THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Robert Hunber of The Bek publishing company
does solemnly swear that the setual circulation
of The Dally Bek for the week ending June 10.
1863, was as follows: Thursday, June 8.... Friday, June 9.... Saturday, June 10.... ROBERT HUNTER.

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ence this 10th day of June, 1803.

The Chicago newspapers are still talking enthusiastically about the success of Nebraska day at the World's fair.

SOME of the pictures of Governor Crounse printed by the Chicago papers are execrable enough to warrant loyal Nebraskans in boyeotting the World's

THE man who was sent to jail by the federal court for selling a pint of whisky to an Indian is in a position to keenly appreciate the humor of the attempt to secure Mr. Mosher's release.

NOTING the fact that a negro had been lynched in Illinois a reconstructed Georgia editor fervently exclaims: "This proves that the sections are coming together. We are all one people with one flag and one country. God bless our

A DAKOTA man has nearly succeeded in capturing the Nebraska internal revenue collectorship and now an Iowa man is likely to get an appointment on the Missouri river commission always held by an Omaha man. Nebraska democrats should join the home patronage move

T. DE WITT TALMAGE is lecturing in the west and the other evening he addressed an Iowa audience on the subject of "Big Blunders." The title of the lecture is a little significant and suggests the thought that the reverend lecturer has been reading the details of a certain supreme court decision.

THE lieutenant governor of Kansas is at the head of a movement which contemplate an organization of 30,000 members to boycott the World's fair on account of high railroad rates. If successful the boycott would scarcely injure the fair, but it would keep \$1,000,000 of Kansas money in Kansas.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE was a divorced woman when she married her second husband, by whose name she is popu larly known, and now she is getting a divorce from her third, "Willie Wild," There is one thing to be said in her favor, she didn't go to South Dakota to have the uncongenial knot severed. A New Jersey court promises to afford as she prayed for, relief without much cer-

A NEW JERSEY militia general's uniform may be dazzlingly ornate, but it can add nothing to the dignity of an American ambassador, and that is what Major General Runyon, the present minister to Germany, is soon likely to be. Germany, following the example of England and France, has promptly raised the head of her legation in the United States to an ambassador and it is to be taken for granted that President Cleveland will as promptly quid pro quo.

SENATORS PEFFER, Washburn and Roach of the sub-committee on cattle and grain have commenced their investigation into those interests at Chicago. From there they will proceed to Minneapolis, Omaha, Kansas City and Topeka, in their effort to glean information. Subsequently the capitals of most of the western states will be visited. Millers, pork and beef packers, cattle and wheat shippers and farmers are expected to give information and make suggestions. It remains to be seen whether this tour of investigation is to be turned into another pleasure junket or whether it will indeed result in benefit to the interests it was appointed to subserve.

THE legislature of Michigan has repealed the famous law whereby presidential electors were selected by congressional districts. The constitution of the United States, however, provides that the states shall appoint electors in such manner as their respective legislatures may direct. The suggestion has frequently been made in view of the "Michiganization" process, and because in some of the states these electors were chosen by the legislatures themselves, that the constitution should be so amended as to require presidential electors chosen in a uniform manner throughout the union. Whatever may have been the objectionable features of the Michigan law its fatal defect was that the method was not universal.

THE STATE LABOR CONGRESS.

A congress of representatives of organized labor in Nebraska will meet in Lincoln July 2. Forty-one organizations of skilled labor have already signified their intention to send delegates, so that there is every assurance that the congress will be a largely attended and thoroughly representative body. As this will be the first attempt to effect a state industrial organization the movement is one that should interest all classes of skilled workmen, to whom it specially appeals. Although Nebraska is not a great manufacturing state our industries give employment to a large force of wage earners, and it will perhaps surprise most people to leave the number of organizations of skilled labor there is in the state.

The interests and the rights of labor can only be conserved and promoted by co-operation. Organized labor is a force and an influence when wisely directed. If the State Labor congress shall act with moderation and conservatism it will be able to effect a general organization of the skilled industrial workers of Nebraska which cannot fail to be to their benefit. Such an organization might do much in the way of obtaining trustworthy statistics regarding labor conditions here-the hours of work, the pay, the treatment of working people, and, other information, of value. We hope the congress will be largely attended and its deliberations and action such as every sincere friend of labor can approve.

CONDITION OF NEBRASKA BANKS. While the attention of the country has been drawn to the disastrous bank failures in eastern and middle states, it is a notable fact that here in Nebraska a feeling of confidence exists that will do much to allay popular apprehension as to the stability of local braks. Since the financial flurry which has resulted so disastrously to eastern banks set in, Nebraska has had no serious bank failure. In fact, apart from the Mosher bank failure, which occurred in January, but one failure has been reported, and that of a small institution in the interior of the state with liabilities searcely amounting to \$15,000. The bank examiners of the state unite in agreeing that, everything being taken into consideration, Nebraska's banks are much more solid than in most states in the union

This gratifying state of affairs exists as much on account of the excellent banking laws on our statute books as on anything else. Of course, dishonest men are as likely to engage in banking in Nebraska as anywhere else, but they are unable to conduct their nefarious operations undetected for any great length of time. Their dishonest methods would be discovered before they could exist long enough to gain the confidence of the people of the community. Under the Nebraska law a combination of dishonest banks similar to the one established in Illinois and Indiana by the now notorious Zimri Dwiggins would be impossible. Each and every bank in the state is compelled to stand on its own merits. The system of frequent examination at unexpected intervals imposed by the state banking laws is a contributory influence in maintaining the solidity of Nebraska banks. The semiannual reports which must be filed with his convictions whether they were or the banking department also renders material assistance in enabling the officers who compose the State Banking Board to enforce the provisions of the

It would be impossible, of course, to enact a state banking law which would absolutely prevent failures. It would be equally impossible to guard against embezzlement and dishonesty of bank officials. But short of this infallability the Nebraska banking law is one of the best in the union. Its excellence is attested by the fact that a bill copying all of its essential features has been favorably reported to the Illinois legislature. All that the Nebraska law needs is a faithful and efficient enforcement. Under the old banking board considerable laxity was noticeable by which several banks were permitted to continue in business even after they had been reported to be in an unsound condition by the examiners. The members of the present board are more exacting and the affairs of the department in more competent hands. If the law is strictly enforced by the board it will be impossible for a Nebraska bank to continue in an unsound condition for any length of time. The people of the state confidently expect the banking board to do its duty and it may very properly exercise an unusual vigilance at the present critical point in the condition of the financial world.

THE NEW TIDE OF IMM.GRATION. The tremendous rush of immigrants to this country a few weeks ago was accepted as indicating that these classes from European countries were anxious to land on our shores before the more restrictive immigration law should go into effect. It is now apparent that this was not the correct explanation. It was but the commencement of an increasing tide of immigration that has already reached a gigantic volume. In the months of January and February the number of steerage passengers landed at the port of New York was only 20,000, a smaller number than in any corresponding period for nearly half a century. This was attributable to the restrictions then existing. Double this number arrived in March, and official returns show that in April and May there were 150,000 such arrivals at that port alone. Basing its conclusion on this exhibit the New York Sun estimates that "if as many immigrants come here in this month of June as have come here in each of the past two months, the count for the half year will be very near to 300,000. For the whole of last year the number of immigrants year, if our doors be kept open all through it, we may look for between 500,000 and 600,000.

Moreover the European advices received by that journal lead it to believe that unless the restrictions imposed last autumn shall be renewed the "rush to this country will be kept up at least at its present rate all through the year,"

metropolitan port are laden with immigrants, and great masses await embarwhile other masses are enroute from the interior country to take their place in

In view of this late rapid addition to our population, it is gratifying to learn that it is of a better character generally than heretofore. While the Italians constitute about one-fifth of the total immigration as registered, the improved immigration law has purged it of its former most objectionable element. Germany comes next, and these who have preceded them have already established their claim to recognition as a desirable addition to the citizenship of this country. The Irish, Scandinavians, Swedes, Norwegians, Netherland Dutch and Englishmen, who constitute the great bulk of the remainder, are equally entitled to consideration.

What is characteristic of increase and condition of this influx at New York is applicable also at other Atlantic ports, and ports on the Canadian border. Most of this great flood flows onward from the east and spreads over the wide expanse of the western states almost immediately upon arrival. This country is broad and fertile and there is yet sufficient room to afford a welcome to the worthy laboring classes of other countries who seek homes and prosperity. Those states will display the most wisdom who strive to retain within their demesnes a proportion of this new increase to the population of the country as it comes in. Sooner or later its flow must be interrupted. Under the power with which the president has already been vested by congress he may at any time for sanitary or other pertinent reasons impose restrictions that will reduce it to a minimum. Further, there is no doubt that the time is close at hand when from an economic standpoint of view alone it will be esteemed necessary to stem this tide. Indeed, it is not unlikely that the next congress will address itself to the consideration of the subject.

JUDGE MAXWELL'S OPINION. We give space on the fourth page of this issue to a verbatim opinion rendered by Chief Justice Maxwell in the late impeachment trial. It is a clear, logical and exhaustive review of the points involved and evidence with the judge's unanswerable reasons for the conclusion he had reached. As one of the framers of the constitution Justice Maxwell may certainly be credited with a fair comprehension of the functions of the court of impeachment created under it. His opinion, quite apart from his occupancy of the supreme bench during one uninterrupted period of eighteen years, should therefore have great weight with the masses of the people who have viewed this issue from the broad standpoint of good citizenship. Justice Maxwell's conclusions are

boodlerism in every shape and form. In this instance, as at all other times, Justice Maxwell has had the courage of were not in accord with those of his colleagues, and the people of Nebraska respect and revere him for that very rea-

moreover in consonance with the popu-

lar demand of the hour for the purifica-

tion of politics, the enforcement of

official integrity and the uprooting of

EXPATRIATION OF THE NEGRO The article of ex-Senator Ingalls, published several weeks ago, in which he advocated sending the colored race out of the United States as the only solution of the negro question, has met with a vigorous and somewhat indignant response from leading representative men of that race. One of these, John M. Langston, who has been a representative in congress and a foreign minister, takes issue with Mr. Ingalls in every salient point of his argument. In reply to the assertion of the ex-senator that no real, substantial results have been achieved from a quarter of a century's attention to the negro question by the people of the north, Mr. Langston points to these facts: That in the north all the black laws have been repealed and public schools have been established for the colored people wherever they are not admitted regularly to the common schools of the community; that in Yale and Harvard colleges, and in every leading university and school in New England and the west, the negro student found earnest and diligent in the cultivation of science and learning, and accepted and kindly treated, and he charges that Ingalls can have known little of the negro's condition in the north in 1850 and the succeeding ten years if he finds no improvement in that condition in the pleasant, prosperous and promising position of the negro race in the northern states today.

As to the assertion of Mr. Ingalls that negro suffrage was an experiment of reconstruction, Langston replies by calling attention to the historical facts that when the constitution of the United States was ratified, American negro citizens voted in quite half of the original thirteen states, and that in North Carolina and perhaps in other states of the south, free negroes voted upon a property qualification down to 1835. Mr. Langston treats the exodus plan as absurdly impracticable and rests upon what he regards as two unanswerable conditions, that the negro is here, brought here not by his own act, and is here to stay, and he sees in the progress made in the past and in the signs of the future indications that the negro, by "losing himself politically in the general body of American citizens." not voting simply "as directed by selfish, adventuring politicians," but in the lines of his own interest and the good of the country, may "relieve himself of those considerations and difficulties entered here was but 374,741, while this | hitherto tending to oppress and degrade him because of his too united and general devotion to a single party organiza-

tion." The plan proposed by Mr. Ingalls for solving the negro question is not new. It was suggested years ago. Even in the days of slavery Henry Clay, and perhaps other statesmen, expressed the wish that the negroes could be and that the number of newcomers in | returned to the land of their ancestors.

the second half of the year will largely In later years the Mea of their expatria- to set aside stock of the company for its surpass that of the first six months. The | tion has been distinctively southern. It | employes, who shall be at liberty to pay great steamships daily entering the has received little support outside of for it in installments of \$5 or more. The that section. Nor is it likely ever to do | money will be received by the treasurer so, even with so brilliant an advocate as of the company and credited to the cmkation at all principal foreign ports, ex-Senator Ingalls. The negro has been ploye, together with interest at made a citizen of the United States by 4 the deliberate action of a majority of when the credit of any the people. His equality of citizenship chaser amounts to the price at which is recognized in the constitution and laws of the country. He will not be disturbed in that relation, for independent of the utter impracticability of sending \$,000,000 people out of the country the American people never be guilty of the will gross injustice to the race which such an undertaking would involve. The solution of the negro question must be found in the intellectual and moral elevation of the race, and steady progress is making in this direction, with perhaps as much rapidity as is reasonably to be expected under the circumstances. There is reason to hope that before the end of another generation there will be nothing of the negro problem to disturb the popular mind or fret the public conscience, and that throughout the union the colored race will enjoy the rights which the laws vouchsafe and receive the fall measure of justice that should be accorded to every class of citizens.

A HIGH COURT OF NATIONS.

One of the suggestions naturally grow-

ing out of the arbitration of the Bering sea controversy is that the time has come for creating a permanent high court of nations to deal with all differences arising between the civilized countries of the world, and it is urged that the United States might properly take the initiative in an effort to establish such a tribunal. All civilized nations, it is argued, have courts of law for the enforcement of justice toward each citizen, but as yet the nations themselves have not accepted a higher court of law which shall take the place of war as an arbiter of international disputes. The United States, say the advocates of such a court, ought to embrace the present opportunity and should call an international convention for the estabhishment of such a court, whose decisions could be enforced by the nations themselves, if necessary. It is thought if the United States were to inaugurate a movement of this kind with the concurrence of Great Britain no European nation would be likely to oppose a convention held with the intent of establishing an international court whose only avowed purpose would be the maintenance of justice in all dealings between civilized peoples.

It is a fact that international arbitration has been steadily growing in favor for more than half a century, with the United States leading in the recognition of the principle, which may be said to have become fairly well established as the national policy of this country. Our history affords a number of examples of the efficacy of this principle, conspicuous among them being the settlement of the bitterly contested Alabama claims at Geneva by a court composed of representatives of Italy, Switzerland, Brazil and the contending countries. Nor has appeal to this means for the peaceable settlement of international differences been confined to this country. France and England, Spain and Germany, and other countries both in Europe and America have submitted their controversies to arbitration, and the principle is broadly recognized in the provision of the Pan-American agreement which commits nearly all the countries in this hemisphere to a submission of their controversies to a tribunal of arbitration. The value of this policy has therefore been most amply demonstrated and there can be no doubt that among enlightened nations the sentiment in favor of it has been steadily growing. So far as this country is concerned it is pretty sure always to seek the settlement of disputes with other nations by arbitra-

tion before resolving on war. But notwithstanding these facts which seem to strongly support the idea of a high court of nations, to which all international controversies should be referred, it must be regarded as one of those visionary schemes, the realization of which must await the millenmum. Edward Everett Hale, who is a very earnest advocate of a tribunal of this character, thinks that the prejudices that stand in its way are not very much greater than those which first threatened the United States supreme court in 1789. Then what were virtually thirteen nations united to create a supreme judicatory, and the result has been successful beyond the most sanguine hopes of the founders. But obviously this is a very inadequate support for an argument in advocacy of a high court of nations, for there are no such differences in conditions and interests among the states of the union needing to be considered by our supreme tribunal as exist between different nations, in the attempt to reconcile which only a court of Solomons, not possible in these days, might be successful. There is reason to believe that wiselygoverned nations will seek arbitration nore and more as to controversies which it is practicable to settle in this way, but there will continue to be, so long as human ambitions and interests remain as they are, disputes between notions which can be satisfactorily settied only by an appeal to force.

THE news comes all the way from England that the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Brazil is unpopular with the importers of the latter country. The flavor of the milk in this particular cocoanut will be better appreciated when it is learned that the same correspondent incidentally remarks that under the provisions of the reciprocity treaty the Brazilian importers are buying large invoices of cotton fabrics from American manufacturers. This trade formerly went to England.

RAILROAD profit sharing is a new application of a principle that has been instituted with more or less success in manufacturing and mercantile enterprises. The Illinois Central company proposes to experiment with a plan, the results of which will be awaited with very general interest among railroad employes especially. The proposition is

per cent per annum, and the stock was bought he shail receive a certificate for his share of stock and can then, if he wishes, begin the purchase of another share. Money and accrued interest may be returned on the application of the purchaser, reasonable provisions are made for the default of payments, and it is required that an employe leaving the service of the company shall take his account from the company's books, though he may, of course, retain all the stock for which he shall have paid. The plan, it will be seen, is a combination of savings bank and profit sharing, and so far as we know is an entirely novel scheme. It is remarked of the proposition that the company does not make it under a pretense of specially desiring to favor its employes. Its object is mutual benefit, the board of directors believing that one of the advantages to be expected would be a considerable saving in every department of the service as the result of a community of interest. Doubtless another would be in securing greater efficiency and a heartier loyalty. It should not take a great while to demonstrate whether the scheme is likely to be successful, and if it should succeed it may in time be widely adopted.

AN IMPORTANT opinion respecting the right of alien heirs under the laws of Illinois has just been rendered in the circuit court of that state sitting at Bloomington. A business man of that city, an Irishman, named Mark Tully died, leaving a large estate, a widow and two children. Although a naturalized citizen Tully had brothers and sisters in Ireland, subjects of Great Britain, who have children in Illinois. Under the old statutes of Illinois these heirs would have inherited one-half decedent's estate and the widow and her children the other half. Judge Tipton decided that the new alien law, which recently became effective in that state, prohibits aliens buying and owing land in Illinois. Its adoption repealed all former statutes on the subject, left the common law in force, and therefore neither aliens nor descendents of aliens born in foreign countries can take property by inheritance. Consequently the widow and her children take the entire estate and the alien brothers and sisters and their deseendants get no portion of it. In case where property is left by decedents, there being alien heirs only, it must escheat to the state.

THE damage suit of William B. Laidlaw of New York against Russell Sage for \$50,000, based on the claim that when the assassin Norcross threw the bomb at the defendant in his office more than a year ago the millionaire used the clerk as a shield, has been thrown out of the New York supreme court. But plaintiff's counsel will at once carry it to the court of appeals, the tribunal of last resort in that state, and it is likely to become another celebrated case. Laidlaw submitted to a critical examination, and it was evident to the court and spectators that he was a physical wreck, and the damage to his person hardly to be reckoned by money. But in spite of the evidence and the man's actual condition Judge Andrews decided that there had been a complete failure on the part of the prosecution to show that Sage, by pulling Laidlaw between himself and the bomb thrower, removed the clerk from a position of safety to one of danger.

The Tendency Downward. Washington Post.

The work of breaking the ocean steamship record goes merrily on. Some day those who participate in the sport will go merrily down.

Absurdity of Setting 'Em Up. New York Tribune

Treating is essentially absurd, but if that were all it would not much matter. But treating to drinks is so objectionable from every point of view that a vigorous crusade against it would be laudable and ought to be successful. Incidentally, it may be said that treating puts a special burden on persons of generous disposition and gives a special advantage to the stingy.

Flavoring Their Eloquence.

There must have been a naleyon and vociferous time at the dedication of the Kentucky building yesterday. We are told that when the orators had fired and fallen back and the band opened up with "Dixie," no holding the crowd—it madly tore up the blue grass sod in front of the building." Drunk with eloquence and music, the visiting barbarians or the unsophisticated extaken the blue grass for mint.

A Reform Needed in Nebraska. Phil idelphia Inquirer.

They do not trifle long with incompetent or negligent department officials over in England. As soon as it was discovered that there had been a blunder in the estimates on which Gladstone based his calculations for Irish revenues under home rule the man who made the estimates went out of office minus his official head before he could even express regret. He could not have gone with more dispatch if he had been a republican postmaster under a "reform" administration

Spreads Like a Plague.

Buffato Express,
A lynching in Michigan! Two lynchings A lynching in Jones 1 Alynching in Inwa! Alynching in Inwa! Alynching in Inwa! Alynching in Minnesota! A lynching in Illinois! This is the record of the last few months. It would seem that the spirit of lawlessness had crossed Mason and Dixon's line and had reached almost as strong a development north of it as south of it. Unless the lawabiding people make an end of this deplora-able condition, one shudders to think to what it will lead. Republican institutions may be endangered. Liberty may be succeeded by anarchy. It is high time to call a hait. People who cannot govern them-selves will eventually be governed by some stronger power than themselves.

A FAIR GRADUATE.

Atlanta Constitution. In a mist of white, like a flash of light,
She dawns on my dazzled eyes;
And my soul bends low where her footsteps go—
Timidly, violet-wise.
For this is the maiden who soon shall speak—
Her red lips mineing their way through Greek!

What rose hath burned in her soul and turned Those lips to a living red? What sunset gold from the west skies rolled. Has haloed for Grecian head? Oh, maiden! however those red lips speak. I shall read their way through a world of

And now they speak, and the roses wreak
Their red on the dimpled face:
Oh, eyes, love-benied: I had never dreamed
Of roses running a race!
But so they run, and the red lips speak
And kiss their way to my soul in Greek!

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

Kansas City Journal: It will not be neceary for Dr. Briggs to start a newchurch. Th ote on his case shows that he has started a large portion of the old one.

Cincinnati Commercial: The mention of the name of Dr. Briggs in the Presbyterian General Assembly is sufficient to cause commissioners to look around aghast, as though something were about to break loose.

Kansas City Star: The heresy hunt of the resbyterian general assembly has cost, up date, about \$50,000, and the advocates o e Westminster confession of faith and th Briggs contingent are a good deal farther apart now than when they started in with the intention of converting each other.

Indianapolis News: A church at Fostoria, O., has made up its mind to purchase four hundred little wine glasses, that each communicant may receive the wine out of a glass no other person has used, in order to avoid microbes. This seems to be a case where cold, practical materialism has entered the very precincts of the spiritual. Louisville Courier Journal: The Rev. Dr. Withrow of Chicago proclaims from the pul

pit that, on account of the Sunday opening of the World's fair, "the Lord will vent His wrath on the city, even as He did in the day of Samuel and Jeremiah." Perhaps th Rev. Dr. is right; there have already been ninous intimations that the Kentucky leg islature is to be visited in a body upon the

Pioneer Press: We agree with the Phila delphia Inquirer that Mohammed Webb should pause in his mad career long enough o apprise the American people which brand f Islamism he proposes to convert them to Like the Christian religion. Islam has sundr jarring sects, each of which calls the other misbeliever, and denounces its rivals as worse than the Christians. History tends to show that in the last clause of this indictment they all tell the truth. Until Webl an assure us that he has the only are article we are excusable for deriding all his efforts.

New York Evening Sun: Rev. Dr. Ecol Albany denounced the Presbyterian church from the pulpit yesterday. After re-viewing the Briggs case he said: "I leave the Presbyterian denomination because t has taken on a garment that has ain buried in the grave for more than two centuries. It smens of the earth and death It is less than two centuries since the worthy doctor put his nose close to this thing o earth and death, when he signed the confes sion upon the occasion of his ordination Now he is anxious to have his friends com out and found what he would call the "Free Church of America." What he means by his free is not evident, unless he has the ree kirk of Scotland in his eye. All churches in this country are free. There is nothing to eep any clergyman in any of them against

LAST OF THE TRAGEDIANS.

Boston Globe: Edwin Booth was a prodicy of industry, a student of the deeper and hid-den mysteries of the drama, and a man whom no misfortune could daunt and no suffering dismay. Detroit Free Press: Mr. Booth was the

last of the truly great men whose labors were employed in that field; and in all the wide horizon there is visible no sign of the actor who is coming to take his place. New York Herald: In his career he had

many successes and many failures. But all through his life he was the stave of his art and the earnest supporter of everything that conduces to the elevation and purity of With him falls one of the pillars of the legitimate drama. Springfield Republican: For more than

forty years he played, by far the most popuar of actors, whether native or foreign, in the range of the higher drama, and especially in the plays of Shakespeare; his inter-pretations became the standard for certain characters; he was the ideal Hamlet, the great Richelieu, the perfect Iago. Chicago Record: Edwin Booth needs no

eulogy as an actor. No tribute of praise would add to his laurels. It is enough that the world may say of him as he, in the character of Hamlet, so often said of the ghostly king:

"He was a man, take him for all in all, I shall not look upon his like again." Globe-Democrat: Booth is gone, and with him are gone Iago, Lear, Richard, Macbeth, Hamlet and Richelieu. Some of the other parts in which he appeared find worthy interpretation from actors who are still with us, but doubtless many years are destined to pass before the characters here named are again presented as Booth presented them.

Boston Advertiser: With honest pride d gratitude America will recall the genius of this, her great son. But scarcely less is state to triumph in his life and character. Pure, generous, modest, high-minded, he lived a noble, gentle life, despising every form of meanness and coarseness, disdaining ignoble acts either of defence or of dis-

Cleveland Leader: The story of Edwin Booth's triumphs can never be told as to be more than a mockery to those who have felt the charm of his presence. All who have seen the light of his eye and felt the thrill of his voice realize that their loss is final and complete. They know that a noble fountain of pleasure and aesthetic inspiration is gone forever.

Chicago Times: He had that combination and that form. Indeed, as, acting Hamlet, he told his mother in describing her lost hus band, whereon each gou did seem to set his seal to give the world assurance of a man Grace was seated on his brow: Hyperion's curls; the front of Jove himself; an eye like Mars to threaten and command; station like the herald Mercury new lighted on a heaven-kissing hill.

Chicago Tribune: It has often been said that his numerous personations of Hamlet had tinged his life with the prominent characteristics of "The Melancholy Dane." This is hardly correct. It

was rather his own characteristics that so well qualified him for that role. He was by nature exceedingly reserved, undemonstra-tive, sensitive and melancholy -so much so indeed that few persons ever became inti-

TRUTHS AMID TRIFLES.

Troy Press: No matter how much of a brick a man may be, he can't go out on many bats without being broken.

Philadelphia Times: Most of the gold now toing abroad will probably make more or less prolonged trips in the buy-ways of Europe and hen years.

Texas Siftings: Talk about women being lighty! Look at bank cashiers.

Philadelphia Record: Enter June, the month of fishing; and likewise of brides who have successfully angled. Boston Transcript: When Fogg has run up-stairs and arrives at the top out of breath, be very properly refers to his pneumatic tire.

Lowell Courier: Openwork hose may be popular with fashlonable damsels, but a good ire department will have none of it. Buffalo Courler: "They amputated his leg "Judgin' from their bills, it must have been to give 'em a chance to pull it before they took."

Montreal Gazette: "You say he left no! money?"
"No. You see, he lost his health getting wealthy, and then he lost his wealth trying to get healthy."

New York Herald: "What makes you think that new Bowery walter came from Boston?" "Because when I ordered Dver and bacon be bowled out "Chiengo pate de foie gras and Ignatius Donnelly."

Lippincott's Monthly: "I can't saw that wood, lady. I'm afraid I'll freeze to death." "What: Freeze to death this hot wenther?" "I know it's hot, lady, but it'll be a cold day when I saw wood."

New York News; Conductor (shaking him vigorously): Ticket, sir! Suburbanite (partially rousing himself): For heaven's sake, Lizzio, get up and build it yourself! This is

Philadelphia Record: Blobbs—Colonel Bloodyfield's old war traits—still cling to him. Slobbs—How so? Blobbs—I dined with him last night and he gave the walter no quarter. Boston Globe: She was a frivolous young woman with young men galore, but one with only a small income seemed to be the favorite. "You'll have to work hard before you win that girl." said his mother. "And a good deal harder after you win her," answered his father, who knew what he was talking about.

Washington Star: The annual summer la-ment of the man with a large family; Break, break, break Break, break, break On your cold gray stones, O sea! hough your best you may do you will never

As broke as you'll soon leave me."

BLASTS FROM RAM'S HORN.

A fool carries his name in his mouth The wren has a sweeter song than the encock.

All churches have some members who talk There is no easy place anywhere on earth or a lazy man. God is robbed whenever one man gives

another light weight. Every man is a hypocrite who prays one way and lives another There are two ways of telling a goose; by its gabble and its walk. Find a man who has no hobby, and you

find one who is not happy Nothing will do more to improve the looks than sunshine in the heart. Scrubbing a pig with soap will not take the love of mud out of its heart. When a church member goes to a circus,

his light for good goes clear out. The nation has no better friend than the other who teaches her child to pray. There are people who claim to be praying for the salvation of the whole world, who never go to prayer meeting in rainy weather,

A HINT FROM PARIS.

European Edition New York Herald.



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