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THE phiz of the Shriner is almost as

GEO. B. TZSCHIECK.

THERE are different kinds of scoops and some, like the dung-scoop, are very disgusting.

THE book keeping of democratic politicians on the subject of the McKinley law is unique in that it makes no provision for a credit side of the ledger.

THE democrats of the Seventh Kansas district have swallowed Jerry Simpson, sockless though he be. How he must gorge them!

THE cross-road signposts should be taken up. They give the lie to the claim that Omaha is a metropolitan city, and would not be tolerated in a Russian village.

ONE Jacob Kilrain has been giving his opinion on the outcome of the Sullivan-Corbett fight. Mr. Kilrain ought to be pretty well qualified to pass an ppinion in the matter.

WHAT has become of the iron poles with which the street railway company promised to displace the wretched wooden poles that now disfigure our principal thoroughfares?

CAB drivers to the amount of 4,000 have struck in Paris, and we observe great pain in the countenances of demotratic editors because they can not put that strike upon the infamous McKinley

THE nomination of ex-Senator Spooner for governor of Wisconsin state is highly creditable to the republican party. There will be no bad boy ponsense in the Madison statehouse during the next two years.

MRS. POTTER PALMER is to drive the last nail in the women's building at the World's fair with a Nebraska-made hammer. It is understood that two nails will be used and that she will aim at the wrong one.

CLAY KING was received with great festivities by the other convicts of Tennessee. A distinguished murderer of long residence is already hob-nobbing with him, and thus the days of his punishment are not passing so wearily.

THE sagacious Philadelphia Times on Monday morning had not yet given up the idea that Gresham would speak for the people's party this campaign. We have always heard that Sunday labor was at a discount in the Quaker City.

THE \$5 rate to Kansas City and return prevails during the Pythian meet. It will be observed that all those traveling to Kansas City will take the precaution to buy a return trip ticket. Just think of being compelled to stay in Kansas

WITH Texas democrats split in twain, Alabama, Tennessee and North Carolina ditto, it would appear that Pulitzer, Singerly, Taylor and other democratic organists had better switch their western boodle fund off upon a southern connection.

HARRY GARFIELD is to be a professor in the new law department of the West ern Reserve University of Ohio. This is an honorable and laborious post and the young man seemes endowed with the same sort of energy and quiet industry so characteristic of his father. He is certainly setting a better example than Arthur's son, who is living in Paris and idling his life away in coaching tours.

THE architect of the city hall lacks mature judgment. His challenge to the mayor to point out defects in the building is supremely egotistic if not ridiculous. There never has been a public building or any other building of great dimensions erected that is not dejective in some parts or could not be improved on by the architect who designed it. The city hall certainly is no exception. Mayor Bemis may know precious little about architecture, but he wil have no trouble in meeting Mr. Beindorff's challenge.

Now that the congressional convention for this district has been called the county committee will have to take steps to arrange for the primary and convention that are to nominate delegates. The coming county convention should also place in nomination the legislative ticket. It would be unreasonable to incur the expense for two separate primary elections and conventions. It is to be hoped, however, that the county committee will abolish the caucus and let the candidates submit their claims to the full vote of the party at the priANOTHER BUBBLE PRICKED.

One of the great leaders of the people's party, who cultivates his farm principally with the same implement with which Samson slow a thousand Philistines, has let the people into a profound secret. The great political clairvoyant and patent alliance incubator, McClure, has unbosomed himself and startled the whole civilized world by a forecast on the vice presidential election. Mr. McClure feels in his bones that General Wenver's left bower. ex-Confederate General Field, can read his tide clear to the vice presidency for the term beginning with the 4th day of March, 1893. This remarkable revelation rests upon the alleged discovery of a patent back and front action device by which the selection of our next executive may be thrown into congress and the senate forced to rally to the third party nominee. The house would of course choose Grover Cleveland to the presidency from among the three candidates who had received the highest electoral vote. The senate, then, being precluded by the constitution from selecting Mr. Reid on account of his residence in the same state with the president, would prefer Fields to Stevenson and thus append the tail of the independent ticket to the democratic kite. At first glance this scheme appears

very plausible and might, by the unreflecting reader, be accepted as based upon sound law. But a moment's deliberation upon the constitutional provisions governing the election of president and vice president in the United States will show that the entire proposition is utterly without foundation. In the first place the twelfth amendment to the federal constitution governing the operations of the electoral college, confines its restrictions to the pesidential electors alone. It reads: "The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for president and vice president, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves." This restriction does not apply to the senators in case the choice of vice president falls to that body, for the reason that under those circumstances the choice of president and vice president is effected independently by the two branches of congress, neither of which is assumed to know what selection the other may make. Nor is it true as a matter of existing law that the president and vice president must reside in different states, since the present statue prescribing the order of presidential succession makes the various members of the cabinet eligible to fill vacanies, in which case both president and vice president might possibly hail the same state. There appears another kink in this

latest independent scheme, more fatal than the first. It is this, that though the house in balloting for president vote upon the three candidates for the presidency who have received the high est electoral votes, the senate in chosing a vice president is confined to the two candidates highest on the list. Not even the most wild-eved member of the people's party will dare to claim that Mr. Fields will be one of these. Even should the election of the vice president be thrown to the senate, the only persons to be voted upon would be Reid and Stevenson and of these Mr. Reid would undoubtedly be elected.

Under the circumstances, the device Mr. McClure shows its origin on its face. No one would presume to present it to the public unless his intellect were befuddled by the hair-brained financial fallacies which the people's party are trailing in their wake. The idea is legally impossible. Whatever may be the result of the third party movement, we are justified in giving expression to our feelings that "Mr. Reid's election is practically assured."

## OUR COMMERCIAL RIVALS.

In a letter to the president of a republican club in New Jersey President Harrison wrote: "The utterances of European newspapers and Boards of Trade very strongly testify to the fact that our commercial rivals appreciate the great strides which have recently been taken in the development of American trade and American prestige. I cannot but believe that these acts of legislation and of administration which have attracted the observation and envious criticism of our rivals will be approved by the American people." The confidence of the president in the discrimination and patriotism of the people will, there is every reason to believe, be justified.

The commercial world is regarding with eager interest the operation of the policies, instituted by the republican party, under which the United States is moving steadily forward to commercial supremacy. Our chief rival, England, has been compelled to acknowledge the menace to her commercial ascendency involved in the acts of legislation and of administration for the development of American trade. Her statesmen, her press, and her commercial bodies, have in unequivocal terms proclaimed the danger to her power in the world of commerce from the success of the American policy. With greater force her depressed and declining industries tell of the effect already produced by that policy. From her cotton and woolen mills, her tin factories and other industries, the complaint is heard of reduced production and lessening profits. Her great manufacturing centers are not so busy as they were two years ago. The American market wants less of their products because American manufacturers are able to supply the domestic demand. At the same time we are competing for a share of the trade of other lands which has hitherto been almost wholly monopolized by European coun-

The aggressive commercial policy of the United States, amply vindicated in what has been accomplished, our commercial rivals have spared no effort to antagonize, but their hope of defeating it is not so much in their own efforts as in the success of the political party in this country which is hostile to the policies of protection and reciprocity, Therefore it is that the English newspapers are without exception on the side of the democratic party and eagerly hope for its success in the coming presidential election. The reader of current events has not failed to note the expres-

them. They do not hesitate to declare that British interests would be advanced by the success of the policy advocated by the democratic party, and it follows that this would be accomplished only at the sacrifice of American interests. Whatever in our fiscal and commercial policies has the effect to promote the welfare of British industries and advance British trade must inevitably subtract from our own industries and

Intelligent men of all classes-those who are influenced by facts and conditions rather than theories-are learning to appreciate the true character of the situation so far as our commercial rivals are concerned, and there can be no doubt that the number wno approve the acts of legislation and of administration which have attracted the observation and envious criticism of such rivals is steadily growing. The farmer and workingman, equally with the manufacturer, must see that British interest in the success of democratic policy cannot, in the nature of things, spring from any regard for the progress and wellfare of the American nation and

NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS. The republicans of Nebraska have reason to be hopeful and confident. With one of the strongest tickets ever put in nomination in the state, a platform which every good citizen can approve, and the conditions, national and state, largely favoring republican success, the party in Nebraska ought to win a sweeping victory, and with proper organization and a vigorous campaign it can do so. Not for several years have the republicans of Nebraska been more harmonious than at present or more determined to achieve victory. This is evidenced by the tone of the party press and by the expressions of local leaders. The opinion is practically unanimous that the selection of Judge Crounse as the candidate for governor was the very best that could have been made, and the more carefully his record and qualifications are considered the stronger his candidacy becomes, No one will question his ability, and his character for integrity and rectitude of purpose is an assurance to every interest that its rights under the constitution and laws of the state would have in him a firm and faithful guardian. Under his administration justice would be done to all interests to the full extent of the executive authority. Judge Crounse is as earnestly solicitous for the progress and prosperity of Nebraska as any citizen of the state, and as governor his efforts

would be directed to the promotion of the general good. The restoration of the government of Nebraska to republican control is to be desired for every reason that relates to the future growth and prosperity of the state. Every intelligent and fair-minded citizen will concede that the political conditious that have prevailed here for the last two or three years have been damaging to the material interests of the state. Some progress, it is true, has been made in spite of them, but every man of practical affairs knows that the political change of 1890 had a decidedly unfavorable effect upon our prosperity in curtailing investments, driving out capital and checking the inflow of population. The political element responsible for this has not changed its principles and is again in the field seeking control of the state government. Were it to succeed there can be no doubt that the consequences to the material interests of Nebraska would be far more serious than two years ago, for such success would be accepted as an assurance that the people of this state were hopelessly wedded to the wrong-headed and impracticable views of the new political organization. Such a conviction obtaining throughout the country would do more than retard the progress of Ne braska; it would cause a retrograde movement that would not halt so long

as the new party remained in power. The campaign which the republicans of Nebraska will soon inaugurate must be made vigorous and aggressive from the opening to the finish, and the first condition to this is thorough organization. There should be no further delay in organizing, for the opposition most to be feared is already actively at work and the time for making a stirring campaign will not exceed ten weeks. The republican cause is steadily gaining ground, but it will be wise to open the fight soon and vigorously all along the

THE POWER OF PERSONAL INTERESTS Upon a platform that was supposed to mean nothing but an adjustment of the tariff Mr. Cleveland carried Connecticut by only 336 votes. He now stands upon a platform that not only declares boldly for free trade, but proclaims that protection is unconstitutional. Not only Connecticut, but all the manufacturing states of the east, and those of the west that have important interests needing protection, are opposed to free trade. However loyal the democrats of those states may be to their party, their business interests must overshadow all others. The political history of this country does not afford an exception to the rule that men will always protect their personal interests when they are assailed, whether the aggression comes from their own party or another. Mr. Cleveland does not stand for any great principle that appeals to the patriotism of the people. In no respect does he represent important public interests. The peace and prosperity of the American people are not menaced, and so siender is the excuse for a change of administration that the democracy is by no means united upon its platform of principles.

These are the conditions under which it is claimed that Cleveland will carry certain doubtful states whose chief interests are antagonized by his candidacy as they never have been before. In public and in private the sentiments expressed by all who are personally interested in the protected industries is emphatically in favor of a continuance of the present policy. And it is to be remembered, moreover, that those whose utterances upon this subject have been heard comprise but a small fraction of all who have a direct interest in

the tariff question. The thousands of

sions of these journals and to discern the workingmen whose relations to the pro-entirely selfish motive that inspired tected industries are such that they would be immediately affected by any change in the present system are not heard from at all. At the polis they will make their power felt, but in the

preliminary discussion they are silent. It is not easy to see how the advocates of absolute free trade can derive any consolution or find any ground for hope in the prospect that confronts them in the states having great interests dependent upon projection.

LESSONS OF THE WITCHMEN'S STRIKE. The strike of the switchmen on the Eric and Lohigh Valley railroads, which was started in Buffalo and is now rapidly extending over the two lines, has already produced serious consequences, and promises to assume yet more formidable proportions. In this case the strikers seem to have taken no time for deliberation. They made a demand for increased wages and then proceeded to emphasize it by riots and incendiarism. They have inaugurated a reign of terror in Buffalo by derailing passenger trains and applying the torch to buildings and cars, and they have also assaulted the men who have been employed to take their places.

The striking switchmen may have had just cause for quitting work, but in view of the reckless course they have adopted to force their employers to surrender, the merits of their case will receive little consideration. They are not only guilty of criminal acts in destroying the property of the railroad companies, but they have wantonly and without a shadow of excuse endangered the lives of passengers who had nothing whatever to do with the dispute between them and their employers. The people not only will not sympathize with such methods, but they will not tolerate

them. The employes of corporations often have just cause for complaint. Perhaps the cause of the switchmen is just, and if it is, it is the greater pity that they have adopted a course that must cortainly alienate the public sympathy which they would otherwise have received. They are the victims of misplaced confidence, and when they have regained their senses they will see that they have been deceived and misled by false friends and foolish advisers.

The fact that the railroad business is not a protected industry will be 'deeply regretted by the democratic press. There seems to be no campaign material in the switchmen's strike.

THE Board of Health at its last meeting reprimanded two physicians for their failure to report cases of contagious diseases which they had treated, as the ordinance requires shall be done. It was within the power of the board to have sent these derelict doctors to the police court, where they could have been subjected to a fine of from \$5 to \$100, and any neglect of the kind in the future it is proposed to punish in this way. It is to be feared that the poard has made a bad precedent, but at any rate it should nereafter strictly enforce the ordinance. In a matter of this kind there must be no trifling, since the carelessness of a few physicians might cost many lives. The law is right in requiring contagious diseases to be promptly reported and it should be firmly and impartially enforced.

OMAHA is reported by the health officers to be in a fairly good sanitary condition. This is hardly satisfactory. "Fairly good" is not good enough. As a matter of fact there are portions of the city to which this qualified description will not apply, and there is apparent reason for the opinion that the inspection service of the Board of Health is not so general and thorough as it should be. Either there should be more inspectors or those employed should be required to do more inspecting, and it would be well to try the latter expedient first. If more money is actually needed for health work, as the health officer states, it should be provided, as it is of paramount importance that this work be properly done.

THE current issue of Judge contains a triking cartoon, one part of which represents Cleveland and Stevenson sitting in the shade and watching their rather tough looking substitutes going to the war, while the other part represents General Harrison leading his troops to battle and Whitelaw Reid mingling in the fray as the great war correspondent. This picture should be intently studied by veterans who belong to the people's party and who must know that every vote they cast for Weaver will not do Weaver any good, but will only increase the chances for electing Grover Cleveland, the substituter who didn't have time to go to Gettysburg and staid at home to veto pension bills.

JOSEPH ROGERS, the celebrated cutery manufacturer of Sheffield, England, says of the McKinley law: "It has practically ruined our American trade. Where we sold before its passage £100 (\$500) worth we do not sell \$5 now." Is not that a great fribute to American skiil and industry stimulated by an American protective law?

GOVERNOR BOIES made a wise and sensible speech to the better roads convention in Des Moines Tuesday and promised to make the subject of roads the principal topic in his message to the legislature at the next session. On all subjects except politics Horace is provided with a first class think-tank.

Now that the telephone company has taken the initiative in placing telephone wires in underground conduits, it is to be hoped that the telegraph companies will follow suit. Omaha would present a very handsome appearance if it were not for its unsightly forest of telegraph

HON. M. V. GANNON of this city made a center shot when he said the Irish-American will disappear when Ireland gets home rule, for his mission will be accomplished. Speed the day of the consummation of both events!

St. Paul's Rural Glory,

Pioneer Prent. Two or three years ago such a thing as a Canada thistin or burdook was almost un-allo va in the limits of St. Paul. Some

where in the vicinity ther were allowed to grow and go to seed, and now hundreds of vacant lots are thick with heavy crops of these noxious weeds. Many of the streets are lined with them. The owners of lawns are in a constant battle with the numberless spawn of these most prolitic of the vegetable enemies of all other vegetation.

His the Bull'seve.

Chicago Post. There were more knights at Denver than there are nobles at Omana, but it is pretty certain that the nobles are having more fun

CAMPAIGN CLATTER.

Hon. Lorenzo Crounse, the rapublican candidate for governor, reached Nebraska yesterday from the national capital. Judge Crounse is now in Omaha, where he will remain until Monday, when, by invitation, he will attend the meeting of the state central committee at Lincoln. On Tuesday Mr. Crounse will visit the Central Nebraska Veterans reunion at Superior, and on Wednesday he will attend the meeting of the State League of Republican clubs at Grand Island. Judge Crounse will then return to Washington, where he will put the affairs of his office in shape to turn over to his successor. He will return to Nebraska just as soon as possible and will begin the active work of the campaign. Judge Crounse is in the best of hearth and spirits and will go into the contest with vim and vigor.

Hon, James Whitehead, republican nomince for congress in the Sixth district, was in Omaha yesterday. He is confident of victory for republicanism in the big Sixth. The republicaus up in those new counties of the state are growing very enthusiastic and will wage an aggressive campaign. Mr. Whitehead saw for the first time while in the city the chailenge issued by Congressman Kem for a joint discussion, and he was not long in deciding what to do about the matter. Mr. Kem will be accommodated to his heart's content and the chances are strongly in favor of his receiving one of the most severe oratorical drubbings he ever had in his life.

"James Whitehead is a fighter," said a well known republican in discussing the challenge, "and never refused a challenge to a contest of brains or brawn. He learned to fight during the rebellion, and he is just as sure a shot with his tongue as he was with his gun when he helped win the day at Richmond, where his regiment, the Nineteenth Wisconsin, planted the colors first on the fortifications of the vanquished confederate army."

Speaking of the chailenge, Mr. Whitehead said: "I have just been shown the communication signed by J. H. Edmiston, chairman of the congressional committee of the people's party in the Sixth district, stating that the committee has been authorized by Congressman Kem to challenge me to meet him in joint discussion of the political issues of the campaign. The challenge states that the policy of the republican party is disastrous to the best interests of the masses of our people.' In reply to that communication I will say that the policy of the republican party is and has been for the best interests of our people, and to maintain this proposition and to show the fallacies that are advocated by other parties, and to expose the official acts of the representatives of other parties, I am willing to meet Mr. Kem at such times and places as may be agreeable to the republican congressional committee of the Sixth district. I will refer the matter to the committee for final and complete arrangements."

Vandervoort's mouth always has been bigger than his discretion, and John M. Thurston is beginning to think that it is about time to call the great bogus anti-monog blatherskite in. He had better be retired o full pay than to keep up his gabble about Gresham and Thurston. By the way, Gresham is the very man who kicked Vandervoort out of the mail service, and Van ha about as much love for him as he has for

President Lansing and Secretary Slaughter of the State Republican league have issued the following circular: "The State Republican league will hold its an nual meeting in the city of Grand Island at So'clock p. m. August 24. Each republican club organized in the state will be entitled to the following representation: Three delegates for each club and one additional delegate for every fifty members or major fraction thereof, in addition to the president of each club organized. Every republican editor in the state by action of the executive committee has been made a member of the state league and is entitled to a vote and to participate in the proceedings thereof. Delegates attending state league can procure one and one-third fare rates over all lines in Nebraska, by paying full fare when going and receiving from the ticket agent a re ceipt, which receipt must be properly en dorsed at the convention, returning for one third fare. Send credentials of delegates to the secretary at Omaha until August 21, after which time address same to Grand Island.

F. P. Wigton has been nominated for congress by the prohibitionists of the Third district. Mr. Wigton seems to have a great thirst for cold water politics. He ran, or rather waitzed, for attorney general two

Just because Keiper championed the Newberry bill and Boyd vetoed it, the Norfolk News is cruel enough to remark: "If Governor Boyd is renominated by the domocratic state convention the News would like to see him and Dr. Keiper stump this district

Jacob Jaskalsk is being boomed by the South Omaha democrats for the congressional nomination. Jacob is a cigarmaker who has been prominently identified with the

Recently there have been a number of inquiries concerning the whereabouts of Albinus Nance, the boy governor. Mr. Nance is now engaged in the brokerage business at Kansas City, and is entirely out of politics.

The Kearney Hub prints a very strong endorsement of Mr. S. C. Bassett of Gibbon for lieutenant governor. The main points in his favor are that he is an active, practica farmer; has been for years identified with agricultural societies; was for three years president of the State Dairyman's association, of which he is now secretary. He has also been engaged in farmers' institute work and is perhaps the best known practical farmer in the state. Although he served one term in the legislature six years ago, he is in no sense a politician. He is a union veteran, having enlisted at the age of 19 as a private in the war for the union, and saw some of the hardest service under Generals Butler and Hooper in the Richmond cam-

The following pointers on Poynter are from the Fremont Tribune: W. A. Poynter was chairman of the senate sifting committee in the last legislature. In the dving hours of that remarkable body this remarkable man did strange and remarkable things. Perhaps before people vote for him for con gress with any degree of enthusiasm they will lusist upon knowing whether Bill Paxton "induced" him to smother in that committee the stock yards bill, which had passed the house by a practically unanimous vote, The farmers of this district are interested in this, and they ought to have a little light.

BRITISH CARINET PERSONALITIES.

appointments is that of Lord Rosebery to the foreign office. With Sir Charles Dilke outside the fence of availability, the Gladstonian party has no man so eminentry fitted to follow Salisbury in the sphere wherein the ex-premier has been deamed supreme; in his appointment Englishmen feel "the country is safe," so to speak. Rosebery is a favorite protege of Gladstone and returns the old man's liking with fervent loyalty and somiration. Archibald Philip Primrose, fifth earl of Rosebery, was born in London fortyfive years ago, was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and succeeded his grandfather in the earldom in '68. His publie career began in 1872, when he was appointed a commissioner to inquire into endowments in Scotland. For two years, 1881 under the Gladstone administration of 1880-85, he was under secretary to the hon sioner of works in 'S5, and in '86 attained the distinguished post of foreign secretary (analogous to United States secretary of state), to which he has just been reap pointed. His conduct of tais office, though only lasted six months, surprised the eritical to praise. Rosebery is at one with the premier on the Irish question. He is a the premier on the Irish question. He is a strong liberal, and though a peer moved in 184 for a select committee to inquire into the best means for improving the efficiency of the House of Lords. As a speaker he is ready and humorous, and Mr. Gladstone seems justified in his public recognition of him as one of the younger liberals destined to play a prominent part in his country's history. He is a strong imperial federationist, and never lets slip an opportunity of identifying himself with any movement for ameliorating the condition of the masses. His ability in municipal administration was proven by his work as member and chairman, for a year, of the London county coun cil. During '91 he kept apart from puolic activity, and there were many doubts expressed as to his occupying office in the new administration. In '78 he married a daughter of the late Baron Mayer Rothschild; she died in 1890. He keeps a small stable of racing horses and is considerable of a society man in a mild way.

The new chancellor of the exchequer (a

post he filled in '86) is known by everybody, the butt of the comic papers and the buffoon of the house-yet a very clever gentleman withal, Sir William George Granville Venables Vernon Harcourt (he is crankily punctilious on that name-string) was born sixty-five years ago; was a distinguished man at Cambridge, and a law professor; has had reverses in his political career; has be solicitor general and home secretary. His letters to the Times above the pen-name, 'Historicus,' on international law are justly famous and considered authoritative. an able parliamentary depater and has been spoken of (largely by himself) as a future leader of his party. His wife is a daughter leader of his party. His wife is a daughter of the late John Lothrop Motley, the his-torion and one-time United States minister to England. As national purser he will have the advantage of the advice of England's greatest chancellor of the exchequer, the

resent premier.
Earl Spencer ranks among the ablest of the peers who staved with Gladstone on the Irish question. He was born in 1835 and sat in the House of Commons in '57; was twice viceroy of Ireland, in '68-'74 and '82-'85. tis administration of the coercion act brought him into special prominence, gaining for him the hearty batred and voluble abuse of the Irish nationalists with whom he is nov working for home rule. Though not brilliant he is considered a solid and satisfactorily

John Moriey is one of the most notable of nodern Englishmen. His political career only dates from 1883 and many there be who doubt if it will be remembered when his work as a man of letters will be read as standard literature of his day. redited with being the real father of Mr. Gladstone's conversion to home rule was born in 1838 and graduated at Oxford in '59, being called to the bar in '73. He tried to get into parliament in '69 and again in '80, suffering defeat both times. He was chief ecretary for Ireland in '86, but didn't have time to prove his arms. A significant feature of the late election was the size of the reduction of his former majority. He sits for Newcastle and doubts are held of his ability to carry the constituency again when he ceks re-election as a minister.

Henry Campbell-Bannerman is the solidly able Scotch member for the Stirling burghs whose interests he has looked after since '68 He was born in 1856; educated at Glasgow and Cambridge universities; fi tary of the war office during portions of the first and second Gladstone administrations; for a few weeks in '85 chief secretary for Ireland and secretary of war in '86, the office

e now resumes. Baron Herschell resumes his scat on the woolsack, which he warmed during the last brief administration of Mr. Gladstone. He was born in coronation year, '37, and cated at University college, London, and the iniversity of Bonn, Germany, Called to the bar in '69; represented Durham city in the inperal interest from '74 to '85, being solicitor general in the Gladstone ministry of '80 raised to the peerage in '86 and made lord chancellor. Herschell's greatest effort was is speech on the Parnell commission in the House of Lords.

The new home secretary, Mr. Asquith, Q. C., hasn't much of a biography, and its most prominent item is his defense, in conjunc-tion with Sir Charles Rassell, of Mr. Parnell pefore the Times commission two years ago He was born in '52, educated at Baliol, Oxand called to the bar in '76; entered the House of Commons in '86 as fiberal mem-ber for East Fife, when he made a noteworthy maiden speech. He was professionally interested in the Wales-Wilson-Gordon-Cumming baccarat case of last year.
Henry Hartley Fowler, president of the

local government board, was born sixty-twe years ago, and has the eminent distinction of being the only nonconformist (he is a Meth-Most commendable of all Mr. Gladstone's pdist) ever sworn into the privy council. He has represented Wolverhampton since 1850; was under secretary to the home department in '84'85, linancial secretary to the treasury from February to July in 1880, and a meni-ber of the labor commission of last year. Mr. Mundella has been an M. P. since 1868, and his record is a good one. He was born in 1825, the son of an Italian refuges. He was a Nottingham manufacturer for many

years. As vice president of the council of education '80 '85 he made his mark. He was president of the Board of Trade in 1886, the position he again occupies, and a member of the labor commission of 1891. He is a fellow of the Royal society.

George Otto Trevelyan, who does honor to

the Gladstonian party, was born in 1838 and graduated at Cambridge. He entered par-liament in 1885 and commenced his official career only four years later as lord of the admiralty and in Mr. Gladstone's '80 adminis miralty and in Mr. Gladstone's '80 administration he was secretary to the admiralty. He was chief secretary for Ireland during a storm-and-stress period of that unhappy isle, his hair actually enanging color-studenthe strain of his duties and the nervous tension of his position. He resigned from office in March, '86, unable to agree with Mr. Gladstone's home rule policy, but after the famous hound Table conference declared communication and returned to the frost Gladversion and returned to the front Glad stonian bench, as secretary for Scotland. Many of the most beneficial measures put on the statute book during the past two decades were the work of Sir George. His brilliant biography of his brilliant uncle, Lord Mac-aulay, and his work on Charles James Fox are masterpieces of literary art and historic acumen. He has also written some "funny

Sir Charles Russell is an Irishman, and is prevented, by reason of his religion, from mounting the woolsack, where Mr. Gladstone would have liked to place him, and must be content with the lesser giory of the attorney generalship. He is one of England's most successful attorneys, his defense of the late Irish lender before the Parnell commission widening his forensic fame consider ably and clearing his way to the higner parliamentary honors. Sir Charles, who is just leaving the fifties, was educated at Trinity, Dublin, and started on his career in the gallery of the House of Commons a parliamentary leader writer to a Catholic journal. He was called to the English bar in journal. He was called to the English bar in '59; first sat in the House of Commons in the parliament of '80, being re-elected in '85 and '86. He subscribed to Mr. Gladstone's later policy on the Irish question, and was ap-pointed attorney general in the short-lived government of '86. Three of his most noteworthy professional triumphs were his defenses of Mr. Parnell, Mrs. Maybrick and the Wilsons in the famous baccarat case His interest in sporting matters is lively, and several times in his career the knowladge won by that interest has proven valuable.

Globe-Democrat

It is hardly reasonable to expect that Missouri will become entirely republican all at once. She is more likely to do the metamorphosing business gradually, beginning with the election of Warner, and gatoing in virtue as time passes.

Too Strong to Work. Minneapel's Tribune.

If the calamity howlers could only be driven into the barvest field and made to eet that the jawsmiths had some right to remain on earth.

SUMMER SCINTILLATIONS.

Washington Star: Watts—That telephone tirl must be really good looking. Potts—What makes you think so? Watts—Her volce. It has such a satisfied

In lanapolis Journal: Cholly-Do you know, gov'nor, that sometimes I think life is not worth living?

The Gov'nor-I'm sure that the life you are living is not worth what it costs me.

Pittsburg Chronicle: Bugsby-Jones, my lear fellow, I have determined to marry, and I have picked out the girl.

Jones—Why, I am astonished. I thought
you said you would never marry because
women never appreciate what it is to lose uttons off your clothes, Bugsby-That is true, but this girl wears

Baltimore American: If our friends, the prohipitionists, want to run a cold campaign they will have to put lee in it.

Harper's Bazar: "I hear Harkins was struck by lightning down on the Jorsey coast last week."
"Yes."
"I wonder what they charged him for it?" onder what they charged him for 1

Atchison Globe: No one is real smart un-less he can talk intelligently to a stranger without mentioning the weather.

He goes about with distracted air; No glints of pleasure his eyes fliamine; He's a prey to anguish and wild despair; Poor fellow, he married a nervous woman.

Sommerville Journal: When a young man pawns his winter overcoat to obtain a bouquet for a young lady friend it is no sign that he is very much in love. He may be just an or-dinary fool.

A MAIDEN MARRED. Puck.

She's as pretty as a posy with the morning dew upon it; She's as cultured, clever, practical as any mald on earth: She is versed in every sort of art, can cook or She's a lofty queen by nature—an aristocrat by birth.

adore her most devoutly, and I pine to offer All the flaming pent-up passion that her loveliness invites;
But alas! I cannot, will not give my own consent to woe ber;
For, despite her countiess virtues, she quite frequently recites!

## BROWNING, KING

Boys---

You like to be well dressed, too. You like



the tailor-made suit, too. Your pa and ma will like the price, too, when they see the beauties we are putting on the boys just now. We have cut the price 'way down low because we have to close them out quick now. You might as well have a Jim Dandy suit to wear to school in a couple of weeks when it costs no more than the cheap John affair you wore last term. You can slide down the terrace just as easy in one of our tailor-male suits and

at no more expense than in a shoddy suit. These prices

Browning, King&Co