THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglas, } ss.

George B. Tzschuck, secretary of THE BEE publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending May 27, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, May 21	26,040
Monday, May 22	23,823
Tuesday, May 23	23,736
Wednesday, May 24	23,748
Thursday, May 25	23,942
Friday, May 26	24,195
Saturday, May 27	23,894

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 27th day of May, 1893. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public

The Bee in Chicago.

THE DAILY and SUNDAY BEE is on sale in Chicago at the following places:
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Grand Pacific hotel.
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Files of THE BEE can be seen at the Nebraska building and the Administration building, Exposition grounds.

Average Circulation for April, 1893, 24,281

THE report that editors were to take back seats in the way of federal appointments seems to have been without foundation to judge from numerous recent selections.

THE crop outlook in the northwest was never better is the encouraging testimony of the newspapers of that section, and indications are that Nebraska's corn crop will exceed the famous yield of '91.

NEWS comes from Chadron that the cowboy race to the World's fair has been declared off. The "humanitarians" who have been protesting so fussily over the project will now probably be able to sleep nights.

THE St. Louis *Republic* imagines that Congressman Bryan of Nebraska will make a formidable candidate for speaker in the next congress. A contest between the administration and a Nebraska free silver democrat would be a lively one.

THE Michigan legislature has passed a law compelling railroad companies to give all state officials free passes. In Nebraska the railroads have always found it profitable to give state officials free passes, and they have never had to wait for a law, either.

THERE seems to be a fair prospect for a speedy adjustment of the difference between the Omaha jobbers and the Union Pacific over the 5-cent bridge differential. It is only a matter of surprise that the discrimination against the Omaha jobbers was not removed long ago.

THE new bids for state printing will be opened today. It is safe to presume that the ring will not be in it again, but if there are evidences of another combination to mulct the state treasury the State Printing board must do its duty and reject all bids as it did before when THE BEE exposed the conspiracy.

WHAT the Iowa republican state convention will do this year in relation to prohibition is the question now agitating the party. The Sioux City *Journal*, whose owner, Congressman George D. Perkins wrote the strong prohibition platform in 1891, has come out editorially for repeal, and there seems no doubt that the next legislature will repeal the law, whether it is democratic or not.

THAT is a gratifying assurance telegraphed by THE BEE'S Wall street correspondent that as soon as United States district attorneys are appointed in New York, New Jersey and New England, aggressive action against the trusts that will amount to something may be expected from the administration. It is to be hoped it will prove more substantial than a word of promise to the ear to be broken to the hope.

THE whisky trust is beginning to realize that it made a serious mistake in attempting to bulldoze the Illinois attorney general. Mr. Maloney says that he will have no trouble in showing in the action he has brought against the combine that it is violating the intention the state had in incorporating it. This should prove enough to force its dissolution and the same principle may be applied to every trust in the country.

COLONEL JOHN T. CRISP, who twenty years ago shared with Colonel Stillson Hutchins the ephemeral honors of democratic editorship in St. Louis, and who now occupies the exalted position of fish commissioner, is a rival against that other eminent Missourian, Colonel H. J. Latshaw, for possession of the gubernatorial baton of Alaska. An apparently authoritative Washington dispatch says, however, that it is to be doubted either of these distinguished democratic aspirants will be chosen.

AGAIN the project of recasting the boundary lines of Oregon, Washington and Idaho is revived. The proposition is to make the Cascade mountains the line of division so as to throw the western sections of Oregon and Washington into one state and the eastern sections of the two, with part or the whole of Idaho, into another. But as it proved impracticable to accomplish this when Washington and Idaho were territories there is less probability of doing so now that they have become states.

SHALL THE IMPEACHMENT BE SUSTAINED?

It has been a marked feature of Nebraska journalism for years that I must be singled out and made the subject of calumny and misrepresentation whenever the position taken by THE BEE tends to discommode political combines and dislodge boodlers and jobbers. The habitual course so long pursued by contemporaries that have subsisted upon drippings from the political pot and contributions from supply contractors has been adhered to since the legislature began the investigation that ended in the impeachment of members of the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings. Instead of discussing the issues involved in the impeachment trial on their merits there has been a persistent effort to impress upon the people the idea that the impeachment was a malicious persecution inspired by myself without any other object in view than to create a sensation and smirch men who would not do my bidding. This ingenious fiction has been exploded effectually just as has the falsehood that the impeachment had been hatched in a star chamber without giving the accused officers a chance to explain their misconduct. The testimony on trial has shown that each of the accused had been called before the investigating committee and had ample opportunity to clear his skirts.

I have been firmly convinced since the disclosures were made by the legislature that the state house has been a hotbed of corruption.

The legislature has only skimmed the surface. The impeachment was voted only a few days before adjournment, after its paid term had expired. Enough has leaked out since the legislature adjourned to add forty articles of impeachment.

I am convinced there have been frauds committed in the leasing of educational lands and in the leasing of Saline lands. The fact that the state was buying furniture, carpets, stationery, and even lumber from a ring drug house shows what methods have been in vogue under the present board.

And now because THE BEE has seen fit to assert that the supreme court had no grounds for taking exceptions to the closing remarks of Mr. Lambertson, in declaring "that for the purposes of this trial the court was a political body and not a judicial tribunal," I am arraigned as an ignoramus and a would-be dictator. While it is true that my law knowledge was not gotten in a law school or lawyer's office, I feel myself competent to discuss the principles underlying impeachment with anybody who has given the subject serious consideration. In support of the position taken by THE BEE I am content to cite Judge Story, who declares that, "*Impeachment is a proceeding purely of a political nature. It is not so much designed to punish the offender as to secure the state against gross official misdemeanors. It touches neither his person nor his property, but simply divests him of his political capacity.*"

In his great speech on the trial of Andrew Johnson, Charles Sumner, who was perhaps only second as a lawyer to Charles H. Gere and G. M. Hitchcock, said: "The character of impeachment is a political proceeding with political purposes and subject to a political judgment only. Even in cases of treason and bribery the judgment is political and nothing more."

So much on this score. From my standpoint this is not merely a trial of men charged with misdemeanors in office, but a very severe test of the ability of the people to enforce fidelity, integrity and vigilance on the part of their servants. It is not merely a trial of three republican officials charged with misconduct and criminal negligence, but it is a trial of the republican party of Nebraska. Primarily the party is justly responsible for the conduct of these officials. If the party fails to purge itself of the blot placed upon it by the scandalously loose methods pursued in the state house the party will be plowed under this year and for several years to come.

Right here let me also express the hope that the report now current that the court will reinstate the impeached officials with a reprimand is baseless. A reprimand would make the supreme court supremely ridiculous. A court of impeachment is not convoked to reprimand officials charged with misdemeanors. These officials were reprimanded when the scathing report of the investigating committee was adopted by the house. But the legislature, representing the people in their sovereign capacity, decreed by an almost unanimous vote that they be impeached and tried for misconduct. The legislature by its vote to impeach virtually declared that in its judgment a reprimand would have no graver effect than pouring water on a duck's back.

As to the charge that I am trenching upon my prerogative as an editor and attempting to dictate to the supreme court, I simply scorn the imputation. I claim the privilege as the editor of a political paper to discuss a political trial that must be far-reaching in its effects upon public morals and political destinies. When Tweedism was rampant in New York the *Times* which then was a republican paper joined hands with democratic officials to break up the robbers' ring. The fight begun with an investigation was fought to a finish. There was no let-up when Tweed and his pals were indicted. There was no attempt to befog the people and talk of malicious persecution when Tweed & Co. were on trial. There was no let-up until Tweed had been put into a convict's garb and his ring had been all smashed into fragments. Was any Chicago editor arraigned for violating court ethics when the anarchists were on trial? They did not cease hammering away at the jury and the court in behalf of good government until after the law had been vindicated. These trials involved the lives and the individual liberty of the accused. They were in no sense political. And yet the men who wielded their pens for good government were not subjected to abuse and held up as dictators.

Regarding impeachment as the most effective weapon to stamp out boodlerism I have supported the movement to depose the state officers whom I do not regard as worthy to remain custodians of public property and public funds. I am for deposing them because as a citizen of Nebraska I desire to see the state wrenched from the grasp of reckless and faithless public servants, and I am for deposing them because I desire to see the party redeemed through a republican court from the stain and reproach which these officials have cast upon it. In my opinion a verdict of acquittal would be a serious blow to public morals. It would be hailed as a proclamation of amnesty to dishonest officials. It would encourage Mosherism and Dorganism in every county court house, in every town council and in every school board.

E. ROSEWATER.

BREACH IN THE GRAND ARMY.

The charter of Noah L. Farnum post, Grand Army of the Republic, in New York, has been annulled by the department commander, Joseph P. Cleary, and his action confirmed by Commander-in-Chief Weissert and an order has been issued disbanding it. The cause alleged for this summary proceeding is contempt of the laws of the order and that the post through its commander sent a series of resolutions direct to posts without the approval of the department commander and national headquarters; in that it criticised the legislative power of the country in passing laws which stand in the statutes of the United States and should be respected until repealed, and for condemning the sworn officers of the government whose duty it is to execute the laws.

The pith of the resolutions in question declare that "the only veterans entitled to pensions are those who, by wounds or disabilities incurred in the service of their country, are prevented from earning a living in their respective callings, as they might have done had such wounds or disabilities not been incurred, and whose circumstances are such as to justify them in calling on the country for aid and support." Any old soldier who applies for or accepts a pension, except under the conditions above set forth, is declared to be, in the opinion of the post, "guilty of conduct calculated to injure the good men who were and are willing to give their lives for their country without any reward save the approval of their own consciences and that honorable fame that is due to every patriot."

The authority under which the department commander and commander-in-chief acted is contained in a resolution adopted at the national encampment at Minneapolis on June 25, 1884, which requires that all petitions, resolutions and memorials by posts in regard to pension legislation be forwarded to national through department headquarters, and that posts be forbidden to make separate and independent applications to congress for legislation upon the subject of pensions.

Farnum Post and its commander, John J. Finn, frankly admit the truth of the charges and specifications and therefor it is clear that the authorities are legally justified in rescinding its charter. The post did, when its attention was called to the violation of this law, express ignorance of the resolution, but aggravated and justified the offenses by subsequent discussion. It would seem, in view of this, that there was no other expedient for the officials than to act as they have done.

Yet the breach thus made will be used to attempt a general disruption of the order. Already efforts are making for concerted action with this end in view. In the June number of the *Forum*, Allen R. Foote of the District of Columbia, familiar to the public as a writer on Grand Army and pension affairs, makes a move in this direction. He calls upon every member of a Grand Army of the Republic post to take the statements and resolutions, and, after giving due notice of his intention, to offer them for adoption in his post or army society. This is in utter defiance of the rules governing the order, as just decided, and can be construed as naught else than an effort to foment open rebellion.

Leave out of question the motives that actuated Farnum post and the comrades and others who approve its action. Concede that they are animated by a desire to aid in sweeping away the abuses that encircle the pension laws, and to preserve the good name and unblemished fame of the whole Grand Army. Be silent as to the propriety of the method adopted, it is yet the duty of every member of the order to recognize the possibility that the system of its administration may have made the body a tool in the hands of cunning politicians and dishonest pension agents. If such is found to have been the case honorable veterans will address themselves to purging the grand old army of the evils that have befallen it rather than to iconoclastically pull down and destroy.

That such a resolution as that adopted at the Minneapolis encampment could have been admitted is suggestive of an attempt to limit the control of pension legislation to the administration of the body, which may or may not have been a wise and disinterested effort. But the interpretation that it will bear, and which is given by the New York state department commander, approved by Colonel Weissert, justifies the criticism that it is an admission of a spirit that forbids freedom of discussion of this subject. It affords excuse for the further suggestive criticism that "For a parallel to this spirit one must recall the certainty with which the mention of the 'peculiar institution' of the south in the days of slavery touched politicians to the quick."

Few veteran soldiers were aware that such a rule existed, and now that it is known, is sure to intensify rather than retard the discussion it is sought by the drastic exercise of this technical ruling to suppress. Why was it clandestinely put there? Why has it slumbered until now, and what good purpose can it subserve? are questions that recur and suggest that the sooner it is erased the more satisfactory it will be to all concerned. It was never intended that the meetings of the Grand Army of the Republic should become star chamber proceedings. It was never intended that the freedom, liberty and independence of its members should be interfered with in any respect. It was never intended that the organization should be used to advance the political aspirations of any one. It was never intended that it should be used to subserve the personal interests of a member to the disadvantage of others. It is charged that this rule was adopted to aid Grand Army men who were pension agents, in their business. It is charged that this rigid application of its technical power has been to suppress criticism of the mistakes and errors that have been made in preceding pension administrations. More, it affords excuse for the bold assertion of the enemies of honest pension legislation that the Grand Army of the Republic is determined to cover up the frauds that have been perpetrated by dishonest members in respect to pensions. This will not answer. Patriotic members will not permit it. THE BEE voiced the sentiment that actuates every true veteran when it insisted that the books of the pension bureau should be opened, and if it were found that frauds had been committed, they should be exposed and their perpetrators punished. It will not do to suppress free public discussion of this or any other matter in which the people, as well as the veterans, are interested. Honest veterans resent the attempt of politicians and knavish adventurers to use the order to advance their corrupt schemes. Patriotic men are indignant at the efforts of coffee coolers and bogus veterans to use the reputation of the worthy members of the organization to bolster up and furbish their own worthless characters. The drastic treatment of Farnum post will increase this restlessness. The breach for a time may increase. But it will be wise if the worthy veterans of the Grand Army act judiciously and purge the organization as thoroughly as it is hoped Judge Lochren will purge the pension roster of unworthy names.

That such unworthy members exist it is no use to deny. One need but look at the roster of the Department of Nebraska for confirmation, and their character and methods were too brazenly exhibited during the last campaign and session of the legislature to need specification. No wonder many honorable veterans become regardless of the Grand Army and take little interest in its affairs when such men are its chief controllers and its chief beneficiaries. No wonder that patriotic soldiers are withdrawing from its ranks and talk of organizing another association. Purge the Grand Army of its unworthy drift and sustain the old organization.

THE MINERS' STRIKE IN KANSAS.

The state of Pennsylvania has so long been popularly regarded as the one great mining region of the country that many people, especially here in the west, will be surprised to learn of the magnitude of the strike now being conducted by the coal miners of Kansas. Eight thousand miners in the state south of us are idle and one of the greatest industries of the west is almost completely paralyzed by an unfortunate controversy over the question of wages. Not only have the miners of Kansas quit work, but the miners' union has decreed that the strike shall extend to the mines in Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Colorado. If the proposal is carried out the results will doubtless cause great distress throughout the western states.

The causes for the strike do not lie far below the surface. The miners who are now resting in voluntary idleness declare that slowly but surely the operators have reduced the scale of prices until the point has been reached where they have been compelled to take united action. In support of their position the miners point to the fact that ten years ago the operators commenced to develop their mines without capital. They were even compelled to go into debt for the machinery used in sinking the shafts. Today they are almost without exception wealthy men, while, on the other hand, wages have gradually been reduced from $2.50 per day to a mere pittance. The last report of the state labor commissioner of Kansas shows the average wages of the miners in that state to be but $1.19 per day.

The effect of such a strike will be disastrous to the industries of the west, particularly if the mines of Colorado are shut down. The great steel, iron and smelting plants of Colorado depend almost entirely upon the local miners for the fuel necessary to run their works. The loss to the operators, the miners and the dependent interests will mount up into the millions. On its face the strike appears ill-timed in view of the prevailing commercial depression, but the sympathy of the people of the west will undoubtedly be with the miners. They deserve to win if they have stated their case correctly.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DAVID C. HOUSTON of the United States engineer corps, who died in New York the other day in such a shocking manner, was one of the ablest and most brilliant officers who ever served in that branch of the army. He graduated at West Point in 1856, second in a class of forty-nine members. Among his classmates were other brilliant officers, such as Major General Samuel A. Carroll, Brigadier Generals O. M. Poe, George D. Bayard and James W. Forsyth. The confederate military chieftains, Fitz Hugh Lee, L. L. Lomax and James P. Major, were also of the same class. Also Colonel Guilford D. Bailey, commanding the First New York Light artillery, who was killed while heroically directing the defense of a redoubt at the battle of Fair Oaks on the 31st day of May, 1862, when Casey's unfortunate division of Keys' Corps of the Army of the Peninsula was almost wiped out. Colonel Houston's service in the field during the war was arduous and honorable. Since the war his work has established his lasting reputation as a engineer. That so brilliant a scholar, with such a conspicuous and honorable career, should have come to his death in so lamentable a manner will prove a startling shock and grief to all who knew the distinguished soldier.

PATRONIZE THE EXPOSITION.

The manufacturers' exposition at the Coliseum has not thus far received the patronage which it merits. The explanation is perhaps to be found in the inclement weather of the past week, but we are afraid that there is also a lack of public interest in this enterprise. If such is the case it is unfortunate, for of course, if Omaha will not properly support an annual exhibit of the manufacturing industries of the state, either it will have to be abandoned or held elsewhere, and the probability is that the latter alternative will be adopted.

The exposition is replete with instruction and entertainment for everybody who takes an interest in industrial achievement and progress, and as an object lesson of manufacturing development in Nebraska it makes an appeal to the pride and patriotism of every citizen which ought not to pass unheeded. A few hours can be profitably and pleasantly passed there, and while the cost of admission will be more than repaid by what is to be seen the patron has the additional satisfaction of having contributed to the support of an enterprise which if maintained cannot fail to be greatly promotive of the manufacturing industries of Nebraska, an object which every citizen of the state who expects to remain here ought to help to the best of his ability.

The business men of Omaha, in every department of trade, ought to feel especially solicitous for the success of the exposition, and if they were to manifest a proper interest and zeal respecting it success would be assured. The purpose which the Manufacturers and Consumers association, under whose auspices the exposition is held, is seeking to accomplish, that of establishing everywhere in the state the principle of patronizing home industry, ought to have the ardent support of every man doing business in the state, because its aim is the upbuilding of all home interests and the promotion of the general welfare and prosperity. It is to be hoped the business men of Omaha, of all classes, who desire to see the industrial development of the state, will take this matter into serious consideration and give substantial and generous support to the exposition. They should not only attend it themselves but encourage their employes to do so. Workingmen should also interest themselves in its success, and in short the entire community ought to give liberal support to the enterprise, the object of which is the general good.

IF INDIANS who take up lands in severalty are to be treated as the Puyallups in Washington and the Flatheads in Montana are being served there will not remain much encouragement for them to abandon their semi-barbarous existence to become self supporting citizens of the country of their nativity. The Indians on the Puyallup reservation are already full fledged voters. They are enterprising and are improving their lands. To advance their own convenience they leased a right of way through their farms to a railroad company and engaged in grading the roadbed themselves. But for some reason not apparent the enterprise was objectionable to the Indian agent and United States troops were called in to suppress the work. A number of the Flatheads had accepted lands in severalty, but find their attempts at farming retarded by the encroachments of the whites, who use their property for grazing purposes and otherwise trespass upon them. The agent in this case was instructed to protect the Indians, but he finds the task a difficult one. There is evidently work here to engage not only the attention of the Indian bureau, but of other branches of the government as well. To deprive the aborigine who dons the garments of civilization and citizenship of any of the rights that accrue to him thereby is as sure a method as can be adopted to discourage the red man to become independent and self-supporting, even were it divested of the complexion of injustice, dishonesty and bad faith on the part of the government.

THE feeling of confidence in business circles outside of Wall street is very aptly illustrated by the almost entire indifference with which the general public receives the news that the gold reserve in the United States treasury will be less than $90,000,000 before the close of the week.

How About the Trusts?

Globe-Democrat.

Olney's pernicious activity against Sunday opening at the fair, coupled with his pernicious inactivity in the case of trusts, gives him a high place in the public's disregard.

Cool Nerve.

New York Tribune.

There was plenty of ice formed last winter, but according to the secretary of one of the ice companies it was so thick that the cost of cutting it was greater than usual. Hence the price of ice will have to be kept at a high figure during the coming summer. We are at a loss which to admire the more—the logic or the audacity of this conclusion.

On a Foundation of Sand.

Cincinnati Commercial.

The fate of the Sewing machine, Cordage and Whisky trusts teaches the lesson that, after all, fair competition is the true life of trade. It is not questioned that, in these changed times, large accumulations of capital are required to conduct some large affairs, but there are others that thrive better through independent action by individual concerns. Schemes for reducing expenses in order that a few may make large gains at the expense of the many, are contrary to good principles of society, and they frequently fail, as they ought to fail, because they are inimical to the interests of the people at large.

Better Read Up on the Law.

New York World.

Before Mr. Olney proceeds to "enforce the law" for the closing of the World's fair on Sunday he will do well to inquire diligently whether any such law exists, or whether congress has any constitutional power to make any such law.

England's Long Drawn Plea.

Kansas City Journal.

Sir Charles Russell is tiring the Bering Sea tribunal with his long arguments in behalf of England. Great Britain has yet to present a speaker who has commanded the attention that Frederic Coudert of New York enjoyed while presenting his arguments for the United States.

Keep Up the Interest.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Decoration day is drawing near, and its customary observance should not suffer through a lack of public interest. The turf is thick on the graves of the brave men who died in the cause of the American union, but memory and honor of them and their heroic deeds should not perish from the land.

Disgraceful and Insulting.

New York Evening Post.

The hooting and hissing of Mr. Gladstone, not by a mob in the street, but by a rather select assemblage at a royal reception, is about as disgraceful an incident as any in English history. We cannot think of any other civilized country in which such an outrage on such a man on such an occasion could occur. In the United States it would be simply impossible, even in the more exciting days of the civil war.

Men of Our Time.

Kansas City Times.

This is a year of odd, notable names. The reference is not to the hundreds of foreigners who will come to America to the World's fair, bearing the nomenclature of their respective climes. It is a year of odd names for men of sudden fame. Here is a list that suggests itself at a second's thought:

Zimri Dwiggins, banker.
Dahomey Dodds, warrior.
Hoke Smith, journalist and statesman.
Sylvester Pennoyer, who insulted the president.
Stanhope Sams, poet and statesman.
Colonel Pod Dismuke, statesman.
Colonel Dink Botts, officeseeker.
And the year is yet young.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

According to Chauncey M. Depew man forms few friendships after the age of 40 and none at all after 50.

Nathaniel S. Berry of Bristol, N. H., is the oldest living ex-governor in the United States. He was born September 1, 1796, and was elected governor of New Hampshire in 1861.

The Register of Salem, Mass., born with the century, has suspended. The senior editor is 80 years old and the junior looks back over a period of forty years news-hunting and thought molding.

Patsy Maguire, a Massachusetts hustler, points proudly to a record of thirty-three year's service on the democratic city committee of Boston. He modestly refrains from mentioning the reward he looks for.

Prof. Virchow, the great pathologist, as a scientific relaxation is trying to evolve, by breeding, a race of bob-tailed cats. The experiment has not been a success, although it has been continued through twenty generations.

Southwestern Kansas bombarded the heavens one day last week and brought down a shower. And the weather clerk is mean enough to insinuate that the explosions were timed to greet a natural rainfall. Away with the scoffer!

The intellectual equipment of Chicago's Columbian guards is quite as dazzling as their uniforms are gorgeous. They consider the victim of a pickpocket too much of a jay to run abroad. Consequently they run him in for safekeeping.

Although he has scattered his patrimony lavishly in "Merrie England," Willie Wallie Astor is not receiving from minds and dukes the social recognition he thinks himself entitled to. There is danger he will shake the blarsted country and come back to live with us.

J. F. Loubet of New York, has received from Pope Leo the title of duke, an honor seldom conferred by the holy see. Mr. Loubet was created a count in 1888. He has presented statues of the pope to the Catholic university at Washington and to the cathedrals at Carpineti and Perugia.

Corneille Ustimovitch, an Austrian painter, permitted his political feelings to get the better of his judgment in painting a large picture of sinners in torment for a church at Butrica, in Galicia, and worked in several Polish statesmen as the more prominent flame-scorched sinners. The latter are making it as hot as possible for him in return by suits for defamation of character.

A Jersey City preacher places candy in the category of rum, tobacco and other wall-eyed evils, and proclaims a crusade against the vile habit of masticating sweets. Success to him! The Jersey article has a Guttenburg flavor, sugared over with the pale cast of Hoboken glucose, and is said to be strong enough at forty paces to send an appetite on a sick leave. Away with it!

"Rev. Dr. Willis Greene Craig, moderator of the Presbyterian general assembly," says a writer in the Evening Post, "is about 60 years old and was born at Danville, Ky. He was educated at Center college and was afterwards graduated from the theological seminary at Danville. For nine years Dr. Craig occupied the chair of church history in the McCormick theological seminary at Chicago, and in 1891 was transferred to the chair of didactic and polemic theology."

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

An evil thought is the mother of an evil act.

When you try to be good try to be good for something.

People who borrow trouble never have to go far to find it.

Many a man is right in his heart who is wrong in his head.

How we all admire the wisdom of those who come to us for advice.

The man who tries to get to heaven on stilts will have many tumbles.

The lean pig is the one that squeals the most. Let the faultfinder make a note.

The man who starts out to be a reformer should be well prepared for bad roads and rough weather.

Sawing an inch from your yardstick will shrink the door of heaven so much that your soul cannot enter.

More religion can be lost in staying away from prayer meeting on a rainy night than can be gained on a clear Sunday.

THE MERRY SIDE OF LIFE.

Inter Ocean: "What did she see about old Ducats to attract her?" "He is half dead."

Philadelphia Times: There's something suggestive in the association. Maybe John Chinaman was waiting to see the flannel shirt on before he goes himself.

Rochester Post: The picture dealer ought to be in a fine frame of mind.

Troy Press: It is probably called pin money because the husband is stuck for it.

Philadelphia Record: English as she is spoke—"What a rare work of art Pallette's last painting is." remarked Blobbs. "On the contrary," replied Slobbs, "I think it is particularly well done."

Indianapolis Journal: Haleede—I thought you were going to marry the Widder Brown and her farm so fast. Hain't you popped yet? Tornep—Yas. I told her I thought a heap of her, but I'll be dinged if I know whether I'm accepted or not. All she said was "For the land's sake!"

Chicago Tribune: "You don't seem to have any skyscrapers in your town," said the Chicago boy on a visit to his cousin in St. Louis. "Don't we!" said the St. Louis boy. "Come along with me."

And he took him to a tonsorial parlor on Fourth street and showed him a barber 6 feet 9½ inches high.

Somerville Journal: Until a man has tried to match a piece of ribbon for his wife he never realizes how many different colors artistic people have invented up to date.

Troy Press: "I never can understand, Mr. Widenat, why it is they call your part of the country the 'Woolly West.'"

"It wouldn't be any mystery, Miss Harlem, bridge, if you knew the number of easter lambs sheared out there."

A TRAGEDY.

Philadelphia Record.

"I would not sing alway,"
The poet sadly cried;
"Oh, let me sing one lay,
And then to glory glide."

The poet sang his lay,
And then was taken sick.
The coroner couldn't say
Who threw the brick.

SETTIN' THE FLAGS.

James C. Purdy in "Washington."

This ain't Joe Brown! It is? Why, Joe!
You're bent, 'nd gray, 'nd go so slow
I thought 'twas some old man. But here—
Furgot I'd been away ten year!

I had to come, Joe. Had to come
For one more Thirtieth 'o May
To see the boys, 'nd help 'em some
In keepin' Decoration Day.

But whar ye bound for this time, Joe?
To set the flags. We'll both on 's go
'Nd mark the end o' the march that's don
'Nd call the roll o' the boys that's gone.
Say, Joe, you'n me have come so near
The still place where
They're camped, that we can almost hear
'Em answer their names from Over There!

Ther's jest ten graves. I r'member 'em all—
Ten men that's answered Detail Call,
Five flags fur me, 'nd five fur you.
What's all the rest fur? Ten'll do.
'Nd whar's the rest o' the boys today?
Ther' should be twelve on 's, countin' you.
I hope they ain't took to stayin' away?
That ain't the way they uster do!
'Tain't right! They ait had orter come
To mark the graves fur 'Morial Day,
Mo matter 't work is pushin' some!'.

Why, Joe! You're cryin'! What ails ye, Joe
What's that? Good Lord! That can't be so!
All dead but us? Why, Joe—but thar,
That couldn't be outside o' war.

Did fall in battle? Yes—you're right.
We've all been in a long, hard fight.
They fell in battle. Yes, that's so!
'Nd that's the way we've got to go.
An', Joe, I'll bet
Not one o' them boys ever let
The colors outen 'is sight!

Well, Joe. We've got these flags to set
Here's ten fur me, 'nd ten you keep.
Ther's two of us is wakin' yet
To stan' guard over them that sleep!
But which of us two, Joe, d'ye s'pose
Will set the flag fur the next that goes?