

THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. STATE OF NEBRASKA, County of Douglas.

George H. Teasdale, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending June 11, 1892, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Sunday, June 5, 26,500; Monday, June 6, 28,374; Tuesday, June 7, 28,140; Wednesday, June 8, 28,610; Thursday, June 9, 28,140; Friday, June 10, 28,065; Saturday, June 11, 31,163.

Average for week ending June 11, 1892, 28,170. Sworn to before me and entered in my presence this 11th day of June, A. D. 1892. Notary Public.

Average Circulation for May, 24,381. THE journalists seem to be in it.

THE Nebraska delegates at Minneapolis represented Nebraska.

PERSIA has a new religion and a new messiah. Messiahs are thick nowadays.

BEN BUTLER was called to order in a Boston court room for talking too loud. Unfortunately the judge could not find him for looking too loud.

A CIGARETTE trust has been formed. If this trust puts the price of cigarettes beyond the small boy's reach, we shall actually have a popular trust.

SIoux CITY ought to be happy. The mayor says there are no saloons and it is happy in his knowledge of the fact, while the drinking men got what they want to drink.

"MILKMAID" conventions are all the rage in Iowa now. We violate no confidence when we observe that the maids are usually those who never milked a cow.

THE English papers which feel so sorrowful over Mr. Harrison's nomination will please accept the assurances of our most distinguished consideration and regret at their misery.

THERE is great enjoyment just now in reading the owl-like forecasts of the Minneapolis convention's result by the New York papers. They ought to heed the old warning, "Never predict unless you know."

A SHAKESPEAREAN student has discovered that Hamlet was the most talkative of all the Avon bard's characters, his speeches amounting to 1,569 words. This is evidence that Hamlet knew his subject well when he cried "Words, words, words."

THE punishment provided by law for the crime of brutal assault upon women should accord with popular sentiment, which is the basis of all law. It looks now as if nothing short of a death penalty would meet the requirements of the people.

SPINSTERs need not despair. Cleopatra was 37 when Marc Anthony fell into her power, Josephine was 33 when she was married to Napoleon, and when Helen of Troy stirred up her great international row she was past 30. It is never too late to ensnare.

THE author of "Comrades" is Felix McGlennon, a Scotchman residing in London. It is a good thing for Mr. McGlennon that this was not known six or eight months ago. But at any rate his song is sufficient cause for strained relations between this country and Great Britain.

OMAHA is rapidly becoming the rival of Boston as a literary center. Only yesterday in a street car a young man sat reading a volume of Sir William Hamilton's philosophy. We expect very soon to see children trudging along the street buried in Newton's Principia and Kant's Critique of Pure Reason.

MUCH nonsense is written of the decadence of public taste in view of the fact that comedies and farces are taking the place of melodrama on the American stage. It is charged that we are becoming a superficial people by this evident preference. Such a view is superficiality itself. One reason for the slumming of the tragic and dramatic is that only the very greatest artists can satisfactorily present such characters. But the greater reason lies deeper. Many persons cannot endure the pictures of sadness and misery portrayed by the stage. There is enough, there is too much of the tragic, the heart-breaking and soul stirring in one's every-day life and people go to the theater to be entertained and diverted.

AN ARTICLE on the condition of trade published in another column presents facts which speak for the prospects of trade in this city and throughout the state of Nebraska. The prosperity of the farmer is so closely related to that of the tradesman, the manufacturer and the man of business generally, whatever may be his calling, that none can look with indifference upon the present bright crop prospects. The farmers of the state not only sold a great quantity of corn last year at good prices, but they held back and still retain a large surplus, which, added to the expected bountiful harvest this year, will enable them to place an immense quantity of this cereal upon a strong and profitable market. In financial, jobbing and retail circles the outlook is encouraging and the general business outlook affords every reason for confidence and satisfaction.

OPENING OF THE EXPOSITION.

The Nebraska Manufacturers exposition opened last night under most favorable auspices. There was a large crowd of visitors, who manifested a hearty interest in the really fine display, the exercises were appropriate and not too prolonged to be appreciated, and the machinery worked well, and the only drawback was the high temperature, the discomforts from which were no greater at the exposition than elsewhere.

There has been a wonderful transformation in the appearance of the interior of the Coliseum within a week. Whereas it seemed only a few days ago that it would be almost impossible to get anywhere at the appointed time of opening, when that time arrived comparatively little remained to be done to perfect the exhibition. The practical brains of the men who make the display had been working to make purpose, and when they were ready to move their machinery and goods to the Coliseum the task of putting everything in place was neither difficult nor prolonged. Consequently, the exposition was so nearly complete last night that what was lacking did not appreciably detract from the highly interesting and instructive character of the display.

As the first distinctively manufacturers' exposition ever held in Nebraska—the beginning, let it be hoped, of regular annual displays of the products of the manufacturing industries of this state and the methods of manufacture—it is most gratifying to be able to unqualifiedly pronounce it a success. A detailed description elsewhere of what is to be seen will give the reader a correct understanding of the extent and variety of the exhibition, but only by careful inspection can a proper appreciation be had of the great merits of the display. We venture to say that it will be an instructive revelation to everybody of the industries of Nebraska.

Hearty commendation is due to every manufacturer who has contributed to make the display a success, but special praise should be given manufacturers from other cities whose enterprise and liberality are illustrated in their exhibits. There ought to be no question regarding the popular success of the exposition. It is worthy the attention of everybody who is interested in learning something of the extent of the manufacturing industries of Nebraska.

THE PEOPLE'S CONVENTION.

The people's convention to be held in Omaha on July 4 will be composed of 1,770 delegates—a number that seems perfectly suited to Independence day and to the patriotic city in which the people's party has chosen to hold its deliberations. But the number of delegates suggests something more than patriotic thoughts; it suggests that the city will have a large number of guests to entertain and that it should make suitable preparations to entertain them in such a manner as to prove again what has already been proven, that this is a good city in which to hold conventions. In addition to the delegates there will be a swarm of visitors who are interested in the work of this young and vigorous party, and the throngs that always come to town when there is something in particular going on will be present on this occasion as usual. There will be a crowd of people to take care of, and they should be shown that Omaha knows how to meet such an emergency. How long the convention will last cannot be predicted, but as it will be the first national nominating convention of the people's party and there will be a great deal of work to do and many questions to discuss, it will probably continue several days.

The various committees having the work of preparation for this convention in hand should be careful to avoid the mistake of underestimating its importance, and the extent of the provision for entertainment that will be required. If they will keep this in mind and also remember that the reputation of this city is at stake in the matter, the visitors will leave us with a favorable impression of Omaha hospitality.

THE COMMENCEMENT SEASON.

Omaha's institutions of learning, like others throughout the land, are now in the throes of commencement, and will soon contribute their quota to the army of young men and women who will go forth this year from the environments of school life to enter the various spheres of activity for which they are destined. It is very serious business to these young people, this severing of school associations and companionships, this departure from a little world of many limitations into a great world where there is an open field for achievement and fortune. They will find themselves dwarfed at the outset by the great men and women who started ahead of them, and as the race is not a hand-to-hand, cannot hope to overtake those leaders; but that is the way of the world, and nature provides the compensation when she at length withdraws the spent runners from the contest and leaves a clear track for the younger ones. The figure is a very old one, but it is as applicable as ever to the conditions of the commencement season. Perhaps the young graduate who is familiar with Dr. Holmes' "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" will remember his vivid picture of the race of life and bear it in mind as he pockets his coveted sheepskin and summons his energies for the start.

The graduates will receive all the advice they can digest and a great deal more than they will relish when they say farewell to their halls of learning. Hoary mottoes and maxims in foreign languages will be fired at them in volleys and they will be loaded up with good counsel until their heads swim, but they are not Gordian knots to be solved and forever disposed of by a stroke of the sword of genius. Don't think so. Genius has to learn the lessons by patient grubbing. Genius has been well defined as a capacity for hard work, and as the world grows more practical the

justice of this definition is more generally recognized. This age has no use for chattering. It sends them to the lunatic asylum and does not even take the trouble to spell their names wrong in the gazettes. Perhaps that is harsh treatment; perhaps genius that has a wild look about the eyes ought to be more gently dealt with; but we are not speaking of what ought to be. The world demands hard, honest work and is not chary of its rewards when that demand is complied with. Capacity and industry will win every time.

OUR MILITARY VISITORS.

Omaha will entertain this week between 2,500 and 3,000 citizen soldiers, who will be accompanied by a considerable number of their friends. They come from all parts of the country, and are men of intelligence and character, occupying at their homes good business and social positions. As gentlemen and as representatives of the martial spirit of the American people they are worthy of all the respect and consideration that will be shown them by our citizens.

The young men who constitute this body of citizen soldiers, and who come here to engage in the annual competitive contest for prizes whose greatest value is in the stimulus they give to the spirit of wholesome rivalry and emulation, are a most important part of that large body of citizens upon whom the republic depends for the preservation of peace at home and for defense against a foreign foe. They are representative of that grand army of loyal and patriotic young Americans who at the call of the government for soldiers would put aside everything in response to the demand upon their services, as their fathers did a third of a century ago, and willingly and cheerfully take up arms to maintain the rights of the nation and the honor of the flag. It is not the policy of the United States to maintain a large standing army, nor is one necessary. The security of the republic is in the loyalty, the courage and the patriotism of its young men, and dependence upon this has not failed in the past and will not fail in the future. The military organizations which will be in Omaha this week are doing a most important work in keeping alive and stimulating the military spirit throughout the country and building up what will be the nucleus of an army whenever the exigency shall arise for organizing a great army.

But apart from this consideration these military organizations have their value. They supply useful instruction in many ways to the young men who belong to them, and when rightly conducted all their influence is for good. The companies that will be in Omaha this week are among the very best in the country, and the promise is that this competitive drill will be the greatest ever held. The camp at the county fair grounds will be a center of attraction during the ensuing week.

OMAHA NEEDS A TONIC.

We cannot improve the business situation in Omaha by talk, by Board of Trade resolutions or boom advertisements. The time has come when this city must either make an opportunity for commercial activity or sink into inaction and decay. Aside from the industries at South Omaha, this community has no growing, prosperous, helpful industries. The smelting works, the shops and the lead works are not enlarging their plants materially and there is an ominous probability of such an increased demand for their products as will induce their owners to invest further sums in these enterprises. There are over 100 small factories all deserving of encouragement and many of them are growing satisfactorily, but the fact remains that Omaha is today undertaking nothing great in the line of commercial enterprise outside of the stock yards and packing houses, and even those suffer for want of additional railway facilities and the keen competition which is enjoyed by other packing centers and which enables the latter to obtain better rates upon stock and products. The Union depot project languishes.

The work upon the federal building will hardly make itself felt as a business force, and the city's public work drags with a prospect for further delays. Something must be done and done immediately to quicken the pulse of trade in this city or every property owner, wage earner and man of business will feel the evil effects of a long period of future business inactivity. Our people cannot afford to permit this state of things to continue. Our competitors north, south and west are pushing vigorously forward. Kansas City has within a few weeks put up a subsidy to secure the establishment of a packing house there by Armour. A year or so ago she voted \$2,500,000 in bonds for the construction of a system of water works and a little later raised a large gratuity for a cotton mill. Denver has been likewise energetic and St. Paul and Minneapolis have paid out cash bonuses for harvest factories. Sioux City citizens and the city have recently entered upon the construction of terminal depots, tracks, etc., which involve the investment of \$12,000,000, but which will secure easy entrance to the heart of the pushing northwestern Iowa metropolis for every railroad which may desire to compete for Sioux City business. Salt Lake City has made a strike of natural gas and Denver has enjoyed the benefits of a recent mining boom. All these facts point unerringly to Omaha's duty to herself. She must do something or be outstripped in the race for commercial supremacy by enterprising rivals.

The opportunity to quicken the vital circulation of the city and restore the business health of Omaha is offered in the Nebraska Central enterprise. The bonds asked for, upon which we are to vote June 16, promise to purchase for this city an era of prosperity which will be lasting. In consideration of the subsidy the Nebraska Central Railroad company, which is composed of some of our best citizens, whose reputations for honorable dealing are a guarantee of good faith, proposes to undertake railroad, bridge and depot improvements in this city, which cannot cost less than \$5,000,000, and will probably involve an expenditure three times as large. This company proposes not only to expend large sums in cash for right-of-way, material, labor, depots, tracks, tunnels,

and other facilities for transacting an extensive railroad business, but to place all these facilities at the service of any and all other lines of railway seeking entrance to Omaha. The subsidy is subjected to restrictions which make it sure that not one dollar of bonds shall be paid until the Nebraska Central company has expended enough money in the enterprise to assure its material completion along the lines outlined in its proposition. The city and county would be amply repaid for the proposed bonds were the Nebraska Central the only line of railway to be constructed, because just now it is worth an immense sum of money to have a corporation show its faith in Omaha by expending \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000 in her midst.

But the chief advantage comes from the terminal facilities, trackage and bridge, which are to be at the service of any and all companies seeking to enter Omaha. The Great Northern, the Illinois Central, the Maple Leaf, the Winona & Southwestern, the Wabash, and other roads will not be slow to take advantage of these opportunities, and their entrance to Omaha and South Omaha, together with the cash investment of the Nebraska Central in labor, lands and material, will be worth more millions to Omaha than we can conceive. We have it in our power on the 16th of June to say whether Omaha shall lie still and suffer from business depression for another indefinite period, or awake, put on her strength and enter with renewed vigor upon a prolonged era of progress and prosperity.

THE TRUE CIVILIZING AGENCY.

Some curious results have followed the efforts that have lately been made to sow the seeds of Christianity in East Africa. A ship has been engaged in the business of carrying colored people from this country to Liberia, where it was proposed to establish an American colony, and a number of missionaries have been sent to this field for the purpose of uprooting the savagery and heathenism with which the emigrants seeking homes there have come in contact. Among the missionaries was a colored man from St. Paul, Minn., Rev. Sunday Washington, who has recently returned to this country, thoroughly convinced that the kind of heathenism existing in East Africa is too much for him. He soon found that the natives did not appreciate his eloquent appeals to their intellect and consciences, which, by the way, do not appear to have been very greatly developed, and accordingly he resorted to a species of bribery. By presenting certain articles of apparel to some of the leading heathens he made them see the error of their respective ways temporarily, but this, of course, could not last. If he had possessed an unlimited quantity of plug hats, he might have convinced the people by thousands, but he was too poor to carry out that kind of a campaign against heathenism for any great length of time. Another colored missionary, Rev. Abraham Bostwick, was sent to the same field from Atlanta, Ga., by the Liberian missionary society, but he succeeded no better than the gentleman from St. Paul, and has also returned. A white missionary from St. Paul has also tried his hand at introducing Christianity in the same portion of the dark continent, but after fifteen months of fruitless labor he has returned. He says that the colored emigrants who have gone to Africa sell themselves above the natives, and will have nothing to do with them, and he also alleges that the highest ambition of the emigrant is to drink rum and own slaves. The owning of slaves in Africa is a curious outcome of the colonization scheme, and exhibits a propensity that is hard to account for.

The failure of the efforts of these well-meaning missionaries is not at all surprising. No attempt to introduce civilization and Christianity among such people as they are called upon to deal with can be expected to succeed upon such a plan of work. What the Africans need first of all is a practical systematic course of industrial teaching. They need to be taught the uses and benefits of civilization, and to this end they must be patiently and slowly shown, by the easiest and most simple methods, what their own hands and brains are capable of accomplishing. Civilization in their case is not a question of a few weeks, but rather a problem of years. The exhortation of the missionary is wasted on such people in their present state of barbarism. The experience of such men as Rev. Sunday Washington is really pathetic. This good colored brother had to give up the struggle with heathenism as soon as his supply of plug hats gave out. Others may try different ways of their time if they will only wait their time if they will only wait the barbarians of Africa to work. Labor is the true civilizing agency. It empowers an uplifted man and woman everywhere, and without it the useful fruit yields neither civilization nor Christianity can flourish.

POVERTY AND ITS CAUSES.

Students of the social problems of the time in this country will be interested in the results of a thorough and systematic investigation into the causes of poverty in London which has recently been completed by Charles Booth. The turbulent currents of society in Europe, and also in this country to some extent, have been thrown to the surface in recent years all sorts of reformers and dreamers of dreams who have fancied themselves specially commissioned by the Almighty to solve the problem of the relation between poverty and riches, between labor and capital, between all of those classes of society which natural conditions and the unequal distribution of Fortune's favors have widely separated in the social scale. In Europe more than in this country the relations of poverty and wealth and the amelioration of the hardships of the poor have been problems of prime importance and interest to which many able men have given the study of years.

The investigations of Mr. Booth were confined to the eastern district of London, embracing a population of about 900,000. He has divided these people into eight classes, represented in his classification by the first eight letters of the alphabet. Class A, made up of the lowest kind of laborers, loafers and semi-criminals, numbers about 11,000; class B, representing those who have casual earnings, about 100,000; class C, having intermittent earnings, 75,000; class D, with small regular earnings, 129,000; class E, having regular standard earnings, 377,000; classes F, G and H, consisting of the better paid artisans and higher middle class, respectively, 121,000, 34,000 and 45,000. The first four classes are below the poverty line and number in the aggregate 315,000, or 35 1/2 per cent. The last four classes are above the poverty line and number 577,000, or 64 1/2 per cent of the whole. Mr. Booth deducts the first class, 11,000, as not requiring any other care than ordinary police or workhouse discipline. This leaves 304,000 persons, or about 34 per cent of the 900,000, as constituting the problem of poverty, exclusive of the large number already under poor law administration.

Investigation of the causes of poverty in this great body of people resulted in the discovery that about 60 per cent of those who were classed as poor were so by reason of a want of employment sufficient for support. This is the familiar ground upon which the socialist preaches his argument against the existing social system, and if it could be shown that so large a percentage of the indigent are really unable to obtain employment his case would seem to be a good one. The figures given by Mr. Booth concerning London may be taken, with some modifications, as representing the condition of the poor in some districts of New York and other large cities of this country. The Charity Organization Society of New York City has reported as high as 45 per cent of its applicants for aid in need of work rather than relief. The same ratio will hold good in the large cities everywhere.

Is it true that so large a percentage of the poor are unable to obtain employment? The experience of every employer of labor contradicts it. Incapacity or disinclination to work will account for the poverty of a great number who, when asked why they are poor, reply that they cannot find employment. In making up the statistics which we have quoted this question was asked, and the asker had no means of knowing whether the answer was truthful or otherwise. He had to accept it or abandon his undertaking. The figures are useful because they indicate a state of things that should receive the attention of the charitable, but they need to be taken with a great deal of allowance.

Postoffice department is that the extensions and improvements have at first resulted in loss to evaluate in large gain, and it is by no means improbable that such would be the outcome of free mail delivery among the farmers. The monetary return on any rate, is not the only compensation to be considered. It has been well said in relation to this plan of rural free delivery that simply from the standpoint of popular education the experiment would pay more than all it could possibly cost. It is necessary to take a broad and generous view of this question, keeping in mind that the mail service belongs to the people and was established for their convenience and advantage.

AMERICAN citizens generally, and especially the American admirers of James Russell Lowell, will regret that some of his injudicious friends are persevering in their efforts to secure a memorial of some kind in Westminster abbey to perpetuate his memory in England. The refusal of the dean of Westminster ought to have settled the matter without regard to the question of justice. It is humiliating to think that certain professed friends of the great American poet should be willing to accept the paltry concession that two windows in a passage that forms no part of the abbey itself should be decorated at their expense. Mr. Lowell's fame does not need to be perpetuated by a memorial in Westminster Abbey. Longfellow is honored there, it is true, but Scott, Burns, Hawthorne and other great lights of English literature are not. It does not signify much. Lowell will be remembered and honored long after Westminster Abbey has crumbled into dust.

JOHN D. ROCKWELLER has given \$40,000 to Vassar college. The oil can in his house seems never empty.

Depends on the Temperature. Philadelphia Times. Would the counting of the church and saloon admit of the serving of two masters, that is, "sobsoomers?"

A Foul Slander. Utes Observer. The style in politics is to Chicago and the west is to put at the bottom of some invocations "R. S. V. P. D. Q."

Distinction Without a Difference. New York Herald. The destruction of the mining city of Creede on Sunday was due, not to the kicking of a cow, as in Chicago's case, but to the attempt of a jackass to make a kitchen fire burn better with coal oil than with wood.

In a Shining Light. Kansas City Journal. The "wild west" shines as a law-abiding country in comparison with the east. It is reported that the single county of Allegheny in Pennsylvania had fifty-eight murders in the last five years, with only one execution.

In the Regular Course of Business. Boston Democrat. The Bee of yesterday contained a good write-up of Gage county, together with statistical information that is valuable not only as an advertisement, but as a sheet to preserve for future reference as well. This came in the regular course of business, without pay, and has no connection with the fake album, or "leading cities" dodge.

A Startling Innovation. New York Commercial. The presence of Sioux Indians, cowboys, Mexicans and other wild westerners at morning service was an exhibition unexpected by the Londoners who attended morning service recently at St. Paul's cathedral. The innocent curiosity of the noble red man to learn where the sound came from when the organ was played upon was too much for the gravity of even the stolid London newspapers.

The Mission of Drudgery. George W. Childs. What, then, is the mission of drudgery? To make men manly and women womanly; to develop within them the substantial virtues of industry, patience, preservation, frugality, independence, self-control; to train them in habits of attention, concentration, method; to accustom them to endure with fortitude, and to achieve with success. It is just the hard, monotonous work in every occupation, teaching these lessons of self-control, that enables the worker to triumph over obstacles, and to rise from the lower and more mechanical parts to higher and more responsible positions. Were it not for

drudgery no one would earn his way to promotion or become worthy of larger trusts.

MR. CURRAN'S POLICY. Guesses Within Six Minutes of the Exact Time of Nomination. Some days before the republican national convention at Minneapolis The Bee offered a paid up policy for \$1,000 in the National Life Insurance company of Vermont to the person who should name the nominee of the convention and the time of his nomination. There were 304 guesses sent in. The range of candidates included Harrison, Blaine, McKinley, Sherman, Allison, Alger, Lincoln and Gresham, and hours were fixed from the afternoon of June 7 to Monday afternoon, June 13.

The chairman of the Minneapolis convention announced Mr. Harrison's nomination at 4:30 o'clock p. m. on Friday, June 10. The man who guessed nearest this date was Mr. James Curran, general delivery, Omaha. He fixed the time at 4:30 o'clock, six and one-half minutes of the correct time. Mr. Curran can get his insurance policy by calling for it.

DISHONEST EMPLOYEES. They Steal from an Express Company and Chicago, Ill., June 11.—For some time the Adams Express company has been missing packages of jewelry, money or valuables in transit between the branch office and the main offices and the depots and the main offices. Detectives employed arrested two of the company's employees—John O'Connell and Jerry Laughlin. The latter confessed that O'Connell had endeavored to persuade him to assist at the robbery. It is said that the stolen property will aggregate \$10,000. National detectives are expected in a few days.

SABBATH SOLACE. Kate Field's Washington: "I thought I was erring on the safe side when I said the burglar was sorry, when he was convicted of safe blowing."

Washington Star: "Least said soonest mended," said the doctor to the patient with a fractured jawbone.

Siftings: The coat tail flirtation is the latest. A woman who said the burglar's marks means "I have spoken to her father."

Smith, Gray & Co's Monthly: Clerk—I see by the paper that Mr. Payne O'More has absconded—\$1,000. "Fashionable" Hatter—O, my heavens and earth! There's \$20 dead loss.

Detroit Free Press: "I think I have the most tender-hearted millionaire in the world," remarked Mrs. Glim. "He can't bear to beat his children, even when they need it ever so bad."

"That's nothing," replied Mrs. Glander. "My husband is a tender-hearted I can't get him to beat the carpet."

A PRECIOUS HAIR. Chicago Late Ocean. "This precious little hair," said a bluish, thin man with a great deal of hair, "is worth more than a diamond ring."

TALKED TO DEATH. Chicago News. Here lies the body of Henry Blair, who lost his life by talking to every body. He was talking to every body, and at night his ghostly howls in this spot. And neither howls nor screams, but simply keeps what he has in his got for long post-mortem speeches.

Siftings: The wise man does not hesitate to spend in advertising what a lawyer would charge for superfluous legal assistance.

Philadelphia Ledger: A firm of Chicago cooper will exhibit at the fair "the largest barrel ever put together. Until the approaching campaign was concluded it would be safer to stave off that exhibit."

Washington Star: The writer who speaks of a scarcity of declaimers for small coins has probably overlooked a great many of the penny-in-the-slot machines.

Elmira Gazette: Jason says that, as the result of several summer observations, he concludes that the only match for the country girl's awkwardness in the city is the city girl's awkwardness in the country.

Binghamton Republican: The dog that loses his master is without a friend, and so are some men when they lose a dog.

Boston Courier: It isn't the man who oftenest breaks his word who is the best authority on parts of speech.

Chicago News: Many an obscure western community now flouts itself right in the swim.

THE GRADUATE. Somerville Journal. I am a graduate, and so with heart elate, before you here I stand upon the platform high, admired by all, with my diploma in my hand.

I do not know it all, and yet in this big hall are few who know so much—six languages I speak, I order lunch in Greek, my eloquence is such.

Well, now that I am through, as others have to do, employment I must seek, and since that will be so, I'd really like to see you.

How much I'll get a week. I do not yet the earth, and yet I think I'm worth at least five thousand a year.

What's that? Did some one speak? You say "Six plunks a week." By Jove! You're right, I fear.

BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the West. Shoulder Amrs--- Ladies who wear our \$1.00 and \$1.50 blouse waists will appreciate our half price sale of ladies' and children's blouse waists tomorrow. They'll be 50c and 75c. In order to give visitors a chance to try our clothing we continue the 33 1/3 per cent off sale on men's suits. Special prices will also be made on hot weather neckties, underwear, etc. The best selections of summer coats and vests, straw hats etc., will always be shown by us at the most reasonable prices. Browning, King & Co. From now till July 4 our store will be open every day till 10 p.m., Saturdays till 10 p.m. S. W. Cor. 15th & Douglas Sts.