THE DAILY BEE

E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR.

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George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending July 2, 1892, was as follows:

Sunday, June 26	26,028
Monday, June 27	23,287
Tuesday, June 28	23,294
Wednesday, June 29	23,287
Thursday, June 30	23,542
Friday, July 1	23,536
Saturday, July 2	26,403
Average	24,154

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 2d day of July, 1892.
N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public.

Average Circulation for May, 24,381

THIS is the day we celebrate.

OMAHA may be entertaining a victorious party unawares, but we don't believe it.

BEN BUTLER is pretty old, but we are persuaded that a telegram sent to him would not receive a Gresham-like answer.

EMMA NEVADA is rusticating in the mountains of Spain. If her first name were Sarah, what a harmony there would be in the above fact!

IGNATIUS DONNELLY'S boom doesn't seem to slide along very easily, although plenty of Bacon has been used o facilitate its progress.

THE Southern states are returning to lawful occupations, but it must be said that one of the great industries of some sections of the South is illicit still.

CHICAGO is burning her garbage. Omaha should have some system of disposing of garbage. It's a nuisance whose offense is rank and smells to heaven.

MR. HILL has arisen from the gloom of silence to remark that "the democratic tariff plank will make every factory in the country a republican headquarters."

HAMLIN GARLAND is a man of unquestioned ability and writes and talks well. But does he really know what is the matter with this country and is he sure of the remedy?

NO JUSTICE of the supreme court is elected in Iowa this year, an omission which occurs every six years. But Iowa will have politics enough this year without wrestling over a supreme judgeship.

THE way to make a fair test of the single tax scheme is to assess the campaign expenses on the land owners. That will demonstrate the feasibility of exempting everybody from taxes except the plow holder.

ONE of the cyclone orators at the Coliseum took pride in the fact that not a single delegate traveled on a pass to the people's convention. Where was Vandervoort with his railroad chalk and his colored labels with which he always supplies Nebraska delegates.

EVERYTHING is dramatically historic hereabouts just now—1,776 delegates, Fourth of July and the gavel from the identical cherry tree which George Washington chopped down with his immortal hatchet! It is patriotism bubbling over in all directions.

ACCORDING to the great cryptogram man no greater body of men was ever assembled on the continent than that which is now assembled in Omaha. What a high opinion Ignatius has of himself and his political associates! To be sure, Mr. Donnelly was not present at Philadelphia in 1776, nor did he see the convention that framed the federal constitution in 1787. But how does this convention compare with the conventions that nominated John C. Fremont, Abraham Lincoln or James A. Garfield?

WHEN will we ever hear the last of the 2,000,000 tramp fake? What are tramps anyhow and where are they? Is every man, woman and child who happens to be out of employment a tramp? There are less than 20,000,000 adult men and women in the country. If 2,000,000 of these are actually tramps then every tenth man and woman is a tramp. Nebraska has at least 400,000 men and women capable of work and her pro rata of tramps would be 40,000! Where are the 40,000 tramps of Nebraska? Where are the 200,000 tramps of Illinois? What imposture! And yet there are thousands credulous enough to believe the 2,000,000 tramp fake and circulate it as an indisputable fact!

WALTER RALEIGH VAUGHN has modestly ventured to announce himself as a candidate for congress in Chicago from the district of Dahomey. Mr. Vaughn will be remembered as the person who distinguished himself as the mayor of Council Bluffs. Why can't Vaughn hitch teams with Vandervoort and blend the gray and the blue in beautiful harmony on the banners of the people's party? Vandervoort is a gallant veteran who never saw a battle and Vaughn is a chivalrous son of Virginia who fought at long range from the prairies of Iowa. Vaughn and Vandervoort or Vandervoort and Vaughn would be a ticket to sweep the country like a prairie fire. And when these valiant warriors are elected we may hope to see John Sahler installed as secretary of state and Joe Edgerton chief justice of the United States supreme court.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

One hundred and sixteen years ago today the fathers of the American republic declared their independence of Great Britain and proclaimed as self-evident truths that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. July 4, 1776, there was laid the foundation of a new republic, destined to become the greatest nation of the earth and to exert an influence upon the world in behalf of the rights of all peoples infinitely greater than had ever been exercised by any other nation, ancient or modern.

This consummation was not the result of an impulse. It was the outcome of a purpose deliberately formed and born of long years of tyranny, oppression and wrong. Patiently the colonists had borne the abuses heaped upon them by British kings and parliaments, appealing again and again for a redress of grievances, only to have their requests treated with contempt and the wrongs from which they suffered increased. They were disposed to be loyal subjects, but this sentiment found no appreciation from the rulers of England and gradually it was destroyed by the force of accumulating oppressions. Then ensued the mightiest undertaking ever essayed and accomplished by men The courage, the patriotism and the sublime devotion to popular rights which distinguished the action of the men who challenged England's power and for seven years battled against it until their purpose was attained are without parallel in human history.

It is unnecessary to point out the magnificent results of that action. These are before us, the wonder and admiration of the world, appealing to the pride and loyalty and patriotism of every American citizen, and giving assurance that the republic, if the admonition and counsel of the men who founded it be not disregarded, will eventually become the foremost nation of the earth in financial and commercial power, as it is already in its influence upon governmental policies. No American who will reflect upon what has resulted from the action of the men of 1776 can fail to feel that the people who enjoy the fruits of their courage and sacrifice cannot pay too much homage to their memories, and that the proper observance of the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence is one of the highest of patriotic duties. Omaha will celebrate the day as she has never done before. The arrangements assure the finest parade ever seen here, or perhaps anywhere west of the Mississippi, and the night will be illumined by a brilliant display of fireworks. The interest and enthusiasm of the occasion will certainly make it memorable in the city's history and will give Nebraskans another reason to be proud of their chief city.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Cleveland ought to pray to be delivered from his friends. The New York *Times*, which is his greatest organ, demands that Lieutenant Governor Sheehan shall be bounced from the democratic party and that Chairman Murphy of the New York democratic state committee shall suffer the same fate. The *Times* says that they are both "political blackguards." Governor Flower, who belongs to the same Tammany set, is not summarily ousted from the party by the paper quoted because, to use its own language, "It doesn't matter about Flower; he doesn't know any better."

It is pleasant to observe these signs of harmony and brotherly love in the democratic party. The Cleveland men in New York have claimed all along that there was nothing but solid unity in their state and that every democrat there was enthusiastic for the ticket. But "Billy" Sheehan and Edward Murphy, who have a large influence in the Empire state, are now mentioned as suitable men for expulsion, and the New York *Times*, which is certainly the most devoted if not the most powerful advocate of Mr. Cleveland, is responsible for the suggestion that these strong chieftains of Tammany be read out of the democratic party. As to the case of Governor Flower, who is excused on the ground that he doesn't know any better, perhaps that is a matter requiring investigation. The governor should be examined with the view of ascertaining whether he really does not know any better than to be unfriendly to the ex-president.

It is evident that the democratic harmony in New York is open to suspicion.

BISMARCK'S ATTITUDE.

The latest reports say that Prince Bismarck has put himself completely out of imperial favor, and that he has come to be regarded as a firebrand menacing the peace of Europe. The suggestion that he may be prosecuted doubtless is without foundation, since any such proceeding would call out a popular resentment which the government might find exceedingly troublesome. The recent enthusiastic demonstrations by the people on the ex-chancellor's progress through Germany shows in what great esteem he is still held, and it would undoubtedly be dangerous for the government to attempt to punish him for his utterances, however irritating and mischievous they may be.

The frankness with which Bismarck has criticised the course of the government was very likely imprudent.

The emperor has doubtless known all along that "the man of blood and iron" did not admire his methods, but this would not have mattered had Bismarck kept quiet. It will be remembered that a short time ago he gave a German newspaper an extended interview, in which he criticised the foreign policy of the emperor. He said, among other things, that after William's fruitless visit to the czar at Narva he consented to Chancellor Caprivi's greatest error—the breaking of every link that bound Germany and Russia. Then followed a policy of friendliness to the Poles, threatening Russia with a Polish legion in the event of war, and with a new kingdom of Poland in case of Russian defeat. The abortive interview with the czar at Narva was immediately followed by the Emperor William's visit to England, and by the negotiation of the East African treaties, which could only be regarded as an unfriendly demonstration against Russia. All this naturally resulted in the visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt. Referring to the manner in which he had been driven from office, Bismarck expressed a very slight opinion of the abilities and character of his successor, Count von Caprivi.

This candid arraignment of what he believed to be the mistakes of the government naturally aroused the resentment of the emperor and his chancellor, and they have lost no opportunity to let it be known that they are intensely bitter toward the man whose great genius and indomitable will created the German empire. This feeling is doubtless natural in the circumstances, but the emperor and Caprivi ought to see that they will not help their cause by relentlessly pursuing Bismarck, and to undertake to punish him for his utterances might imperil the empire, for it is evident that Bismarck enjoys a degree of popularity at least as great as that of the emperor himself. As to the wisdom or propriety of the ex-chancellor's course opinions will be divided, but his right to criticise the government will not be questioned except by those who are the objects of his criticism. Perhaps the worst that can be said of his conduct is that it betrays a weakness which he was not supposed to have, that of disparaging others as a means of commending himself. But no one will doubt the loyalty and patriotism of that wonderful man, whose place in history neither Emperor William nor Chancellor von Caprivi can hope to rival. The man who established German unity and whose statesmanship for years completely dominated Europe may be silenced, but he will still be the grandest character that Germany has produced.

A SUGGESTION TO THE VISITORS.

Among the thousands of visitors now in Omaha there must be many who have never before had an opportunity to see this part of the great west, and no doubt a majority of the southern and eastern delegates to the people's convention have no personal knowledge of the western country. They have read about it and perhaps they have cherished the idea of visiting it some time, but they have never done so before.

Most of these visitors are interested in the convention and will devote their time to it while its sessions last, but it is hardly to be supposed that they will all start for home immediately upon its adjournment. Many have come long distances into a country that has heretofore been as a sealed book to them, and now that they are here it is to be hoped that they will take a good look at Omaha and the great state of Nebraska, not to mention other cities and states worth visiting, which may be reached at small expense of money and time.

When the convention is over the visitors will be at liberty to give a little attention to other matters, and it will be natural for them to ask themselves and one another what conditions and causes have conspired to produce a great and prosperous city like ours upon a spot that was beyond the confines of civilization only a few years ago. Let them look at the sources of this growth and development before returning to their distant homes. A short trip into the interior of the state will be pleasant at least, and possibly it may be profitable. The citizens of Nebraska are hospitable and will welcome them wherever they go. A little time devoted to sight-seeing and investigation in Omaha and the surrounding country will not be wasted.

THERE can be no better campaign argument for the republican party than the commercial report of the R. G. Dun agency for the fiscal year just closed. It says: "A fiscal year, never matched in the whole history of the country in industrial production, in magnitude of domestic changes or foreign trade, has just closed. The imports for the year have been about $333,000,000, the increase at New York in June over last year being about 18 per cent. Exports from New York gained 15.4 per cent and the aggregate for the year has been about $1,027,000,000. Railroad earnings have been the largest in any year thus far, and clearings in June the largest ever known in that month, exceeding last year 8 per cent, and for the whole year the largest ever known outside of New York. Failures for the half-year have been 5,503, against 6,074 in 1891, and liabilities, $62,000,000, against $92,000,000, and, on the whole, about the smallest for five years. In spite of low prices additional works are going into operation, even in the iron manufacture, and yet more in woolen and cotton. Moreover, the crops of this year promise to be very satisfactory, and the new half-year begins with excellent prospects." What brighter prospects could this nation have in material prosperity? Why this Omaha convention?

Three of a Kind.
New York Herald.

The democrats met in Chicago, the republicans in a smaller city—Minneapolis—and now the people's party wends its way to Omaha.

The Five Figure Mark.
[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

In dropping prohibition the Iowa republicans have arranged matters so that their state ticket will be elected by a five figure majority next November.

Escaped the Vigilantes.
Chicago News.

The man who started the report that John Sherman was to be nominated for president by the people's party at Omaha is still a little ahead of the Colorado vigilance committee, to which the subject was referred with power to act.

Republican Activity.
New York Tribune.

It is a good sign that republicans are rapidly settling down to work in all the northern states. Undue confidence caused by democratic mistakes and folly at Chicago is a danger to be guarded against in every quarter. The best method of counteracting that tendency is that of systematic campaign organization. Republican clubs are multiplying east and west. That means the opening of a determined working canvass.

It Was a Great Day.
Fremont Tribune.

It is refreshing to note that Grand Old Man Van Wyck swept things at the independent state convention held at Lincoln Thursday with the force of a cyclone. He was the hero of the hour and no mistake. Powers got a larger vote than he for delegate-at-large, but that was purely accidental. Van Wyck was grabbed up like a sack of barley by a number of husky farmers and carried triumphantly on their shoulders to the platform, the band the while playing, "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." The old gentleman smiled and his legs bowed to the audience. It was a great day for the man whom Chairman Blake and Secretary Pirtle of the state central committee warned the party against in 1890 as an enemy. And Jay Burrows, who had been placed in nomination, did not get a single vote. If old Van is an enemy the party seems to be adopting his method of foraging.

Hurrah for the Headsman.
New York Sun.

The biggest man in a procession does not necessarily march first. The head of the national ticket does not exhaust all the cheers. There may be many more for his colleague and associate, whose name is in smaller letters on the campaign banners. Remember that Thomas Jefferson, the founder of democracy, was vice president before he became president. In him Stevenson has an illustrious exemplar. The political warrior of Bloomington but follows in the footsteps of the sage of Monticello. The vice presidency is a public trust.

The Pittsburg Strike.
Chicago Tribune.

The difficulties in the iron and steel trade which are near the culminating point at Pittsburg have a far deeper origin than any mere difference of opinion between employers and employed in regard to the wage scale. It is a grave economic question, raised by the now admitted fact that the iron trade is badly demoralized. A lessening of demand without a corresponding decrease in production has brought about a plethora of products on hand, and manufacturers have availed themselves of recent improvements to augment their output just at the time when it would be prudent to curtail it. As a result they have undercut one another in their efforts to sell till they have forced down prices to the bare cost of production, if not below that point. Finally they have called a halt. They say: "We cannot afford to pay the same rate of wages as heretofore, when prices of iron and steel were far higher than now, because if we did we should run our business at a loss, and that would soon force us to suspend operations, when the workers would be worse off than now." Naturally the men are opposed to any reduction of wages. They want to keep on receiving the old rate of pay so as to maintain the present style of living for themselves and families. But if they can resist this demand made by their employers for a small reduction claimed to be necessitated by increased domestic competition, what do they think of the democratic proposition to oblige those employers to compete without any protection with the manufacturers of iron and steel in all Europe? How much greater a cut would be demanded by their employers if the ports of the United States were thrown open to the products of England, France, Belgium and Germany? How much lower do they think their wages would be forced if they had to work in direct competition with the cheap labor of those countries, the only protection afforded them from the latter being the small cost of transportation across the Atlantic? Is it not reasonable to suppose they must in that case submit to reductions to which the one they are now asked to concede is but a small circumstance? Let them look at the wages paid to workers in those European countries and then say if they are prepared to vote for a pulling down of all the bars that now prevent the European product from free competition with theirs.

POINTS ON NEBRASKA POLITICS.

The gubernatorial race is beginning to be interesting. Two or three new "possibilities" are said to have sprung up in Omaha on the presumption that Dr. Mercer has withdrawn from the field. Hon. Lorenzo Crounse is talked of as a dark horse, but if General John C. Cowin would accept the nomination he would carry off the prize almost without opposition.

A rumor has gained considerable currency among the politicians to the effect that Senator Paddock has declared he will not be a candidate for re-election. This rumor is a little wild and lacks confirmation. There is a possibility that it had its origin in the fact that a new republican daily has been started at Beatrice which, old Dame Rumor says, was born for the express purpose of fighting the senator in his own home.

The starting of the News at Beatrice over the grave of the Daily Democrat has removed from active newspaper work one of the brightest editorial writers in the state, George P. Marvin. Now, however, Marvin can devote all his time and attention to inflating his boom for the democratic nomination for lieutenant governor.

The republican congressional convention of the First district has been called to meet at Nebraska City, on Thursday, July 28. The aspirants for the nomination now have only a little over three weeks to fix up their fences, and they will probably not be seen in Omaha so frequently until after the fight is over.

Frank W. Boggs of Blair, who has been appointed register of the Neligh land office to succeed Judge Robertson, has been a clerk in the land office and his appointment is therefore in the line of civil service reform.

Senator Collins of Gage county, whose career in the last legislature is well known, has left the independent party and joined the democrats.

The two leading candidates for the independent congressional nomination in the Fourth district are said to be I. D. Chamberlain and William H. Dech.

The spoils-hunting democrats in the First district who have been depending on Bryan to give them a job "when the democrats come into power," are grief stricken because they realize that, should Cleveland be elected, Bryan will have no influence with the administration. He made a fatal mistake by becoming a Boies boomer.

William Gray of Ord is said to be slated by the independents of Valley county for the legislature.

EXPLOSIVES OF THE WITS.

Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly: Mr. Rockyfellah—I often think of that beautiful psalm, "The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want."
DeBroke—Yes; it must seem beautiful to a millionaire.

Truth: "No time like the present," as the burglar murmured when he grasped little Eva's birthday clock.

Washington Star: He is a very absent-minded man and was thinking earnestly when a light shower came up.
"Jack," said the young woman with him, "why don't you put up your umbrella?"
"I have tried to," he answered, "but I couldn't get a cent on it."

Columbus Post: There's an enduring sympathy between the small boy and the growing weeds. He has no desire to hurt them in the least.

Editor—We can't use your poems now.
Poet—Wh y should you always delight in sitting on me in preference to others?
Editor—When I sit on a poet of course I prefer a spring poet.

Washington Star: "Eb'nezah!"
"Ma'am!"
"Is yoh bin hookin' watch millins f'um de mahkit?"
"No'm."
"Well; maybe you didn't. But I doan see how yoh am gwine ter prove an alibi fur dat colic."

Elmira Gazette: Jagson says it is strange nobody ever finds out what the wild waves are saying, although ever so many go to sea.

Smith's Monthly: Winnie—How nicely your trunk is packed! Did you do it yourself?
Mrs. Newed—Oh, no; John packed it for me.
Winnie—How funny! I didn't know men could do such things.
Mrs. Newed (proudly)—My husband can; he even told me that he packed a primary once.

Truth: Artist Daubb—I'm getting up an ideal figure of the city. What would you suggest as suitable drapery?
McCrackitt—Well, she ought to wear a train reaching to the suburbs, any way!

Washington Post: The pugilist is at times a very close-fisted person.

Pension Statistics.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.—A statement prepared at the pension office shows that during the fiscal year just closed there were issued 595,792 pension certificates of all classes, as against 253,365 in 1891.

SILVER MEN FEAR BLAND

Having Offended Crisp's Friends the Democrats Will Ignore Him.

PIERCE WILL LEAD THE MOVEMENT

Though Comparatively Young in Experience the Tennessee Congressman is Well Skilled in Parliamentary Tactics —Points of the Contest.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3.

Mr. Bland's return to Washington to take charge of the fight for the silver bill in the house may not bring results as gratifying to himself as he anticipates.

The free silver democrats are not at all impressed with Mr. Bland's ability as a leader and a movement was on foot today to take the generalship of the fight out of his hands. It is urged that Mr. Bland has none of the qualities of a leader on the floor of the house. He is intolerant of all opposition and has come to regard himself so completely as the only and original author of free silver legislation among the democrats that he regards with impatience the suggestions of other and younger men who have come into the house since his time.

His conduct during the last free silver fight together with his very passionate and indiscreet utterances regarding Speaker Crisp after the Bland bill was defeated have made him objectionable to the speaker and his friends and the free silver men therefore believe that it will be the wiser policy to keep Mr. Bland himself as much in the background as possible.

Merit of the New Leader.

The new leader of the silver movement will be Mr. Pierce of Tennessee, a congressman comparatively young in experience, but quick and energetic, well skilled in parliamentary tactics and of sufficient popularity among all his colleagues to become their recognized leader.

His resolution of Saturday to amend the house rules so that the bill may be passed by a majority instead of a two-thirds vote, shows that he proposes to play a bold game and stake the whole issue on one throw. It was reported today that the republican members of the house would offer no opposition to the bill, as they were desirous of having their democratic associates put themselves squarely on record as favoring free silver. But this report is denied by General Tracy and other anti-silver leaders.

It is true that a number of the republicans wish to see the democrats placed in an embarassing position before the country, but ex-Speaker Reed insists that the principle of opposition to free silver is very much more important than any temporary advantage which may be secured by placing the opposition "in the hole." Mr. Reed's influences are likely to prevail, as they are in line with the well known desires of President Harrison, so that the silver men will not be able to count upon the assistance of the republican minority.

Selecting a Comptroller.

It is expected that the president will send the nomination of a comptroller of the currency to the senate on Tuesday, as he leaves Washington for the Adirondacks on Wednesday and wants to dispose of the question before going away. The friends of Deputy Comptroller R. M. Nixon of New Castle, Ind., believe he will be promoted to the comptrollership, while New York bankers are firm in their conviction that John T. McChesney of Aberdeen, S. D., will get the place.

McChesney is under 35 years of age, but has been a practical and successful banker for a dozen years, and has been in New York much of the time during the past four years, handling large blocks of securities. Deputy Comptroller Nixon has given the highest possible evidence of capability to fill the place by actual service in it for three years. The selection of either will prove satisfactory to the interests involved.

Miscellaneous.

Mrs. N. E. Fealey, office of experiment station, Agricultural department, has gone to Iowa to spend her vacation among her relatives. Mr. William Tucker of the Treasury department is still absent on account of illness, in Iowa. He recently celebrated his golden wedding.

NEW BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

The July number of the North American Review marks the beginning of the seventy-eighth year of its existence. It opens with a symposium, "What Shall the Ratio Be?" referring, of course, to the international monetary conference. The contributors are Senator Stewart of Nevada, Representative William M. Springer of Illinois, Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota, Representative Bland of Missouri, and Representative Daizel of Pennsylvania. A timely and interesting article is furnished by Hon. Frederick Douglass upon "Lynch Law in the South." In the Methodist Episcopal general conference held in this city in May Dr. Payne of New York made the statement that during last year 150 negroes were lynched in the south, and in addition seven were burned alive, one flayed alive and one disjointed. If this be true it is time the public gave some attention to this matter. Lady Jeune had an article in the May number on "London Society," which attracted wide attention both here and abroad and the subject is further discussed in the present number by Mr. W. H. Mallock and in a very entertaining manner.

Conspicuous in interest and timeliness is the comprehensive paper upon "Pope Leo XIII.," by Richard B. Kimball, LL.D., which opens the July number of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly. Dr. Kimball sketches clearly the situation of Italy and the church at the time Leo XIII. became pope; then proceeds with a masterly review of the ecclesiastical and diplomatic career of the venerable sovereign pontiff. Accompanying this paper is an admirable reproduction of the new portrait of the pope, by Chartran. Another notable contribution is "Famine Stricken Russia," by Thomas Donnelly and Valerien Grinayedoff, describing and illustrating contemporary scenes in the Volga provinces. Other interesting articles, with copious pictorial embellishment, are: "Lady Riders," by Edwin H. Morris; "National Holidays," by Frederick S. Daniel; "Exploring Talamanca," by Cecil Charles; "How the Birds Came to the Green Mountains," by Nelly Hart Woodworth and "Abdul-Hamid II., the Sultan of Turkey," by T. D'Apery.

In its issue of June 23 the Chicago Inter Ocean presents a novelty in the form of an illustrated supplement in colors printed on a perfecting press. This is the first time that colored plates have been printed in a daily newspaper in this particular way. In the ordinary color work it would require four or eight presses to do the work attained through the resources of this single press and the Inter Ocean is to be congratulated on the success achieved in this, its initial attempt, to print colored illustrations on the same press with the usual reading matter and simultaneously.

This result is secured by means of a number of ingenious devices. Fifteen thousand eight page papers, with four pages of colored illustrations, folded and automatically counted can be turned out in an hour, so that this press is a perfect triumph of mechanical ingenuity for the production of rapid artistic work.

J. M. Barrie's latest production, "When a Man's Single," is a very clever piece of literary work. The author's pictures of Bohemian life on the other side are very well drawn and form quite a feature of the somewhat unique book, which, while not a novel, is interspersed with considerable love making. Mr. Barrie is an entertaining writer and there is always something to be learned worth knowing by reading his books. "When a Man's Single" should command a large share of the attention and patronage of the reading public. Published by Lovell, Coryell & Co., 43-47 East Tenth street, New York.

The Political Science Quarterly, edited by the university faculty of political science of Columbia college, for June has some very interesting and instructive papers on questions of importance, as will be seen by glancing at the table of contents. Among these are: "Asylum in Legations and in Vessels," by Prof. J. B. Moore; "The Immigration Question," by John Hawks Noble; "Titles in England and Wales," by Robert Brown, jr.; "Loria's Social System," by Prof. Ugo Rabbeno; "Local Self-Government in Japan," by Ernest W. Clement, and "The Exercise of the Suffrage," by Prof. A. B. Hart. Prof. William A. Dunning furnishes a very excellent "Record of Political Events" which, together with some analytical book reviews, make up a magnificent budget of literary contributions.

The Western Shorthand Magazine is the title of a bright and attractive periodical of home production, devoted to the interests of stenographers in the west, the initial number of which has just made its debut in the literary world. Being edited by such well-known stenographers as Messrs. A. M. Hopkins and R. A. Smith, and being published by Messrs. Green & West, who are also stenographers, the needs of the profession ought certainly to be well understood and properly cared for in the pages of this enterprising publication. There are some very entertaining notes about stenographers and their doings, fac similes of shorthand notes in the corresponding and reporting styles, an interesting paper on "Shorthand, Its Relation to the Press" by James Wilson, and a paper of great value to teachers and learners by Prof. D. Fullmer, entitled "Elementary Work." Published by Green & West, Omaha, Neb.

In the July number of Short Stories is printed the successful manuscript sent in competition for the prize, offered by the Current Literature Publishing company, for a story written in some form of western dialect. The winning sketch, by M. S. Paden of Denver, is called "Mariposa," and proves to be a sad but extremely dramatic story of a Mexican girl's love and devotion. Other tales in the same issue of Short Stories deserving special mention are: "Sing Lee," a Chinese story of love and music, by Adelaide Percy; "A Timid Woman," an interesting episode, by Octave Thanet; "Major Namby," a laughable sketch, by Wilkie Collins; "The Guest Chamber," a tragic story, by George Annable; "Simplicity," a pretty idyl, by Emile Zola; "Davis' Discovery," an amusing skit at theosophy, and "The Involuntary Journey," by Henrich Zschokke.

"How the Declaration was Received in the Old Thirteen," by Charles H. Deshler, is the opening article of Harper's for July. It is profusely illustrated and is a very opportune paper just now. Another excellent contribution is a paper on the old English poet "Marlowe," from the pen of the late James Russell Lowell. In the comedies of Shakespeare series by E. A. Abbey and Andrew Lang "All's Well that Ends Well" is the play selected this month. Poultney Bigelow has an interesting paper on "The Czar's Western Frontier" and R. Caton Woodville writes an entertaining sketch about "The Capture of Wild Elephants in Mysore." These are but a few of the many excellent features of this progressive magazine.

Unfortunately accidents will happen do what one may to prevent them. W. H. Mallock's remarkable novel, "A Human Document," published in Cassell's Sunshine series, was bound and put into circulation before it was discovered that the eight last chapters had been omitted. On discovery that the book was not complete the Cassell Publishing company at once set to work to make the amende honorable, which was, to put a new edition of the completed story on the press and to announce that they will furnish the missing chapters to all who have bought the incomplete edition, or will exchange for the complete book. This means considerable expense to the publishers, for the book has had a very large sale.

The Californian for July contains quite a number of attractive papers among which are the following: "The Florence of English Poets," by Grace Ellery Channing; "In the Yosemite," by Charles T. Gordon; "Pompei," by J. J. Peatfield; "Shall We Educate Our Politicians," by Caspar T. Hopkins; "A Southern California Mountain Railroad," by Olaf Ellison; "The Schools of San Francisco," by Fred H. Hackett; and "Through Lake County in a Six-in-Hand," by George Charles Brooke.

The July number of Peterson's magazine has a very attractive assortment of good articles and stories. Among these are "The Novelest of the Southwest," by Pierrepont Edwards; "An Unintentional Deception," by Anna M. Dwight; "Held Up at San Angelo," by Howard Seely; "Prose and Poetry of the Fan," by Francis M. Smith, and "Aunt Lois' Secretary," by James K. Reeve. These are only a few of the many good things to be found in the pages of this excellent periodical.

"Electric Railway Engineering," by Edward Trevert, is a valuable addition to our stock of scientific literature. The author has handled this important subject in an exhaustive manner and at the same time has made his book as plain and as interesting as possible. In its pages the reader can learn some very useful information about the power house and its apparatus, railway generators, line construction, electric railway motors, electric heaters, the storage battery system and many other matters connected with this subject. Published by Edward Trevert, Lynn, Mass.

A very beautiful "Souvenir of the Fortieth Annual Session of the International Typographical Union," which was in session June 13 to 18 at Philadelphia, is published under the direction of Philadelphia Typographical union No. 2, on whom it reflects great credit. Theodore Yarnall, the secretary of the souvenir committee, 114 South Third street, Philadelphia, Pa., together with his able corps of assistants, deserve a word of commendation.

A very interesting and in many respects instructive compilation has just been published by John Lothem, room 419 Bee building, under the title of "Historical and Descriptive Review of Omaha; Her Leading Business Houses and Enterprising Men." Its title is sufficiently comprehensive to indicate the nature of its contents, and typographically it is a credit to the publisher.

The July Overland Monthly makes its appearance in a new mid-summer cover and contains among other things: "The Mosquito Fleet, Landing in California," by W. G. Morrow; "Lumbering in Washington," by F. I. Vassault; "Rabbit Drives in San Joaquin Valley," by C. S. Greene; "An Amateur Takes the Ribbons," by W. S. Hutchinson; "Santa Barbara," an illustrated poem by Caroline Hazard; "By Right of Trove," by Julie M. Lippman, and "A Struggle with Insomnia," by F. B. Millard.

It Was a Big Swindle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 3.—It is now said the deficit in the National Savings bank is pretty certain to reach, if not surpass $300,000, and that there is no probability of the bank resuming business. The most remarkable circumstance in connection with the swindle is that of a woman who is said to have a pass book calling for $20,000, while the bank credits her with only a few hundred dollars.

One Born Every Minute.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 3.—A Rockville, Ind., special says: O. P. Brown, the wealthiest farmer in Parke county, was yesterday robbed of $6,000 by sharpers. He came here with a stranger and gave a note at the Parke bank for thirty days and took the cash with him. It is said that the gold brick swindle was attempted by the swindlers.

THE AVERAGE WOMAN.

Puck.

She may know a little bit of ev'ry thing in creation;
She may know the tricks of tradesfolk and the art of simulation;
Read your future with the aid of chiroscopic divination;
Write an idyl, solve a riddle, or deliver an oration;
She may speak each language spoken either side of the equator,
And of Hebrew, Simian, Sanscrit be a wonderful translator;
Tell you in an optic twinkling any scholar's alma mater;
Drive a tandem, quote at random, play the role of commentator;
May know ev'ry constellation that begems the empyrean,
And the digest governmental of the festival Fijian,
Or the ne'er completed pattern of the web Penelopean;
Play sonatas, sing cantatas—do tasks ultra-herculean;
She may cram her precious head with legal knowledge full,
And get herself admitted to the bar;
But, by the rood, she doesn't know which strap she ought to pull
When she wants to stop a car!

To Preserve

The richness, color, and beauty of the hair, the greatest care is necessary, much harm being done by the use of worthless dressings. To be sure of having a first-class article, ask your druggist or perfumer for **Ayer's Hair Vigor.** It is absolutely superior to any other preparation of the kind. It restores the original color and fullness to hair which has become thin, faded, or gray. It keeps the scalp cool, moist, and free from dandruff. It heals itching humors, prevents baldness, and imparts to

THE HAIR

a silken texture and lasting fragrance. No toilet can be considered complete without this most popular and elegant of all hair-dressings.

"My hair began turning gray and falling out when I was about 25 years of age. I have lately been using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and it is causing a new growth of hair of the natural color."—R. J. Lowry, Jones Prairie, Texas.

"Over a year ago I had a severe fever, and when I recovered, my hair began to fall out, and what little remained turned gray. I tried various remedies, but without success, till at last I began to

USE

Ayer's Hair Vigor, and now my hair is growing rapidly and is restored to its original color."—Mrs. Annie Collins, Dighton, Mass.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for nearly five years, and my hair is moist, glossy, and in an excellent state of preservation. I am forty years old, and have ridden the plains for twenty-five years."—Wm. Henry Ott, *alias* "Muggtang Bill," Newcastle, Wyo.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

Largest Manufacturers and retailers of Clothing in the World.

'Twas Loaded---

But it isn't now, that is our $25 suit counter. We had lots of them but we've sold all but parts of 7 lots, all sacks but 5 cutaways. We cut the price down to $15 for Tuesday only. Got just about enough to last one day. Some are imported checks, others small pin checks, fine bedford cords, fine hocnum cheviots, silk lined throughout, made up to equal $50 tailor made garments. We'll advertise ourselves with them at $15. People know our $25 suits and more need not be said except that there are nearly all sizes. Our pant sale Wednesday will be the greatest thing for pants wearers ever heard of. Wait and watch for it.

Browning, King & Co

From now till July 4, our store will be open every day till 6 p. m. Saturdays till 10 p. m. | S. W. Cor. 15th & Douglas St