

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas.

George R. Teachson, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 25, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, May 14, 1893, 26,025 Monday, May 15, 25,875 Tuesday, May 16, 25,725 Wednesday, May 17, 25,575 Thursday, May 18, 25,425 Friday, May 19, 25,275 Saturday, May 20, 25,125

Sworn to before me and subscribed to my presence this 25th day of May, 1893.

Average Circulation for April, 1893, 24,921

WHEN THE tiresome controversy over Dr. Briggs is settled perhaps the Presbyterian heresy hunters will kindly permit the world to go on again.

Now that the Cherokee Indians have gone to Wall street to obtain a loan of \$6,000,000, all doubts as to the ultimate civilization of the aborigines will be dispelled.

The supervising architect at Washington is beginning to realize that the people of Omaha are very much in earnest in their desire that the new postoffice shall be constructed of granite instead of limestone.

SUPERIOR has again been successful in securing the interstate reunion of the soldiers of the late war. The metropolis of Neukolks county has demonstrated her ability to take care of the gatherings and she is rapidly becoming known as one of the lively towns of Nebraska.

We concede that the property of railroads in Nebraska shall be taxed in proportion to its actual value no higher than any other class of property, real or personal. We insist, however, that the railroads should be made to pay their share of local taxes the same as any other class of property owners. This is both right and fair.

The grand jury is still in session at Lincoln and some startling developments are promised before a final adjournment is reached. While nothing definite comes from behind the closed doors of the jury room, it is generally understood that the mysterious circumstances surrounding the death of Convict Powell at the state penitentiary last December are being investigated.

OMAHA holds her own in the business world so steadily as to strengthen more than ever the faith of her citizens in the city of their adoption. While the affairs of the financial and commercial world are shaken by the wrecks of plans and the failures of enterprises, the Gate City pursues prosperously its path. Bradstreet's report for last week credits Omaha with an increase of 22.6 per cent in the total of bank clearings over the corresponding period of 1892, a most gratifying showing indeed, when contrasted with the reports made for other cities.

ANOTHER important ruling affecting homesteaders is established in the general land office. The supreme court holds that in the death of a homestead entry man leaving no widow, but both adult and minor heirs, patent when issued should issue to all the heirs equally and not to the minor heirs to the exclusion of the adults. This is contrary to the uniform rulings heretofore, but Secretary Smith holds that all cases in conflict with the decision must be considered overruled, and hereafter all patents issued must conform to this decision.

THE cowboy race from Chadron to Chicago which will take place next month is attracting widespread attention and is being denounced in unmeasured terms by the press and pulpit of the east as a piece of barbarity and inhumanity. The crassity of the proceedings is largely the product of a wrought-up imagination. The horses to be ridden are of the hardy broncho species and the work they will be urged upon to perform will be little if any more arduous than what they have been accustomed to. Besides, they have been in training for the race for months and they are likely to arrive in Chicago in much better condition than their riders. The race will be a notable event and will be watched with interest by the people of the entire country.

THE rule of Nebraska railroads which limits local tickets to the day upon which they are purchased is to be tested in the courts. Under the rule, which went into effect nearly a year ago, parties purchasing local tickets must use them the same day or forfeit the privilege of using them. Local agents are permitted to refund the money for unused tickets within three days, after which time they must go through the red tape process at the general offices. A citizen of Hardy purchased a ticket for Superior on April 18, but did not use it. Several weeks later he presented it to the agent at Hardy and asked for a new ticket or his money. Both were refused. He then boarded the cars and offered the ticket. The conductor refused it and demanded fare. Not receiving it he ejected the passenger, who now brings suit for damages. It is hardly probable the courts will sustain the rule.

AN INCOME TAX.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, who is probably as near to the administration as any newspaper man in Washington, states that the president has not said, as reported, that he proposes to recommend an income tax. Colonel Carson says that he is assured that the president has not definitely decided to recommend the restoration of the income tax. The correspondent says: There is no doubt that western and southern members of congress who favor the restoration of this tax have discussed the question with the president and urged him to recommend its reimposition, but these gentlemen have evidently mistaken the silence of the president, or rather his failure to disapprove their arguments and recommendations, for acquiescence. Continuing, the correspondent, who is entitled to the fullest measure of confidence, says that the president "has not said nor intimated to any person that he favors the reimposition of an income tax, nor has he expressed a purpose to join with that a recommendation for the repeal of the tax on the circulating notes of the state banks."

Commenting on the proposition to restore the income tax, the Philadelphia Ledger, a paper which is supposed to stand pretty close to the administration and to reflect as nearly as any other paper in the country the views and intentions of the administration, takes a very positive position against an income tax. That journal says that "the income tax is an unfair tax, and being that, it cannot be defended successfully upon any other ground. The unjust, uniform, discriminating tax, which is levied upon one class entirely for the advantage of all classes, has no excuse, much less justification, for its existence. "But," says the Ledger, "besides being in its very nature unjust, the income tax is obnoxious, because it is an inquisitorial tax. It is one which puts a government inquisitor into every man's home and office, and which compels every man, if desired by the inquisitor, to unlock his closets and reveal any transaction of his private business. It is further objectionable," says the same journal, "for being the most fruitful source of lying, and is one of which the untruthful avoid payment by making false statements of their income."

On the same subject the New York Sun says that "to levy an income tax is just as inadmissible as it would be to abolish the internal revenue," and that journal opposes the proposition as absolutely hostile to the entire history and policy of the democratic party. It declares that such a system contemplates "class legislation and preferred beneficiaries of government hateful to every true democrat, and denounced in every democratic platform since the adoption of the constitution."

There is probably no better authority for the position of the administration on public questions than the Philadelphia Public Ledger, and the statement by the Washington correspondent of that journal that the administration has not considered the proposition to reimpose the income tax, together with the editorial expression by that paper in opposition to such a tax, may safely be regarded as conclusive that his expedient for raising revenue will not be resorted to by the next congress upon the recommendation of the present administration.

THE PUBLIC PATRONAGE. There is a lull in the work of distributing the public patronage, but talk as to what President Cleveland intends to do about it goes on in undiminished quantity. The notice which the president gave the place hunters a short time ago, that he proposed to devote less time to them and more to the urgent business of the government, at the same time telling them that their claims to consideration would not be helped by worrying him with their personal applications, seems to have had the desired effect. Washington is not now swarming with office seekers, heads of departments are having more time to attend to their business duties, and the president has obtained needed relief. That he has displeased a great many expectant spoilsmen is a matter of course, but he has good reason to be satisfied with his order, which is approved by the intelligent sentiment of the country.

There are conflicting statements as to what Mr. Cleveland intends to do, or to endeavor to have done by congress, with regard to the civil service. It is represented on the one hand that he is contemplating a policy which will practically do away entirely with the present method of making appointments in the public service. Those who thus report say that he desires to greatly extend the scope of civil service reform and that he will do this to the full extent of his authority. Furthermore, it is said, he has come to believe that politics should have no influence in determining appointments and that it is his intention to make this view manifest hereafter. On the other hand, it is said, upon what must be regarded as equally good authority, that Mr. Cleveland has no intention of refusing to make appointments for political reasons, and that while he will not make removals for such reasons, except when offensive partisanship is shown, all vacancies will be filled by democrats. Upon this latter authority it is also said that the president has not yet considered any changes in the civil service rules, and while this may come later he has no such intention as has been attributed to him of putting all minor appointments under a commission and establishing a permanent tenure.

There has been some criticism, on the part of radical civil service reformers, of the administration for certain changes that have been made which seemed to be altogether in the interest of politics, but it would be unfair to find fault with the president because he has not been particular to please this class of reformers. The truth is that the administration has not gone as far as it was expected to by its party and by the opposition in making changes in the offices, and under the circumstances the democrats are the people who have the best right to complain. Mr. Cleveland is a good partisan, and there is no reason

to doubt that he intends to make his administration as thoroughly democratic as possible, but there is also no reason to doubt that he will endeavor to carry out his declared views regarding civil service reform. This matter of the distribution of the public patronage is becoming every four years a more serious one, under the prevailing system of appointments. If Mr. Cleveland can bring about changes that will simplify the problem and lessen the difficulties that are associated with it he will accomplish something of great value to the country. The weight of testimony is that he intends to make the effort.

FIGHTING THEIR TAXES.

There never has been a time since Omaha was a railroad station that the railroad property located in this city and county has borne its due proportion of local taxes. While millions of dollars in the shape of free right of way through the streets of Omaha have been voted and given to the railroad companies, and although the railroads enjoy all the benefits and protection of municipal government for which other property is taxed, they have always managed to evade local taxation by every subterfuge that can be devised.

The fact is that tax shirking and tax fighting is made a high art by the railroad companies. Each of these corporations has a tax fighting bureau of which their general attorney is the head and whose sole business it is to interpose objections, protests and injunctions, and all these fall to diffuse lubricator among county commissioners and town councils. It is therefore not in the least surprising that the railroads are resisting the attempt to enforce that portion of the charter which requires the council to list for city taxation the property of railroads, including depot grounds, machine shops and other buildings. Just why this class of property should be exempted from city taxation only a railroad attorney and a tax fighting agent of the railroad companies can conceive.

The railroad property is protected by the police and the fire departments. The railroads enjoy all the privileges and advantages which other property owners enjoy by reason of municipal government. Why should they not also bear their due proportion of the cost of maintaining such a government? The only answer they give is that the roads are assessed by the state board in a lump, and therefore an assessment of their lots and buildings would be double taxation. Hasn't this imposture been played upon Omaha long enough? Where does the double taxation come in? Why should the railroads be permitted to evade their share of city taxes on the plea that they have thrown all their property into the state dump?

Is it fair or reasonable that the small property owners in this city shall bear the expense of city government while the railroads with their millions of property go practically scot free? Is there any decency or fair play in this continuous tax fighting by corporations who have been so generously treated by our city and county? Because the railroads have managed by sharp practice to evade hundreds of thousands of dollars of city and county taxes in the past twenty-five years is there any reason why they should be permitted to continue to shift their just proportion of taxes upon other taxpayers who are already overburdened? If they persist in tax fighting the city will, as a matter of self-defense, be compelled to abrogate and revoke the privilege of free use of streets and alleys.

THE HABIT OF circulating rumors inimical to the interests of commercial houses is common to almost every community. The subject was recently brought to the attention of the New York grand jury, which presented to the court a paper on the subject that is worthy of general attention. The jury set forth that while rumors might be intended to effect only private individuals, the public injury that might be occasioned is manifest, and the wrong is equal, regardless of how the rumors gain currency. A conspiracy to circulate false rumors, said the report of the jury, is in no case a trivial offense, and where the object is to destroy public confidence in responsible business concerns and thus to create a feeling of general distrust and apprehension in financial and banking circles, the offense becomes doubly grave and merits the severest condemnation. There can be no question regarding the correctness of this position. The character and reputation of a business house ought to be as sacred as that of the family, and a statement affecting the credit of a manufacturer or merchant, or a business man of any kind, that has not the surest and most substantial foundation, should subject the author of it to severe punishment. There ought to be stringent legislation in every state for the punishment of persons who circulate false reports regarding the character and standing of financial and business institutions.

The stolidity that may characterize men occupying official position in their recognition of the ordinary rules that govern every day life is simply amazing. Laches and irregularities of a public officer, which if attached to a civil offender would consign him to ignominy, are esteemed by his peers as at worst only venial. An instance in point is the result of a court martial recently sitting at Leavenworth. The officers composing the court through strange moral obliquity esteemed the criminal offense of which the defendant was guilty so lightly that it brought from the secretary of war well merited rebuke. "In private life," said he, "a man tried and adjudged guilty of assigning property as collateral and then collecting and appropriating the avails to his own use, or of transferring the same property to two separate persons, would be subjected to severe and humiliating punishment. That a court martial, comprising officers of rank and experience should so lightly regard similar offenses here fully established is a reproach to the service and the proceeding is in marked inconsistency with the duty of protecting and maintaining the high sense of personal honor which has long charac-

terized the reputation of the army." As pertinent an instance is seen in the case of the impeached state officials. The carelessness, neglect, and unbusiness-like methods that characterize their management of the state institutions under their charge, would if found in the superintendent of an employe of any reputable business firm, have insured his summary dismissal. Yet these men looked on the laches of each other with utter indifference and their associates esteemed the irregularities complained of as unworthy consideration. With supercilious effrontery they resented the slightest criticism of their acts as presumptuous impertinence, and now that they are brought to book they raise the whimpering cry of persecution. Doubtless the court-martialed officer, and the court so severely censured by Secretary Lamont for their culpable leniency, would also make the same plea but that wholesome discipline prevents. Yet there is not an intelligent person anywhere but who recognizes the inconsistency of the court's proceedings and the justice of the secretary's scathing reproof. The spirit that actuates the proper criticism of the state officials' conduct is exactly that which animated the righteous indignation of the war secretary. It arises instinctively from the fact that in a free state the code of ethics that governs the people must govern also the servants of the people which these officials only are.

A FEDERAL judge in New York has discovered what appears to be an essentially weak point in the Chinese exclusion law. He finds that the section requiring the deportation of Chinamen who fail to comply with the terms of the law does not provide how or by whom the order of deportation is to be executed, and therefore the law is ineffectual, though not unconstitutional. It is somewhat remarkable that the able lawyers who have discussed this statute and the eminent jurists of the supreme court who are presumed to have studied every detail of it with the utmost care, failed to discover this alleged defect, and in consideration of this it is difficult to believe that there is any real importance in the question raised by Judge Lamont. At any rate the law is at present ineffectual for an equally valid reason, namely, the failure of congress to provide a sufficient appropriation for its enforcement. It is understood that the secretary of the treasury proposes to comply with the requirements of the law as long as the money for the purpose lasts, the amount of which will enable him to return to their native land perhaps 100 Chinamen.

VERDICT OF THE POPULAR COURAGE.

Schuyler Quill: The impeached state officials make no attempt to deny the facts, but set up the claim that they were overruled by the majority of the members of the offices. This is a weak defense. Papillon Times: The impeachment trial has closed and the decision will probably be handed down within a few days. Perhaps the impeached officials may be as innocent as they claim to be, but the evidence leads all fair men to adjudge them guilty as charged.

Waverley Republican: The trial of the impeached state officials before the supreme court at Lincoln has already brought out evidence enough to fill a huge volume. The testimony of even the accused themselves tends to show that the expenditure of the state funds they did not use the care which an ordinarily prudent man would exercise in the management of his own business. What they were "overruled" or not is hardly material, except perhaps, as an extenuating circumstance, for, if such was the case, they had a right to ask for more help, and if refused, to have the record set aside. This trial will be an effectual object lesson to Nebraska officials for a good many years to come.

THINGS TALKED ABOUT.

The man who never had a vegetable garden starting as usual with great enthusiasm this year.

West Virginia boasts of a two-headed woman who has two distinctly different voices—bass and tenor.

The difference between a night dress and a robe de nuit is that the robe de nuit has more lace and other frills on it, as a rule.

A great peach crop is promised from Delaware. This will make up for the backwardness in the plum crop.

In Germany and Hungary magic qualities are attached to the lime or Linden tree. In some villages it is usual to plant one before a house to prevent a witch from entering.

California raises great crops in her fields of alfalfa, and her mines last year yielded \$12,000,000 in gold. When the crops fail the farmer goes out and grabs for nuggets. It is a great country.

C. C. Calhoun, a sewing machine agent in Sedalia, Mo., has a chicken that he hatched a few days ago with four legs and feet, all of which are perfect. It is as lively as any of the brood, and is attracting considerable attention.

The Medical Record shows that according to recent statistics more physicians commit suicide than any other class of people, and that lawyers commit more of these crimes of victims. It is also claimed that suicide increases with education and civilization, and the doctors and lawyers may, therefore, be said to lead the way in these matters.

The thirtieth funny man who went into the postoffice and laying down a dollar bill asked the stamp clerk to give him "four times as many stamps as ones, and the balance in three-cent stamps, and one cent stamp and thirty three-cent stamps, and then he got one in the neck, which the exasperated stamp clerk came out and gave him just for luck.

One of the most prevalent, if not the most glorious products of the nineteenth century is the picnic, which dates from 1802. A list of cities and drinking places was drawn up and passed around. Each person who proposed to take part in the thing was then supposed to pick out the articles he or she would bring to the picnic, and one name was listed. Hence the picnic, which ever since has done so much to increase the gaiety of nations.

We will positively enter no name on our subscription book, says a Texas paper, until the cash. We trust that no one will be so foolish as to do this. The fact is that we have had three Chinamen about back subscriptions. We killed two of them and hurt the other so badly the doctors had to kill him.

In the Philadelphia Ledger a Colorado lady tells how the Picket Wire river in that state derived its name. Years ago, when first the gold fever drove men wild, a party of Mexicans made their way up the stream in question in search of the precious metal. Months passed and when the little band did not return their friends mourned them as dead and called the river "El Rio de los Animas Perdidas" (the River of the Lost Souls). Soon a French colony made its home on the banks of the stream, whose name was freely translated into "Le Furgateiro." Then came the American cowboys. He saw the river, heard its name, and translating (!) it into his own tongue, dubbed it "Picket Wire river."

VOICELESS THOUGHTS.

Vogue. A last word in the vestibule, A touch of taper fingers, A scent of roses sweet and cool, When she has gone, still lingers.

He pauses at the carriage door And in order to get out of the office He thinks the matter o'er and o'er, And all his senses wander.

With mantle thrown aside in haste, Her heart a bit uncertain, And neither her love nor love to waste, She watches through the curtain.

And she has played him well, he knows, Nor has he cared to stop her, She would have had him will propose, He wonders how he'll drop her.

Not a Land of Warriors.

Houston Globe. How the great and powerful Celestial empire may become a war power twenty years hence affords a field for more or less interesting conjecture.

General Wolsley has expressed the belief that at some time China may overrun Russia, and "Chinese" Gordon is said to have feared that China would some day send forth her horde upon Europe, who would leave behind them a track of ruin.

At present, however, China is not in the least formidable from a military point of view. Indeed, General Gordon expressed the belief that Phil Sheridan, with 20,000 men, could march undeterred through the whole

empire, and the victor of Appomattox was a unquestionable authority on such matters.

Control of the Nicaragua Canal.

In war or peace the exclusive control of this canal will be of us of inestimable value. For attacking or defending the coasts of our hemisphere and the islands adjacent thereto it is more advantageously situated than is Gibraltar for the Mediterranean. As a means of uniting the east and the west it will be of more value than is the Suez canal for uniting England with India. The latter saves but 3,000 miles, while the Nicaragua canal saves 9,000 in the voyage from the gulf ports to San Francisco. If we are to control the route of the Pacific, we must control the canal. We must have it in our own hands. Our Pacific coast is nearly defenseless. From New York to San Francisco is 13,000 miles by water—half the circumference of the globe. Between the same points by the canal it is only 5,000 miles. From New Orleans to San Francisco it is 13,000 miles. The canal will cut this distance down to 4,000 miles, a still greater saving. Now England can hurt a fleet anchored on western ports by way of the Suez canal or from Australia, while another fleet may be at home or at one of our numerous British strongholds along our eastern coast, is threatening the ports on the Atlantic. Not only in war, but also in commerce, the control of the canal has an immense advantage. No trade will flourish unless protected by the strong arm of military power, and no better example of this can be cited than that of England. Where all the great nations of the world meet in the canal, and the nations through whose territory it runs are so miserably weak, the inevitable result will be that it will fall into the hands of some great power. The canal will be a safe and a sure way to safely bid farewell to military or commercial supremacy in America. The golden moment is now here when possession is easy.

RAILROADS AND THE NEGRO.

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COURTS AND SUNDAY CLOSING.

Milchrist Hasn't Announced His Plan Concerning the World's Fair Gates. Chicago, Ill., May 26.—The national World's fair commission, after short, sharp debate and without transacting any other business, today adjourned till July. Whether or not the threatened Sunday closing litigation had anything to do with the action, did not appear on the surface. It was claimed by those in favor of adjournment that it was next to impossible to get a quorum for the transaction of business and therefore the continuance of the session was an unnecessary expense.

It remains to be seen whether United States District Attorney Milchrist will make an ex-parte application to the court in chambers for a temporary injunction to close the fair on Sundays, or will secure a rule from the court compelling the exposition authorities to show cause why a permanent injunction should not be issued. One of the officials explained the court process thus: "In case it is decided to prevent the opening of the fair next Sunday the proper procedure would be to secure an ex-parte application for a temporary injunction. This application would have to be made on an application showing that Sunday opening would cause irreparable injury or damage. It is only by such showing of irreparable injury that a court is justified in issuing a temporary injunction without a full hearing. A permanent injunction is the only means by which the authorities could be compelled to close the exposition on Sunday, for there is no time between now and Sunday for an order to show cause why permanent injunction should be issued. But should Mr. Milchrist decide to go slowly he will apply for a rule summoning the exposition to show cause why they should not be perpetually restrained from opening the fair. In that case considerable time would elapse before the issue could be joined and the case would be adjourned. The rules of the court would allow a certain number of days before the exposition lawyers could show cause.

"It would probably take three weeks before arguments could be heard and decision rendered. In the meantime the exposition could be open on Sunday if the authorities so desire. This indicates that the legal battle may be protracted this week if Mr. Milchrist decides to make an ex-parte application for temporary injunction. Whether Mr. Milchrist will decide to place into the struggle this week or will get at it leisurely by securing an order to show cause, is yet to be determined."

RAV WEATHER FOR THE FAIR.

But the Day Was Made Memorable by Several Newsworthy Incidents. CHICAGO, Ill., May 26.—Another World's fair day was ushered in with cold, raw weather, diminishing the attendance in comparison with what it would have been with clear skies and comfortable temperature. Among the features at the fair today was the dedication of the Irish village with religious and civic ceremonies. The dedication had the blessing of the primate of all Ireland, and the Archbishop of Feenah of the arch diocese. Hon. John P. Feenah of Chicago delivered the dedicatory address.

The New York room in the Woman's building was also thrown open. It is beautifully furnished and decorated and has a library of 5,000 volumes. Everything in it is the handiwork of women musicians.

Incident to the opening was the unveiling of the marble bust of Harriet Beecher Stowe. The French section of the Woman's building was also opened, and was very attractive in every way, representing a modern French salon. The furnishings are the finest, most costly and a artistic obtainable in Paris.

Devastated by a Cyclone.

VANDALIA, Mo., May 26.—A cyclone struck Laddonia, a small town ten miles west of here, last night, killing Jack Willis, seriously injuring many others and completely wrecking five business houses and five dwellings.

CHEERING CHATTER.

Boston Transcript: There is something to be said in favor of indulgence when a man is too lazy to run in debt.

Washington Star: "I heard a number of sound arguments this morning."

"Was it a scientific discussion?"

"No. A dispute between two musicians."

Yonkers Gazette: During an epidemic of yumps even the dispensary doctor can boast his "swell" patients.

Lowell Courier: It is reported by Bishop Hood that only one colored minister in this state is colored. It is a pity that more of the white clergy do not exclaim:

Indianapolis Journal: "What a scornful expression Miss Welloph has! It is a look she acquired in childhood. Most of her younger days were spent within two blocks of the Chicago river."

Somerville Journal: A human hair is some times only a 600th part of an inch in thickness, but discovered in the wrong place may cause as much trouble as if it were as heavy as a cable tow.

Kate Field's Washington: Nellie—I couldn't love a mere man, but I think I could love a hero.

Blanche—That's so nice; your love would be so appropriate for a hero.

Atlanta Constitution: O, pilgrims, that wait in the darkness and weep, with your tears and petitions all piled to a heap, come, lift up your heads, look vacant of yore, or, ring the bell softly—the lock's on the door!

Detroit Free Press: If the money market gets much tighter it should be run in and give a chance to sober off.

Troy Press: No matter how courteous a careful of others' feelings a man is he can help showing it when bored by a wagsuot.

Indianapolis Journal: Judge—That count of yours from the country is pretty good isn't it?

Yakima—That's what I thought, but when I took him out in town last night I found him to be decidedly dry.

TOO LATE. Detroit Free Press: "If he had come at the noon hour he wouldn't have come too late. I would have given him patient faith. For then I had learned to wait."

But he came to me in the gloaming time when another man was there, So I told him two were company and I broke him up with a pair.

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Yakima—That's what I thought, but when I took him out in town last night I found him to be decidedly dry.

TOO LATE. Detroit Free Press: "If he had come at the noon hour he wouldn't have come too late. I would have given him patient faith. For then I had learned to wait."

But he came to me in the gloaming time when another man was there, So I told him two were company and I broke him up with a pair.

ANOTHER INGALLS LETTER IN THE SUNDAY BEE.

Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls has prepared an article exclusively for The Sunday Bee, in which he makes the bold proposition that the negro problem is no nearer solution than it was the day the Emancipation proclamation was given to the world. He says:

"Take the Negro Back to Africa."

The experiment of negro suffrage has been a disastrous experiment to both white and black."