pear in Lincoln and submit to an examination by physicians to determine the exact state of her healtn, the great \$20,000 damage suit against William Barr for breach of promise and criminal intimacy has been dismissed by Judge Tibbets because of her failure so to ap-pear. Billy got so hilarious over his victory that he went out and filled up on a bottle o REED ON TRIAL.

The trial of Harry Reed, who stands charged with having robbed his employer and roommate, a butcher, of \$75, was called last evening before Judge Tibbets. Reese & Gilkeson appeared in his behalf and objected to proceeding to trial at this term of court, as by the terms of the recognizance he is held for trial at the next term of court and cannot, therefore, be held for trial at this present term. The court overruled the ob-jection and a compulsory process was issued to bring into court a number of witnesses in his behalf, among them being members of the Reed family. The case was being heard

The regents of the state university have decided to establish two new chairs in the esity one for instruction in the Reanguages and the other for instruction in the Germanic tongues

In the case of Lydia V. Kay against Abel H. Kay for divorce, Judge Hall has handed down a decree finding that defendant had failed to support the plaintiff and her family, although of sufficient ability so to do. parriage relation between them was there fore wholly set aside and the parties released from the same.

TALKING TAXE -.

Fifth Warders Before the County Commissioners Again.

The delegation from the Fifth ward was before the county commissioners yesterday afternoon, and through their chairman. Fred Schnake, protested against the property of the Fifth being assessed in the other wards of the city.

The protests were listened to, and Chairman O'Keeffe promised to take the matter under consideration before adjourn ment as a board of equalization. Schnake reviewed the revenue laws

and then commented upon the manner of electing assessors. According to his ideas, assessors should be elected for a term of not less than three years. They should receive fixed salaries, like other city or county officers. The city and county should share the expense. After this he opened out on his subject and said: 'The waterworks company removed its plant out of the city limits in order to avoid the payment of municipal taxes. It is so with other corporations, and when a comes to evading taxation, the corporations scape and the men most in need of protection have to pay the burden of the tax

To prove this he cited the case of the tric light company and added that it does ot pay its proportion of the tax, nor doe the waterworks company, the gas company nor the street railway.

Wants His Mother. Charles Genscheer is a twelve-year-old boy who is trying to find his mother. He has een living at St. Joseph with his father, who eft his mother six years ago. The mother is

supposed to be a cook at some hotel in Omaha and the boy who claims to have been abused by his father left home to come to her. Her address is unknown and the boy is at police headquarters. Marsh Probably in Brazil. PHILADELPHIA, June 17 .- It is thought that

Marsh, the fugitive president of the Keystone bank, is in Brazil, for which country selieved to have sailed May 29th, following his disappearance from this city It is believed the \$220 his wife furnished him and a small sum leaned him by a friendly director of the Keystone bank was about all the money Marsh took with him. National Union Senate.

MILWAUREE, Wis., June 17.-The tentl annual session of the senate, the supreme body of the National Union of the United States, convened here yesterday and will re main in session until Friday. The day was taken up in preliminary work of the reading of annual reports. The reports show the present membership to be 29,425 and 495

Seabright Swept by Fire. ummer resort, Scabright, N. J., was visited by a disastrous fire last night, which reduced ashes the larger portion of the town. far as can be estimated, about four hundred buildings burned. Several hundred families were rendered homeless and the total loss will reach half a million.

Thousands of Texas Feeders. RAPID CITY, S. D. June 17- Special to THE BEE. |- Train load after brain load of

young Texas cattle are being brought into this region to graze. The cattle are received at Douglas, Wyo., and unloaded at Belle fourthe, the Elkhorn terminus. It is sai that 50,000 head will be brought in. Simply Out of Sight.

Nebraska stands "way up" in the crop bul-

AN ANCIENT NEWSPAPER.

now anchored in a haven of security.

The Baltimore American celebrated its listh anniversary on the 15th inst. with a mammoth trade edition, forming a panorama of Baltimore's growth and the corresponding prosperity of the American. Like all great ournals, the American has had its share of trials and vicissitudes, but It has weathered the storms of more than a century, and is

The records of the American reflect the nation's bistory. The present postal system germinated in the mind of its first editor. In its pages the Declaration of Independence was officially printed. The immortal song of Francis Scott Key, "The Star Spancied Banner," was first published in its pages, and its management. and in its management a woman scored a distinct success in journalism. In all im-portant events in state and national life, the American took an active part, and the sple did public school system of the state is large due to its persistent advocacy. In war times it was conspicuous and almost alone in that hot bed of secession in supporting the union enuse, and in raising money for the relief of

union men in confederate prisons.

A suggestion of the growth of the American can be found in the record of the Sunday issue. Ten years ago this issue had scarcely a dozen columns of advertising. On January 1, 1886, when the new press was put in there were twenty one columns. Within two years this has been increased to forty old columns. Last December it exceeded all previous records by reaching more than seventy columns, with a regular winter patronage of upward of sixty columns, and this spring, when there has been no special boom in trade, the advertisements have ranged from fifty to seventy columns each Sunday. Under the management of General Francis

Agnus, the American has become a powerful republican journal. Conservative in tone, forceful and aggressive in handling public questions, it has earned its present influential position and prosperity, and deserves the con-gratulations showered upon it on its

PASSING JESTS.

The numerous lofty buildings projected in things are evidently intended to raise the esidents to a common altitude with the morury. Just now it is out of sight.

Mr. Seasique (leaning over the bulwark)-Welman, go to the steward and get me some-thing (w-n-h) to keep my kidneys down. Welman-No use, Seasique; you want the

Washington Post: "Don't you think," said young man, "that Miss Passeigh's lexion shows signs of-er-artistic treat-"Yes; she has to make up, you know, for

Boston Transcript: Mrs. Brown-I delare! Just hear that canary sing! ways so; every time anybody begins to play on the plane that bird begins to chatter. Mrs. White—Yes; one would almost think the bird to be human.

Detroit Free Press: At the literary club the other evening Mr. Bobson, the famous author, was asked if he employed an amanu-"Not now," said he. "My wife used to do my writing for me, but she went to a we-

"How's that !" "Why, she said no woman of spirit would allow a husband to dictate to her."

nan's rights meeting last winter and that

Atlanta Constitution. A man may be a statesman With a great, high-sounding name, But he must have rocks, or abandon socks,

If he would climb to fame The poet writes a deathless lay

For a dollar and forty cents; But the baseball slugger gets a V When the ball goes over the fence, A good man preaches the word of life But we call him dull and dry,

And few there be that hear him.

Or heed his warning cry. But a faith-cure doctor comes along, And handles the biole rough; And you hear a shout from the listening

"God bless us! that's the stuff!" Smith, Grav & Co.'s Monthly: Landlad -Mrs. Languid will not come down to her neals any longer on account of her dyspep She has such a disagreeable feeling of ullness after eating, poor dear. Professor Oldboarder—Pray, give her my congratulations, Mrs. Livermore, and assure her that I hope I may acquire a similar feel-

Harvard Lampoon: Pugilist-I want you o design me a crest with an appropriate Designer-Here's just what you want; two dukes rampant and the motto, "Blood Will

A NECESSARY EVII. Denver Sur

Oh, for a dungeon in Cuba, Or a respite on some lonely pass, A few minutes somewhere—anywhere Away from that "Keep Off the Grass." Washington Post: "What is that!

sked Charley's roommate as he noticed exter that his friend was looking at. "That," said Charley, whose eyes were esting on the melanchely promise to be a sister to him, "is a rejected manuscript."

A FISH STORY.

Detroit Free Press.

A bite! a bite! The line grows light; I feel a sudden thrill of bliss, A mighty swish At least as long as this: It comes to pass (As oft it has with you, I wish).

I puil him out He is a trout As long, perhaps, as this: Should Come to Omaha.

The next national republican convention should be held in the west. And Omaha is the most desirable place for the same to be IN ACTION.

He met her at the seaside, in the dizzy social A symphony of pink and white, a lovely sum-

The bursting passion in his breast was such that it alarmed bim. So truly and completely had the levely vision charmed him. He told his love and in his strong athletic

Will Haudeins in Detroit Fr e Press.

whirl,

mer girl.

arms encased her, Until her cracking bones proclaimed how tightly he embraced her. She did not faint nor did she feel the slight-

est touch of dizziness, r charming certain creatures was the charming creature's business.

And oft in such encounters she has been an easy victor, For she traveled with a circus and charmed the bon-constrictor

SLAVES IN A FREE COUNTRY.

Seven Hundred Italians 1 . Almost Absolute Bondage in Connecticut.

ROBBED BY UNPRINCIPLED CONTRACTORS

Their Money Taken from Them by Trickery and Their Lives Made Miserable by Insufficient Food and Shelter.

FAIRPIELD, CONN., June 17 .- In the valley back of the Fairfield quarry there is a colony of 700 Italians whose lives are almost as bad as though they were confined in the mines of Siberia. The men were brought here to work on the railroad by contractors who have taken the contracts for the new readbed. They are in charge of Foreman Leonard Schote, who carries a big revolver and an ugly knife. He teils the men he is king and will imprison them forever if he chooses. Ho hires them in New York as soon as they arrive, and knowing nothing of the customs of the country, they readily believe him. They are paid \$1.35 per day nominally, but by a system of extortion they claim that every dollar is taken from them.

It was formerly the custom to take up subscriptions from them on various pretexts, each being expected to contribute \$1. If one refused he was discharged in a strange country and without money. Those who rotested were also discharged. motested were also discharged. Section Hoss Leary usually managed the subscriptions. He delegated a man among each gang to collect \$1 from each man on one pretext of another, sometimes to present an official with a gold watch and chain, then to present the same man with a beyole, then a diamond ring for some other official, and so on.

One day one of the bosses went to the men and said that he had lost his pocketbook containing \$55. He requested that they contribute the usual dollar as a mark of their esteem.

ite the usual dellar as a mark of their esteem The hat was pussed around and \$250 was raised. All had to contribute. When Superintendent Turner flied it was reported to the poor fellows that the railroad required them to raise a big sum to buy flowers. They contributed \$300. The men stop in a low shed about three hundred feet long built like a henceop, the only means of ventilation being a small window at one end. The air is still ing and the thermometer at 100 degrees,

When Scinto assumed control he estab-ished a store house on the grounds and the men were ordered to buy everything of him Since then the subscriptions have not been taken up. As soon as any man learned to talk English he was discharged, for Scinto had no ase for any man who understood his rights. His prices were double the usual cost of all the articles he sold. For the night use of the sharty, which was compulsory, he charged them \$1.20 per month. When the mon are sick they are not allowed to have a doctor but must have medicine which Scinta ector but must buy medicine which Scinta eps in stock and take it until they are near-al death's door, when they are sent to the ospitals in New York,

Accompanied by an officer and an interpreter a reporter interviewed the men. Seinto, followed by twenty ugly looking fellows, appeared. Seinto grabued the interpreter and began to shake him. The officer in the party displayed his badge and said:
"Let that man alone: he is in a free coun-

try now." Stinto at once called his men away. Dr. Dickinson said today:

"During the past six months a dozen Italians have come here for treatment and said that if Scinto learned of it they would be discharged. One man, who owed me \$2, sent that by a friend, as he dared not come to me again. The interpreter said that there were four others at the shanty who needed treat-ment but dare not come."

BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE.

The Great Blast a Partial Failure, but It Was Sufficient.

New York, June 17 .- On a high cliff south of Bethlehem, N. Y., there assembled a large crowd of people, numbering over five thousand persons. They expected to witness the greatest dynamite blast on record. It was supposed to read in fragments the big stone quarry of Peter Callahan of Albany, by the use of 5,000 pounds of the explosive. Governor Hill, Mayor Manning of Albany, and the members of the common council of that city, with other well known persons were present.

But the gigantic blast promised did not take place. The 137 big dynamite cartridges which had been placed thirty feet deep in the limestone quarry, twenty feet apart, were connected by four isulated wires with switchboard. When the signal was given Miss Helen Cailanau, daughter of the owner of the quarry, pressed the button but no explosion followed. Experts said the wire had been cut, probably a discharged employe, but an investigation failed to estab lish this and it was thought that the wires

were defective. Mr. Callahan and an electrician went to the quarry and attached fuses to the car-tridges. By this means they were again ignited and three explosions followed, each of which was heard for miles, but the effect was of course by no means as startling or as impressive as it would have been had the blasts all been fired at once. The work was lone, however, and the big ledge was rent and splintered.

It was estimated that 60,000 tons of rock were displaced. Immense boulders were hurled into the s.r. only to fall back and to broken into fragments on the rocks below A reporter visited the scene after the last of losion. The explosions had made immense issures in the recks, while scattered all over the ground were pieces of limestone which were as finely hewed out as though they had been passed through powerful crushing nu-chines. The report of the explosion was leafening. The earth was shaken for many miles and many men said afterwards that the etonations produced headaches. An expert in blasting, while speaking to a reporter, said: "I think it is a providential thing that all the dynamite was not exploded at once, for if it had been all the windows for miles about would have been shattered and some people perhaps killed. I think the men who remained within a quarter of a

Comptroller Colgan Dealed It.

mile of those blasts were tempting fate.

SAURAMENTO, Cal., June 17.-It is denied at the comptroller's office that Comptroller Colgan has said he would refuse to sign the warrant for \$300,000 appropriated for the world's fair. Furthermore, he had not esta-sidered the matter at all. As the appropria-tion does not become available until after July 1, Comptroller Coigan, it is said, will on the matter when it comes before him

Will Be a Profitable Trip.

Western Ware. The trip of Hon. E. Rosewater of Ton HEE will result in great good for the advancement of postal telegraphy in this country Mr. Rosewater will make a thorough study of the system in vogue in the old world.

Premium on Perjury.

Nebraska is not nearly so poor as her asesament makes her appear. The present system of taxation is a fraud, and puts a premium on dishonesty and perjury.

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

