THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.			
PUBLISHED	EVERY	MORNIN	G.
Sunday Bee, One Ye Baturday Bee, One Ye Weekly Bee, One Ye	Sunday) Or ne Year	e Year.	6 8 00 10 00 5 00 2 50 2 00 1 50

Omaha, The Bee Building.
South Omaha, corner N and 25th Streets.
Council Bluffs, 12 Pearl Street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, Rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune

Building. Washington, 513 Fourteenth Street. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed: To the Editor. CORRESPONDENCE.

BUSINESS LETTERS. All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the com-pany.

Parties leaving the city for the summer can have the BEE sent their address by leaving an order at this office. THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY

The Bee in Chicago. THE DAILY and SUNDAY BEE is on saie in Chicago at the following places: Palmer house. Grand Pacific hotel-Auditorium hotel. Great Northern hotel. Leland hotel.
Wells B. Sizer, 189 State street.
Files of The Bee can be seen at the Ne raska building and the Administration build

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska. {
 County of Douglas, {
 George B. Tszebuck, secretary of THE BEE pubHabing commany, does solemnly swear that the
 setual circulation of THE BAILY BEE for the week
 ending June 3, 1893, was as follows: Bunday, May 28
Monday, May 19
Tuesday, May 32
Wednesday, May 31
Thursday, June 1
Friday, June 2
Baturday, June 3
GEO. B. GEO. B. TEZCHUCK Sworn to before me and subscribed in my pres-ence this 3d day of June, 1833. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public

Average Circulation for May, 1893, 24,174

THE railway surgeons paid Omaha neat compliment and conferred a well deserved honor upon a worthy member of the profession by making Dr. Galbraith of this city their president for the ensuing year.

THE comparative cheapness of water transportation is illustrated by the fact that freight can now be transported from New York to San Francisco by sea and over the Panama railway cheaper than from New York to Kansas City by rail.

EX-SENATOR INGALLS struck a hornet's nest when he urged that the negro population of the United States be deported into Africa. The colored people do not take kindly to the suggestion. Mr. Ingalls may run short on the negro vote if he should ever again venture into the political arena. But-

IT is something to wear the horors of having designed the fastest cruiser in the world. Lieutenant Louis Noxon. the designer of the New York, graduated at the head of his class at Annapolis a dozen years ago, was sent by the United States to the naval school at Woolwich, England, and then entered the service of the Cramps. His late schievement will render his name his-

CABLE advices from Hamburg anunce that an unmistakable Asiatic cholera has occurred in that city do not warrant apprehension. Yet it adds emphasis to the admonition already given that individuals as well as municipal bodies everywhere should take the necessary precautions to establish the conditions of immunity.

IS THE public never to have done with the trouble about the Cherokee Strip? Its annual invasion by the cattle men has begun and again the War department has ordered them removed by United States troops. Until people are allowed to take land in the outlet under the law these trespasses may be expected to continue. This opening is expected to take place at some date between the 1st and 15th of next September.

EXPERIMENTS are about to commence at once to determine the feasibility of running boats on the Erie canal by electricity. The trolley system will probably be employed. The objections against this device in the crowded streets of a city cannot enter against its adoption as an agent of canal transportation, and it is not unlikely that it may prove cheaper and more practicable than either animal or steam power. If successful on the Eric canal, the method will doubtless extend to other waterways further west, thus further advancing the interests of the producer, as well as the shipper.

IT IS now almost certain that the Vanderbilt system which now reaches along the North Platte, through central Wyoming to Casper, will soon be extended on to Ogden. This promises to become the great trans-continental line for freights on account of its low grades. The Union Pacific, although traveling that portion of Wyoming least adapted to agriculture, has yet been of vast benefit to the state, if in nothing else than the opening up of its prosperous coal mines. With the Burlington also pushing through northern Wyoming and to the Yellowstone Park her future seems full of roseate promise.

A PUZZLING question affecting the status of an army officer has just been passed on by the attorney general. Some weeks ago the president nominated and the senate confirmed Lieutenant Wright P. Edgerton of the Second artillery to be associate instructor at West Point with the rank of captain. But as the act creating the position does not go into effect until July 1, the second comptroller of the treasury decided that the lieutenant's acceptance of the position was equivalent to a resignation. The attorney general holds, however, that as Lieutenant Edgerton had been nominated to and confirmed for an office which did not exist he could not accept a mythical place, and as he had not resigned he was still a line officer. This view will probably be accepted by the War department and the lieutenant will remain a line officer until he is renominated for the place at the acad-

RAILWAY SURGEONS AND RAILWAY

Among the proceedings of the national convention of railway surgeons, which has just closed its session in Omaha, many topics interesting to the profession were ably discussed and suggestions for mutual improvement of the peculiar service were debated and recommended for adoption. There was, however, a suggestive omission of all reference to railway employes and their relations to the railway surgeons. It is an open secret that the railway surgeons employed on the principal systems of railway draw their pay from the hospital fund, and that fund represents a forced contribution from every employe of the road. Willing or unwilling these employes are made to contribute toward the support of the railway surgeons out of each month's wages before the paymaster hands over the amount due them on the pay roll.

And yet the railway surgeons never acknowledge any obligation to the men and women whose hard-earned wage fund is drawn upon for the hospital fund, which, in reality, is the surgeon's salary fund. The only party that the railway surgeon feels obligated to is the general manager of the road. We know of no other service, public or private, where an officer or employe considers himself under no obligation to the men from whom he draws his pay. More singular still is the fact that the railway employes who pay for the surgeons have no voice or influence in their selection or their retention in the service which is said to be organized exclusively for their benefit.

And this recalls another suggestive fact. The other day a manifesto was issued by several men styling themselves organizers and directors of the Railway Employes association. This manifesto was very severe on members of the legislature who voted for the maximum rate bill and declaimed against all parties and organizations that have for their object the regulation of common carriers, on the assumption that any regulation or reduction of tolls would decrease the chances of employment of railroad men and force down the wages of men now employed, while in truth and in fact wages on railroads are regulated by the same law of supply and demand that regulates wages and prices everywhere. The manifesto closed with a somewhat bombastic threat that the entire railway employes vote would be massed for or against candidates regardless of party on the sole issue of their subserviency to the railway magnates and coupon cutters of Wall street and Boston.

Not the slightest reference was made by the organizers and political funeral directors on the relations of the railway surgeons to the other railway employes and the right of the employes to have something to say either in person or through a board of employes chosen for that purpose, as to who shall or shall not treat them medically in case of sickness or accidental injury. 'It seems to us that this subject would have been more timely than a bull against the Newborry comet, which in the end will prove to be a mere scarecrow and of no moment to men employed in the railroad workshops, on the roadway or in the running of trains.

A YEAR OF POLAR EXPLORATION. The present year will be memorable for Arctic exploration, three expeditions to the Polar sea having been arranged, two of which will take their departure during the current month. Lieutenant Peary expects to sail on his second expedition June 15, the port of departure being St. John's, Newfoundland, whence he will go to McCormick bay and establish winter quarters. He proposes to spend two years in pushing toward the pole from this base of supplies, using sledging teams for this purpose, as in his first expedition, which, if not greatly successful, made some contribution to the information regarding the Arctic region. Peary, however, was not satisfied with the results, and being unable to optain from any of the bodies interested in Arctic exploration the means for a second attempt to locate the pole, he bravely went to work to raise the money by lecturing. He will be accompanied by five other adventurous spirits willing to risk their lives in the frozen region of the north, and the expedition will be well equipped for the toilsome and dangerous exploration.

Another expedition will leave Liverpool this month for Franz Josef Land, under the command of Frederick Jackson, the design being to follow that little known territory to the north in the hope that the pole may be reached from its shores. It is the theory of Jackson that the northern limits of this unexplored island extend to 85 degrees or beyond, and he accordingly hopes to get within 300 miles of the pole by land and then push on in open boats. He has a party of ten persons and provision for three years. The theory of Jackson receives little consideration from scientists, but it is by no means to be concluded from this that he will not succeed, for pretty much every idea respecting that remote region rests largely upon pure supposition, and if ever the pole is discovered it is quite as likely as otherwise to be by some one who utterly disregards accepted the-

ories The most perilous of the projected expeditions and the one which will probably command the greatest interest is that of Dr. Nansen of Norway, who has had experience in Arctic exploration. He believes that there is an open polar sea and he intends to put himself at the mercy of its currents in the hope that they will carry him over the pole and back to some habitable shore. He proposes to follow the Siberian coast to the mouth of the Lena river and then push as far north as possible. When he can no longer pursue the voyage in his vessel he will commit himself to the ice floes. This expedition carries provisions for six years and is fully supplied with dogs, sleds and other necessary equipment. Dr. Nansen's plan is one of extremest peril and the weight of the probabilities is that no member of the expedition will ever return to tell the

story of their hardships and suffering. The history of Arctic exploration is largely a most dismal story of terrible privation, disaster and death, and these

expeditions may but add another like chapter. But notwithstanding this there will doubtless always be found adventurous spirits willing to risk their lives in what to a great majority of mankind seems the hopeless task of finding the north pole-a discovery which, if made, could be of little if any benefit to the world.

DEFICIENT CANDLE POWER.

The preliminary tests made by the city electrician seem to justify all that THE BEE has said heretofore in regard to the deficiency in the candle power of the arc lights furnished the city by the Thomson-Houston company. That company charges the city a high price for street lights and under its contract binds itself to furnish a 2,000-candlepower light. THE BEE has always maintained that a proper test would develop the fact that the lights were deficient by at least per cent. Mayor Bemis has held to a similar view. In order to test the matter and satisfy the citizens the city electrician has been equipped with the latest and best appliances for testing the candle power of the lights. The people of Omaha are already familiar with the results of the tests so far made. They fully justify the charges that the city has not been fairly dealt with by the electric lighting company. The most favorable test developed a candle power of between 1,000 and 1,100, while the lowest development were between 600 and 700.

Further tests are to be made and the city council will probably await their results before taking any decided action in the premises; but unless a more favorable showing can be made there is but one course open. The electric lighting company has no right to expect the city of Omaha to pay it for 2,000-candle power lights when it furnishes a light of but one-half that power. The prices must come down and the city council must not hesitate to do its duty in lowering them.

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION.

Of the sixty-five members of the graduating class of the Omaha High school forty-four are girls and twentyone are boys-the former outnumbering the latter more than two to one. There is a suggestion in these figures which ought to receive the careful attention of everybody who is interested in our system of public education. Why is it that there are so many more girl than boy graduates from our High school? The obvious explanation is that most boys who go into the High school are unable to remain throughout the four years which the curriculum of the school requires in order to graduate. A majority of them are compelled to find the means of self-support before they can complete the long school term, while others become weary of it, finding nothing to inspire their interest in those studies which are far more ornamental than useful, and in which they can see no practical benefits. Few parents who have not the means to give their sons a collegiate education can afford to keep them in the High school four years, while on the other hand most people even of moderate means will make extraordinary efforts to enable their daughters to graduate. With many girls, also, the desire to become teachers is an incentive to remain which the boys do not have.

The High school seeks to do too much. It provides a curriculum academical in its scope, which is beyond the design of our system of public education. The greatest good of the greatest number demands radical reform in this matter. The work of the high school should be strictly limited to instruction that is essential to the practical affairs of life, which is all that a public school education is intended to supply, and if this were done the term could be shortened to three years, which is long enough. With a three-year term all studies eliminated exthose of a purely practical cept character, more of our youth could avail themselves of a High school course, and those who did would get greater benefit from it than now, because there would be no waste of attention upon studies of no value to them in after life. The prevailing system is unwise and is not in accord with the principles of a rational method of public education, which does not contemplate making academies of our High schools. Reform in this matter is urgently demanded, and whoever shall bring it about will do a very great public service.

RECENT JUDICIAL LABOR RULINGS. Hon. Aldace F. Walker, at one time a member of the United States Interstate Commerce commission, in the current number of the Forum discusses four recent important labor rulings by federal courts. These are the opinions concerning the rights and obligations of working men rendered by Judges Taft, Ricks, Speer and Billings, sitting in various divisions of the circuit court of the United States. Full reports of these decisions were published at the time in the news columns of THE BEE and commented on editorially. In view of their paramount importance the views of so eminent a lawyer as the writer will prove specially valuable and interesting. Their scope and extent are briefly summarized as follows:

'Judge Ricks holds that a mandatory injunction may issue requiring employes fully to perform their duties connected with interstate commerce, so long as they remain service. Judge Taft rules that acts tending to induce a boycott which would interrupt the movement of interstate commerce may be prevented and corrected by like process. Judge Billings affirms the propriety of an injunction against a combination of laborers acting in restraint of trade or commerce. Judge Speer approves a receiver's contract for labor, but makes it subject to conditions which eliminate the boycott. Each of these decisions rests upon the federal control of interstate commerce, as expressed in the interstate commerce law and the antitrust law."

The novelty in each of these decisions is the injunction remedy employed, and "while practitioners of the old school are somewhat aghast at the enlargement of equity jurisdiction," Colo-

nel Walker sees much to say in support of its propriety. Discussing the decisions with reference to labor's right to strike, he says: "This right, properly defined, is not denied in either of the decisions. No case known to the writer has yet held that the rights of employers and employed are other than contract rights, or that, in the absence of agreement, law or custom, emtrolling the contract, there is not an equal right in both parties to terminate the employment at will." The right of men to strike in order to secure for themselves better terms, he holds, was not involved in the cases at Toledo, and the entire litigation is in respect to the conduct of the engineers of the Lake Shore company who did not go on strike but undertook to initiate a boycott against the Ann Arbor road. Labor has the same right as capital and the court does not question the right of either to combine so long as such combinations are legitimate, the public not oppressed, and the rights of others not involved by the methods used or the results attained, nor can there be discrimination in the treatment of the question of competition. The trouble in this case, he points out, "is not in the strike, but in the methods of the strikers," affecting injuriously alike the interests of the state and the citizen.

tion," the writer says, "comes as a surprise to the public," and yet there is nothing new in the questions of legal right covered by these decisions. "It has always been the legal obligation of employes to perform fully their contract of service, whether by the year, month or day, and of employers to pay compensation for the term agreed upon; employes are legally responsible to employers for the results of their negligent acts and wilful omissions, and employers are in turn responsible to them for the furnishing of safe and sufficient machinery and working room; both are subject to the rule that one's property or rights must be so used that others be not unnecessarily injured; and both are within the law which condemns conspiracies and combinations to oppress. The only extension or enlargement perceptible in the recent cases is in the use of the mandatory injunction for the enforcement of well known rights and obligations; this is supported by precedents in other directions and can be employed without objection, being wholly in the direction of the preservation of personal rights and the protection of public interests."

"The use of the remedy by injunc-

It remains to be seen whether the process of injunction will do away with the evils that arise constantly over the differences between labor and capital.

AN AMERICAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC. There has been developing in this country for some years a sentiment that there ought to be an American school of music-one distinctively national in its character that shall express, as music can, the feelings, the emotions, the aspirations of the people. The difficulty has been to find for the foundation of such a school something indigenous, something possessing spirit and sentiment essentially native and original, with no suggestion of having been borrowed or imported. We have a small contingent of composers who have shown considerable talent, but it has been along old lines, so that their work is not distinguished for the expression of new forms or original ideas. While it gives evidence of scholarly attainment it still shows that its authors have been humbly sitting at the footstool of the composers of other lands and have not seriously sought for inspiration at

The question is, have we anything to inspire effort in the direction of creating a distinctively national school of musicone having the character and originality not only to commend itself to the favor of our own people, but also to the attention and regard of the cultivated people of other lands? There are some who believe we have, and among them is the distinguished Dr. Antonin Dvorak of the National Conservatory Music of America. This great

composer, who, since he came to this country, has been studying with great interest and care the musical conditions here, has recently expressed the opinion that we have the source of an American school of music, which may be made worthy of the country. Dr. Dvorak said in a recent interview that he had become satisfied that the future music of this country must be founded upon what are called the negro melodies. This must be the real foundation of any serious and original school of composition to be developed in the United States. 'These beautiful and varied themes," said the eminent composer, "are the the product of the soil. They are American. These are the folk songs of America, and your composers must turn to them. All of the great musicians have borrowed from the songs of the common people. Only in this way can a musician express the true sentiment of his people. He gets into touch with the common humanity of his country. In the negro melodies of America I discover all that is needed for a great and noble school of music. They are pathetic, tender, passionate, melancholy, solemn, religious, bold, merry, gay, or what you will. It lis music that suits itself to any mood or any purpose. There is nothing in the whole range of composition that cannot be supplied with themes from this source." It may be thought somewhat remarkable that the bright musical minds of America have not thought of this foundation for a national school of music, but the eminent authority who points it out gives it a claim to consideration which will be recognized by all intelligent musicians, and it will not be surprising to find the suggestion of Dr. Dvorak acted upon at no very distant time. At any rate the great Bohemian composer, who says that he has himself gone to the simple, half-forgotten times of the Bohemian peasants for hints in his most serious work, has uttered what cannot fail to prove an encouragement to all who believe in the possibility of an American school of music. An enthusiastic writer on this subject says: "Just as surely as musical composition

waning in Germany, just so surely shall

this absorbing country in the near fu-

ture rival Russia, France, Italy and Bohemia. It is our turn in this, as in other things. There is just as much hope for musical composition in this country as there is for any other art, invention or accomplishment, and the proof of it lies in what has been accomplished in other directions in the past." When this spirit and this confidence become more widely diffused, we shall be near the realization of the hope of a distinctively national school of music.

IT APPEARS to be the intention of the treasury officials to give the alien contract labor law the broadest construction and application, and to strictly enforce it. This is indicated by the recent order of the commissioner of immigration against the employment of Canadian seamen imported under contract. He proposes to prosecute the owner or master of any American vessel who is found to have brought Canadians into the United States under contract to work as seamen, and has instructed inspectors to look out for such cases. As the law stands, says the commissioner, the employment on shipboard cannot be distinguished from any other employment on land under the alien contract labor law. There can be no doubt of the correctness of this view. The law makes certain exemptions and seamen are not included among them, so that unless it can be shown that this is a kind of labor which congress did not have in view when framing the act it must be included among the inhibitions of the law. The ruling will not exclude Canadian seamen from serving on American vessels, but it will prevent the making of contracts which tend to keep down the wages of American sea-

COMMANDER DAVIS of the navy, detailed to represent the government in its attentions to Princess Eulalia, has excited the animosity of New York's swell society circles on account of his failure to recognize the potency of their social mandates. Some of their supple time servers have had the audacity to carry their grievances to Washington and demand that another escort be substituted. We have no assurance that this will insure the commander's prometion, but it will pretty surely establish him in the popular regard.

FROM all parts of Nebraska come assurances that the prospects for a great crop this fall were never better. The lack of rain early in the spring which for a time endangered the small grain crop seems to have been fully compensated by the frequent showers in every part of the state. While the small grain may not come up to the enormous yields of the past two years, there is every reason to believe that the corn crop will be fully up to the standard.

St. Louis Republic, One thing is sure-tl e tax must not be put back on sugar. Having gained this measure of greatly beneficial free trade, we must not surrender it. Once on the free list, always

> The Pulpit and the Press. Colonel A. K. McClure.

Journalism has no more sensationalism in it teday than has the pulpit, and no man would declare to an intelligent audience that the sensational preacher shapes the destinies of religion or that religion is affected by him. On the contrary, he is a hindrance t substantial religious advancement, as much as the sensational newspaper is a hindrance

A Model for Oiney, Denver News,

Governor Flower has set an example which Attorney General Olney might profitably follow by instituting proceedings gainst illegal trusts. The governor has signed a bill punishing with \$5,000 fine and one year's imprisonment every man who in the state of New York enters into a trust or combine to exclude or repress competition and thus to advance the price of any article necessary to life or health. The war upon trusts will now open in the Empire state.

Another Menace. Chicago Record,

After we have bundled the Chinese out of the country we shall perhaps feel like turn-ing our valuable attention to a solution of the problem involved by the threatened in portation of a horde of Mohammedans. is the intention of the originator of this colonization scheme to proselyte this country to Islamism and his first move is to locate a ch and aggressive mussulman population of liberty. The goblins'll git us of we don't vatch out.

The Successful Newspaper. Chicago News.

The successful newspaper is that which follows the advice offered by Abraham Linblic man: 'Keep close to the must tell them what they wish oln to a public man: to know-all of the news of all the world. It must be an intelligent and honest com-rade. It must recognize the good in all men. the guile in some men and the mistakes of nize no friends or enemies save the friend: and enemies of the people. It must be right whenever that is possible. A good news-paper can be in the wrong occasionally, but t can never be in the wrong knowingly.

College Training and Worldly Success. President Charles F. Thwing in June Forum I will assume that at least 100,000,000 of people, who have lived and whose dust min-gles with the common dust of this new soil, have not had a college training. Yet out of these 100,000,000 only 10,000 have so wrought as to deserve such a recognition as is found in a cyclopædia. Only 10,000 out of 10,000 times 10,000! Therefore only one out of every 10,000. But of the college men one in every forty has attained such a recognition. Into one group gather together 10,000 infants and send no one to college; one person out of that great gathering will attain through some work a certain fame. Into another group gather forty college men on the day of their graduation and out of those forty one will attain recognition.

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

Worry kills more people than the small-The devil works hard to make bitter fruit look sweet.

horse trade. If men had to be judged by one another nobody could ever get to heaven The surest way to make a bad man mad is to teil him the truth about himself.

A lie in the heart is no whiter than it is in

There are men who have a creed a rod long who do business with a short yardstick. When you shake hands with a young convert don't do it with the tips of your fingers. It is doubtful if one man in a hundred goes church praying for preaching that will

There is something wrong with the religion of the man who is never seen at church on Give some people the power to move moun-tains, and how soon they would ruin the farms of their neighbors.

There will be a commotion in the pit when church members begin to give more for the apread of the gospel than they do for cigars

and tobacco. The man who looks at his wife as though the moon were about to turn to blood when ever she asks him for a couple of dollars is not likely to become very eloquent in prayer at his family altar.

PUBLIC OPINION ALL ONE WAY.

Blair Pilot: The supreme court has not yet spoken regarding the outcome of the impeachment cases, but opinions have been handed down by a good many other people. and with singularly unanimity they all say

Custer County Beacon: If the supreme court will do what the people expect it to do, confidence in that tribunal will be largely

Schuyler Quill: The impeachment case of the three state officials has been heard, and now only the decision of the supreme court is to tell the tale. The case was a strong one and showed a wholesale system of robbery and plunder existing under the apparent sanction of the officials whose duty it was to look after the state's interests.

Plattsmouth Herald: "THE OMAHA BEE, with its usual display of double leads, justi fies" the impeachment business from stem to stern, and why shouldn't it: it is right; what is the use of beating the devil around bramble, when you can just as well drive him through it. If these men are guilty they ought to be punished and if they are innocent they have lost no opportunity of calling the attention of the court to it. In our estimation, and that of every other public spirited person, there must be some fire where there is so much smoke—there must have been some cause or there would have been no action brought. They, themse caused all this rottenness, and by their covetedness broke open the scab so that the public could probe it, so now let them sit on their own sore.

Valley Enterprise: The impeachment trial has proved to any unprejudiced mind that in the conduct of state duties there have been many abuses and apparently inexcusable neglect. It does not occur to us that the question of degree of neglect can cut much of a figure: the slightest tampering of careessness with public functions can scarcely be condoned. Since the evidence of neglect is of record and so overwhelming that denial folly, the impeached officials seek to palliate their offense by the plea of over-work, thereby admitting their neglect. This plea may be a good one, but why has not this been known before? Why did they not raise a cry that their duties were onerous and that some public function was suffering in conse quence, and demand of the governor or legis-lature some relief? If the duties of the state are numerous and pressing then the state is justified in adding to its working force. Now the question that confronts the court is, are these officials justified in keeping foreve silent as to their "mulefarious" duties at th expense of efficient public service? Can the performed by other officials and the careless ness of these in particular be admitted as a valid excuse by any process of reasoning?

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Detroit Free Press: The Baptists at Den ver are having a very quiet and orderly little time compared with the Presbyterians at Washington. Chicago Inter Ocean: It does look a little

off to have a leading clergyman on trial for heresy during Columbian year, when the nations of the earth are mingling peacefully ogether at the great World's fair.

Minneapolis Tribune: A New York min ister has begun a flerce crusade against the candy habit. He has already succeeded—in breaking into the newspapers and starting a great boom in the confectionery business.

Kansas City Journal: Those Sabbatarians who wanted the president to place United States troops at the World's fair to shoot down any who attempted to open the gates on Sunday, have queer ideas of Christianity Kansas City Star: The Rev. Dr. Sprecher of Cleveland, O., might well have closed his Sunday sermon by paraphrasing Patrick Henry's immortal words and hurling defiance at the Presbyterian general assembly with: "If this be heresy, make the most of it." Louisville Courier Journal: A rich eastern

church has settled with its creditors on a basis of 23 cents on the dollar. It won't do. however, to take this as a typical cases. Churches do not usually pay their debts with 23 cents on the dollar in money and 77 cents in religion.

Indianapolis Journal: John Calvin died 329 years ago last Sunday and perhaps his soul is at peace, but when he looks back to earth and sees how the brethren are still quarreling over his doctrines he must find-it hard to forgive himself for having promul

PEOPLE AND THINGS. Next week Chicago will walk Spanish.

Cornelius Vanderbilt resents the imputation that he is a stock speculator The total attendance at the World's fair during May was 1,557,328, of which 1,077,233 paid their way. The deadhead list is a otund beauty.

The tide of immigration flowing hither ward is increasing. During May 75,000 imward is increasing. During May 75,000 immigrants landed in this country, against 67,800 for May, 1892.

One hundred waiters are on a strike in Kansas City. The hash dispensed in conse-quence is sufficiently mysterious to send an

ppetite on a sick leave. Mr. E. S. Drone, long an editorial writer for the New York Herald, has been ap-pointed editor of the paper, and his name is now nailed to the Herald's masthead.

The water tapped in an artesiau well near Pierre, S. D., is found to be highly magnetic and gaseous. What an elegant combination to slake the parched throats and gild the stale ideas of Fourth of July orators! Bottle t, Pierre, and generations will rise up and

Independence Square, Philadelphia, has been definitely selected as the site for the Washington monument, which the Society of the Cincinnati will erect. It is peculiarly fitting that the projected monument to the Father of his country should stand beside the nistoric structure, from which the

and liberty proclaimed

Pugitist James Corbett is to be immortalized in marble by Sculptor Victor Guglielmo, of Munich, who is now at work in San Francisco on the scuptures ordered by the will of the late James Lick for the embellishment of San Francisco. The figure will be nude to the waist and in a posture of defense.

Nineteen department commanders of the Nincteen department commanders of the union army are now living, viz: Generals J. M. Schofield, O. O. Howard, W. S. Rosecrans, C. C. Augur, H. G. Wright, N. P. Banks, D. C. Buell, Franz Sigol, Lew Wallace, D. N. Couch, J. G. Parker, N. J. T. Dana, J. J. Reynolds, G. M. Dodge, George Stoneman, J. M. Palmer, H. H. Lockwood, J. P. Hatch and John O. Stoneman, J. M. Palmer, H. H. Lockwood, J. P. Hatch and John O. Stoneman, J. M. Palmer, H. H. Lockwood, J. P. Hatch and John O. Stoneman, J. M. Palmer, H. H. Lockwood, J. P. Hatch and John O. Stoneman, J. M. Palmer, H. H. Lockwood, J. P. Hatch and John O. Stoneman, J. M. Palmer, H. H. Lockwood, J. P. Hatch and J. John O. Stoneman, J. M. Palmer, H. H. Lockwood, J. P. Hatch and J. John O. Stoneman and J. M. Palmer, H. H. Lockwood, J. P. Hatch and J. John O. Stoneman and J. M. Palmer, H. H. Lockwood, J. P. Hatch and J. John O. Stoneman and J. P. Hatch and J. John O. Stoneman and J. P. Hatch and J. John O. Stoneman and J. P. Hatch and J. John O. Stoneman and J. P. Hatch and J. John O. Stoneman and J. P. Hatch and J. John O. Stoneman and J. P. Hatch and J. John O. Stoneman and J. P. Hatch and J. John O. Stoneman and J. P. Hatch and J. John O. Stoneman and J. P. Hatch and J. John O. Stoneman and J. P. Hatch and J. P. Hatch and J. P. J. P. J. P. Hatch and J. P. J.

P. Hatch and John D. Stevenson. Of the thirty-eight governors who were in office at the beginning of the term of President Harrison four years ago only one is in office today, Sylvester Pennoyer of Oregon, David B. Hill of New York and John B. Gordon of Georgia have been sent to the United States senate. Fifer of Illinois, For-aker of Ohio, and Hoard of Wisconsin were defeated for re-election. Others are dead, and others still are forgotten.

The San Francisco Call of Sunday last cele-brated the installation of modern printing machinery and new type with a superb num-ber of fifty-six pages. In quality and variety of contents and illustrations the number forcibly demonstrates the taste, ability and discriminating judgment of the management. The Call is in the meridian of activity, just 37, and has a record as brilliant as its pro perity is boundless on the coast.

If age furrowed the face and wobbled the joints of a newspaper as it does mankind, the New York Commercial Advertiser would now be a ripe subject for the cemetery. is 90 years of age, but no one would know it if the publishers hadn't given the fact away. Just to demonstrate its sturdy activity, vim-and virility, an elegant special number was issued on Memorial day. The events com-memorated on that day were happily and lavishly described and illustrated, and a facsimile of a page of its first number was appropriately given first place. Despite occa-sional paroxysms of confederate hysteria mmercial Advertisor is a twilight

RELISHED BY THE BEST OF MEN.

Troy Press: A call to arms: "Come, John, and take the baby."

Inter Ocean: "V/hen Frank proposed did you let him know that you loved him?" Ethel: "Yes; I gave myself away at once."

Louisville Courier-Journal: The printer who set it up "Col. Umbus" holds the record thus far. Boston Globe: "Six Months in Hades—Out June I!" is advertised. The victim is to be congratulated on the prospect of his getting out so soon.

Milwaukee Journal: Education acts on tome minds like guano would on a swamp. It nerely increases the capacity of offense.

Chicago News: The doctors, in considering the value of the different kinds of anas-thetics, forgot to say anything about the para-lyzing effect of long speeches.

Philadeiphia Ledger: The Princess Eulalia is free to admit that among the best points she has met with in her New York trip have been West Point and the Blue Points.

Judge: Dentist-No. I've no objection your sitting in my office during my extracting nours, but why do you want to do such a pe-pular thing? Young Man-I've been delegated by our class to get points for a new college yell.

Life: Julius-How did the fire in your office riginate?
Editor-Supposed to have been started by

LUCK TO HER. Truth.

"Where are you going, my protty maid?"
"I'm going a-hunting, sir," she said.
"What are you hunting, my pretty maid?"
"The fool who wrote this rhyme," she said. A HINT FROM PARIS.

European Edition New York Herald.



Souple skirt of changeable silk, fitting very close over the hips; decolletes chemisettee of water-green silk gauze; the capelets are olight changeable silk to match the dress.

BROWNING, KING

Easy Riding Now

When a stranger steps into our palace these



days he is first impressed with the magnitude of our stock. After going around through the building he finds not only a great assortment, but some of the finest tailor productions ever brought out. Every single garment from a boy's \$2 suit or a man's \$10 suit to

the most expensive in the house is carefully made of the best material money can buy. Being the largest manufacturers of clothing in the world, it is easier for us to put in good cloth than most people to buy shoddy. Shoddy we will not sell at any price, but we sell the very best at the lowest living prices.

BROWNING, KING & CO.,

Store open every evening till 4.72 | S. W. Cor. 15th and Douglas St.