

THE DAILY BEE.

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SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, I, the undersigned, being duly sworn, depose and testify that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending June 10, 1893, was as follows...

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SIX of one and half a dozen of the other is the verdict of the Williams-Olmstead jury. This might be called a draw, with the incidental remark that Williams holds the fort while Olmstead holds the court.

IN THESE days of favoritism, tax remission and tax shirking, a remonstrance or injunction on the part of the Omaha Real Estate Owners association would be in order. But it looks as if the association had gone into innocuous desuetude.

The city of Baltimore places a tax of \$2 on each telegraph, telephone and electric light pole in that city, and will realize \$12,000 from the system. A tax of \$2 on every similar pole in Omaha might have the effect of hastening their removal.

THE Omaha boys have started on their homeward tramp from the colleges, and if they are not detained by Buffalo Bill and the ovation to the Chadron cowboys they may be expected to reach Omaha in time for the impending event, the reunion of the High school graduates.

THE Kansas militia is being rapidly placed on a populist footing. Six entire companies were mustered out of service this week. Their places are to be filled with men who are known to hold to populist sentiments. But why should the militia in any state belong to men of one political creed any more than one religious creed?

IF it takes the Board of Health two or three years to dislocate half a dozen squatters on the municipal malaria and cesspool grounds, how long will it take the Board of Health to clear up the entire unwashed settlement? This problem in municipal mathematics is respectfully submitted to the graduating High school class of '93.

THE starch trust has begun to feel the general depression which has effected so many of the gigantic combinations of capital. It has been compelled to pass its usual semi-annual dividend, and its stocks have within the past few days suffered severely on Wall street. Slowly but surely the investors in stocks and kindred securities are beginning to realize that the trusts are entirely too flimsy in character to become good and permanent investments, and the wringing out of the water has a tendency to smash the trusts more effectively than any law that has yet been devised.

THE new maximum rate law which is to go into effect in this state by the 11th of July is, after all, not an unmixed evil as has been predicted by leading Omaha jobbers and bankers. The prospect of the cut in local rates is viewed with alarm at Kansas City, and the long-headed business men of that town begin to doubt whether they can hold their grip on southern and central Nebraska trade as against Omaha unless the roads come to their relief by recasting and reducing their rates correspondingly through Kansas. This is not likely to happen, however, because the roads will have no advantage from rate cutting where they are not obliged to reduce.

WHILE the rapid depletion of the timber area of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin is exciting comment, the rapid development of the timber resources of the northwest is also attracting attention. The supply in the state of Washington alone is immense. Already vast quantities of lumber are sent to not only the eastern markets, but as well to Nicaragua for use in the construction of the canal, while large amounts of box stuff are sent to Chili and the west coast of South America. But indications are that the next few years will develop the great resources of this region to a point compared with which the present condition will be a mere beginning. As illustrating the prosperity of the shingle industry alone a Washington exchange remarks that a few years ago small shipments of Washington cedar shingles appeared in the eastern markets, reaching there via Cape Horn. Last year the Northern Pacific carried 546 car loads during the months of January, February and March. During the same time this year the same road has carried 1,564 car loads.

A PLAN OF RELIEF.

The great pressure for currency upon the banks of New York from the banks of the interior, causing a drain last week to the extent of about \$14,000,000 and which is expected to continue so long as the present feeling of distrust remains, has led the Clearing House association of New York to adopt a plan of relief which will doubtless prove effectual in meeting the requirements of the exigency. The association will issue certificates carrying 6 per cent interest and it proposes that this plan be adopted by all the clearing house centers of the country. There can be no doubt that this action of the New York Clearing House association will have an immediate beneficial effect, and if the example shall be generally followed by the clearing house centers it will go far to quiet apprehension and allay distrust. What it means is simply mutual helpfulness among clearing house banks; and although it is in the nature of a last resort its potency has been more than once demonstrated. In the financial crisis of 1873 the New York Clearing House association adopted this plan with good results, and recourse to it has been had once or twice since, always advantageously.

It is not probable that the association will find it necessary to issue a very large amount of certificates, for the reason that there is likely to soon be a cessation of the demand for currency from the interior. The indications are that the feeling of distrust, which is undoubtedly chiefly responsible for the demand, is wearing off, and, as stated in yesterday's dispatches, as soon as the interior banks that have been drawing upon New York to fortify themselves are satisfied that the danger is passed they will restore their eastern balances. As the situation now appears there seems to be no reason why they may not do this within the next thirty days, and perhaps less time. But, in any event, the precaution which the New York Clearing House association has taken is unquestionably wise, and there is every reason to expect that its beneficial effect will be at once apparent.

That the financial situation is on the whole looking much brighter than it did a week ago must be apparent to everybody who has given it intelligent consideration. The outflow of gold has nearly ceased, the treasury reserve is increasing and there is a manifest abatement of the general distrust. Unless something not now discernible shall arise to renew disturbance the country ought to experience a steady movement toward a restoration of confidence, so far at least as all legitimate enterprises are concerned.

PROTECTION FOR LABORERS.

At the meeting in Chicago last week of the National Conference of Charities and Correction a report was submitted making suggestions for legislation for the better protection of American labor against imported labor. It was urged that the existing federal statutes against the importation of alien contract laborers should be more rigidly and thoroughly enforced than heretofore, in respect to the unskilled class, and that further legislation should be had to protect our unskilled resident home laborers. It was suggested that this could probably be best met by the imposition of a heavy capitation tax upon all alien immigrant passengers failing to furnish satisfactory evidence to the inspecting officers of the port at which they sought to land that they came to the United States for the purpose of permanent residence or settlement. It was also urged that we should greatly restrict or exclude the incoming of foreign temporary unskilled laborers when they come in such numbers as to injure and distress our permanent resident population.

This is a matter which is very certain to command the attention of the next congress and there is very great probability of some more stringent legislation than we now have for the protection of American laborers. We recently noted the fact that the congressional committee investigating the operation of the alien contract labor law had made the discovery that 300 laborers brought to this country under contract had been returned to Europe in a single month. This plainly showed that the corporations which employ large numbers of laborers either still keep special agents abroad or have arrangements by which they are enabled to contract for alien labor. This admitted there can be no doubt that thousands of laborers are annually brought into the United States under contract in violation of the law. One of the most experienced men in the country regarding immigration expressed the opinion that the law could never be enforced unless the employers of this labor were found and punished, but when the difficulty of obtaining testimony is considered it will be seen that it would be practically impossible to reach the employers or those who have authorized contracts with alien laborers.

Just what would be the most practical and effectual plan for putting a stop to this business, without going to the extreme of excluding unskilled laborers, is a matter for deliberation, but there can be no question as to the duty of the government to protect the resident laborers of the country against an unlawful competition. The principle of the alien contract labor law has been accepted by the people as being sound and just, and a way must be found to enforce that principle.

It is a satisfaction to learn that the Checkmate authorities have taken timely precaution to debar that generally worthless class of the population that hangs on the borders of our western frontier, known as "squat men," from receiving any of the money recently awarded those Indians for their lands in Oklahoma. A considerable number of these men are found among all the Indian tribes. Some of them may be worthy persons but many of them are vagabonds who have been driven from civilized communities and, too lazy to work, have attached themselves to the squaws and lead the indolent life of the Indians in such questionable manner as they may. This recent legislation leaves

out both white men and women who have acquired marriageable rights among the Choctaws. It also cuts out the negro population who have citizens' rights in the nation. Governor Woolf of the Chickasaws has issued a call for the legislature of that nation to assemble at once at Tishomingo, when an attempt at similar legislation will be made. However, the number of squaw men among these Indians is very large, and it is apprehended if the authorities adopt the same measures as the Choctaws that trouble will result when the payments come to be made.

CITY TREASURER AND SCHOOL FUND.

Now that the bank flurry is over it may not be out of order to resume consideration of the proposition now before the Board of Education to have surplus school moneys placed on deposit the same as other city funds at such rate of interest as responsible banks will pay for money on call. It may as well be understood first as last that the treasurer has no legal right to make use of the school fund for his own benefit, whatever technical flaws there may be as regards the right of the board to designate a depository for him.

Section 90 of the amended charter contains the following provision: The treasurer shall keep all money in his hands belonging to the city or school district of the city separate and distinct from his own money, and he is hereby expressly prohibited from using any such money or any warrants or other securities in his custody, or receiving any interest thereon either directly or indirectly for his own use or benefit, or for the use or benefit of any other person or corporation except said city or school district therein. Any violation of this provision shall subject him to immediate removal from office by the city council, who are hereby authorized to declare such office vacant, and the mayor, with the consent of the city council, shall appoint a successor, who shall hold his office for the remainder of the term unexpired of such officer so removed. All interest on moneys of the city shall be reported by the treasurer to the city council and comptroller and be covered into the general fund of such city, and all interest on moneys of the school district shall be reported to the Board of Education and placed to the credit of the school fund.

This is so plain that any man who can read must understand. It is the manifest duty of the treasurer to turn over to the school fund any interest or allowance which the banks that handle the school money may have seen fit to pay directly or indirectly. It is manifestly the duty of the Board of Education to have the surplus school funds deposited where they will yield the largest amount of interest under safeguards that will afford assurance of prompt repayment on demand. There should really be no controversy over this matter. The law makes it mandatory upon the treasurer to turn into the school fund every penny of interest derived from the use of the surplus school moneys of which he is custodian, and he should not stand on ceremony or take advantage of technical flaws in carrying out the provisions of the charter relating to school funds.

The trial of Lizzie Borden at New Bedford, Mass., is one of the most sensational that has ever taken place in this country. Newspaper attaches crowd the accommodations of the dreary old village and even the gamblers in the east are selling pools on the probable verdict. The ablest counsel in Massachusetts is engaged in the trial and Judge Blodgett, the ablest member of the supreme bench of that state, will charge the jury. The courts of Massachusetts are noted for their legal soundness and the summary character of their proceedings are noticeably emphasized in the conduct of this case. For instance, instead of spending days in a vain effort to secure a jury, as is the case in the courts of almost every state, a jury was empaneled for this momentous trial in a few hours on the day the case was set. The court instead of the lawyers examined the jurors and only received suggestions from the counsel in the case. Only when it came down to direct challenges by Miss Borden did the judge permit the candidate for position on this famous jury to pass for a moment out of his hands. Then if the defense did decide to challenge, Miss Borden herself would arise and say "I challenge." Only when the juror was conscientiously opposed to capital punishment or had formed an unchangeable opinion was he disqualified. This is in striking contrast to the general custom of allowing lawyers to ask a long series of apparently unimportant questions to the annoyance of the panel and court alike, the latter being deterred from interfering lest the bench might appear unfair toward the defendant. As the chief justice of the state and two associates occupy the bench there can be no question that the method thus adopted of selecting a jury is within the law. The custom of having three judges preside at a criminal trial seems, however, unnecessary. Moreover, the old rule observed by the court of obliging witnesses to stand throughout a long examination and cross-examination seems a barbaric severity.

COLONEL MENDEL of the corps of engineers, United States army, has submitted an important question to Attorney General Olney, the decision of which may have an important bearing upon the officers constituting the Mississippi river and the Missouri river commissions, as well as upon those of the light house board. Section 1,222 of the Revised Statutes provides, "No officer of the army on the active list shall hold any civil office, whether by election or appointment, and every such officer who accepts or exercises the functions of a civil office shall thereby cease to be an officer of the army and his commission shall be thereby vacated." Colonel Mendel asks if the acceptance of three engineer officers of places on the California Debris commission does not amount to a vacation of their commissions as army officers. In this connection it may be suggested that, should the attorney general hold that this section of the statutes applies in their cases, section 1,224 of the Revised Statutes becomes equally effective upon officers engaged in other duties foreign to the service. It reads, "No officer of the army shall be employed on civil works or internal improvements, or be allowed to engage in the service of any

incorporated company, or be employed as acting paymaster or disbursing agent of the Indian department if such extra employment requires that he shall be separated from his company, regiment or corps, or if it shall otherwise interfere with the performance of military duties proper." A subsequent act of congress authorizes the president to detail army officers to act as Indian agents when, in his judgment, he may deem proper. A similar act exempts officers detailed for duty at educational institutions from the restrictions of the statutes. But it would seem that there are a number of other officers separated from their commands, amenable thereto. The decision of the attorney general will therefore be awaited with peculiar interest, especially by the officers of the army.

THE news from Europe regarding the revival of the germs of last year's cholera epidemic and of a fresh importation from India should have the effect to arouse the quarantine authorities of this country to greater zeal in preparing against an invasion of cholera than they seem to have yet shown. Perhaps all that has been done in the way of precautions that is immediately necessary at the principal seaports, but so far as known there has been practically nothing done on the borders, and cholera can come in that way quite as well as through the seaports. It appears that the Canadian government is doing practically nothing to prevent disease coming in at the ports of Canada. It proposed some time ago to institute a thorough system of quarantine, but all the testimony is that it has failed to do this. Immigrants afflicted with small pox have been allowed to land at Halifax and a competent authority states that the system of disinfection at all the ports is worthless. This state of affairs suggests that it will be necessary to strictly quarantine every port of entry in our northern frontier, and it would seem that there is no time to be lost in doing this. All the indications seem to favor a widespread epidemic of cholera in Europe, and while there may be no occasion for alarm in this country it is not possible to exercise too much care in providing necessary precautions.

GEORGIA newspapers talk about Mr. Blount coming home to enter the gubernatorial race in that state this fall. It is known that he has for some time been an aspirant for the executive position. Suborning. Cincinnati Commercial. The country is staggering under the effects of a silver lag. It will keep it off, however. No free silver prescriptions are wanted just now, thank you. And the Octopus Smiled. Washington Post. One of the orators at the Ohio republican convention took to the ground "the octopus" and the "claws of the octopus." There's nothing too deep for the average convention orator. They Proved Their Soundness. Globe-Democrat. The run on the savings banks in Omaha will doubtless result the same way that that in Chicago did, those who drew their money out will lose. As a whole, the savings banks are probably like the national banks—they are sound. That's the Question. New York Recorder. The democratic party is pledged to the repeal of the silver law. It has a majority in the senate and a house of representatives which controls the executive department of the government. Why does it not stop this awful destruction of property? Why wait!

Lively Campaign in Prospect. Detroit Free Press. Politics in Ohio will be worth watching for some time to come. The election in November. There is to be a vigorous thrashing over of old tariff straw, the financial question will be an ever-present theme with the Sherman orators, the race problem will not be overlooked, and every public question of a national character will receive heated consideration. The Secret of Stewart's Convictions. St. Louis Republic. Senator Stewart of Nevada is quoted as one of the strongest opponents of the repeal of the Sherman law. The Nevada senator is one of the largest silver mine owners in the world. As long as he is able, as at present, to exchange his bullion for coin notes redeemable in gold at the United States treasury he is as well satisfied as he could be with any financial condition short of the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Senator Stewart is one of the few people who when the Sherman law is a joy forever. He will never voluntarily relinquish it until satisfied that both a fall out of the sky and the entire product of his mines into dollars and put them on the market at a party with gold.

Who is Ainsworth? Philadelphia Press. Colonel Ainsworth is an army surgeon who has shown strenuous and pushing ability in making his way to the front. He has shown great ingenuity in devising ways and means in which to make pension records of easy access, great executive power in managing a large force of clerks and singular skill in getting appropriations for his work and rank for himself out of congress. The results of his work have been remarkable, but he has shouldered a great many enemies in doing it, made a good many enemies and generally been the sort of man who has few friends when disaster comes. The unquestionable tendency at Washington will be to put the responsibility for the collapse of Ford's theater on his shoulders; but he has the right to an absolute suspension of judgment until the evidence is in.

Too Much India. Washington News. At the dedication of the Nebraska building at the World's fair the other day Buffalo Bill, who is a colonel on the staff of the governor of that state, gave an exhibition of his fiery untamed Indians and his gallant and greasy cowboys. It was witnessed by vast numbers of people from all over the world, who supposed that such a demonstration was typical of life in Nebraska. It is a wonder that the governor didn't veto such a display in the name of the state. That sort of advertising would do the glorious commonwealth only good, as strangers are liable to think that people who go there are scalped while they wait, or playfully prepared for the coroner's coveys. And another matter of fact it is possible to ride a cow-winded horse until it is tired before seeing an Indian in Nebraska, unless the seeker after truth goes to a reservation; and conservative people have been known to live there for years without being scalped or burned at the stake.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

Globe-Democrat: The movement of money from New York to the interior, that is, principally to the west—instead of out of the country. Very little money is being exported. The change is in the right direction. Ainsworth's Constitution: There is a better feeling all round and a look for a steady improvement in the business situation. Every movement in the political or business world has the swing of a pendulum. When it goes just so far in one direction it stops and swings backward. We hope we have reached the turning point in financial matters, and we may now get ready for the backward swing of the pendulum. In other words, we may expect a reaction for the better. Kansas City Star: The feeling at Washington is that the financial crisis is past. The condition of the country as viewed from a treasury standpoint shows general improvement. Accompanying this report comes the weather crop bulletin from the Department of Agriculture showing that the past week has been the most favorable one of the entire season. These assurances from the weather crop bulletin from the Department ought to require for the restoration of its financial equilibrium. With a sound national credit, and the prospects of abundant harvests, the people can afford to take the president's advice and keep cool. Detroit Free Press: The masses are very apt in such times to get rattled. They do not understand clearly the principles upon which banking is done, and a good many of them cannot comprehend how it is that every dollar they deposit is not at all times waiting for their use. They believe on their part they lose their heads when anything is said about hard times and credit is being tight. They are always being induced, however, to listen to the counsel of those who are better posted than they, and it is at this point that the cooler members of the community are called upon to work. Let them show their confidence in the banks and by example and precept induce their fellows to do the same. Washington News: The closing days of the week marked a much more hopeful feeling in financial circles, and it is now believed that with the return of confidence in the banks the good feeling of better conditions. Foreign exchange has fallen to what gold exports are not likely to be continued. Furthermore, heavy exports of grain are turning over in favor of this country. Railroad earnings have increased so largely that securities are rising, and are likely to continue to appreciate for some time to come. Another hopeful factor is that since the president's announcement relative to the extra session, the foreigners have come into the market as steady purchasers of the best dividend-paying securities and bonds. Such a condition of affairs should at once remove the incubus of depression from the mercantile world. It is a well recognized fact that this depression was due rather to a lack of confidence than to any positive elements of weakness. Now that the return of confidence is becoming more general, the banks will be ready to accommodate their customers, and timid investors will make a market for sound issues of securities.

Ex-President Harrison will dedicate the Indiana building at the World's fair this week. Wood carving is shown in all its perfection in the Italian exhibit in the Manufactures building. There is a \$35,000 coral necklace in the Italian exhibit which is never without a crowd of envious admirers. Mexico exhibits rare and exquisite needlework, much of it done by nuns, and consisting of priest's and bishop's vestments and church decorations. The Keyless Lock company of Indianapolis, Ind., has offered a challenge of \$10,000 to any keyless lock that will open the Indiana building at the World's fair is the handsomest offer ever erected. Montana and Colorado both have exhibits of their wool, which are of great interest on account of the assurance given that the monopoly now enjoyed in the use of the Trinidad article will soon come to an end. Most prominent in the Italian exhibit is the work of the artist, who has painted in Naples, Mollica is the first artist in the world to successfully paint and burn the terra cotta bricks. The process is most elaborate. In the wooded depths of the island stands a hunter's cabin. An old canvas covered wagon is outside. Inside are all the comforts of a home to the hunter. The camp belongs to the Boone and Crockett club, who are the builders. Until one has made thorough investigation of the contents of the Transportation building one can form no idea as to the number and variety of the modes of locomotion used by the different tribes and nations who inhabit the earth. A new attraction has been received in the Horticultural building in the shape of a collection of pressed mountain flowers. Nothing is quite so frail and tender and beautiful as a mountain blossom, but to see it in bud and blooming in the rare atmosphere, often above the clouds.

PEOPLE OF NOTE. His highness the Thakor Sahib of Gondal, Ind., has offered a prize of \$500 for a satisfactory national anthem. Composers are required to send in their music, properly arranged for a band, not later than next October 1st. Wee Hun Penk, the rich Arizona miner, has sold out his interests in that territory and is going to South Africa. Three years ago this enterprising Chinaman was cooking in a mining camp, now he is a millionaire and the husband of an American wife. James Tyson, lately appointed to the Queensland legislative council, is said to be the richest man in Australia. He was a squatter, who realized that much money could be made in sheep, and who placed every penny he could command in the sheep-raising industry. Henri Mercier, ex-premier of Quebec, says that Canadian annexation to the United States is as certain as the sunrise. "When the earth was created," he said, "God made no barrier between the two countries, and natural conditions show that they should be one." He says the initiative will have to come from the United States, however. Ex-Senator Wade Hampton, now a member of the States railroad commission, is in San Francisco, whither he has gone on a journey of inspection of the Pacific roads. He has with him a party of about a dozen people, including his two daughters. He will go from San Francisco to Tacoma, and from there begin an examination eastward of the Northern Pacific. In modeling the horse for his equestrian statue of General Grant for the Union League club of Brooklyn, the sculptor, Willodean Wood, has had a horse made from a living charger kept at his country home in Milton, Mass., where he is at work. It is believed to be the first time the cast of a horse has ever been taken for such a purpose. "Rattlesnake Pete," one of the riders in the Chadron broncho race to Chicago, is a man of great energy. He wears a heavy coat and a pair of trousers made of rattlesnake skins so arranged that the stripes form a pleasing effect. He wears a belt of rattles, which will be made as a warning to bumpkins reformers who may impede his path. Mr. R. Pete hisses through clothes and talks through a 45-caliber.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

The Richardson county Chautauqua will be held at Salem from July 1 to 10. Dr. T. P. Livinston, chief surgeon of the B. & M. road, was married at Plattsmouth to Miss Margaret Valley, and the happy couple are now enjoying an extensive wedding tour. There is trouble on the Scott farm near Sargent, because of an unexpected marriage. The 16-year-old daughter of Farmer Scott clandestinely wedded Robert Duncan, the hired man, in view of her parents, has discovered that Duncan has a wife living in Iowa. He has accordingly begun proceedings to have the marriage annulled, and is being assisted by his daughter's fiancé, who has turned against Duncan since learning of his duplicity. The handsome new farm house and extensive and valuable barn, granary, etc., owned by Herman M. Meyer, two miles south of McCook, were consumed by fire, together with almost the entire contents, besides his and grain and a portion of his household goods. The destruction of the tramps had been sleeping in the barn. This was one of the finest ranches in the upper Missouri valley, and the loss is heavy, reaching in the neighborhood of \$8,000. There is \$3,700 insurance on the property. There has been considerable thieving done on the "three-mile strip," along the north border of the state, in Howard county. In the neighborhood of Baker postoffice a vigilance band took one Fritz Loresmeyer from his home, dragging him out of bed with a rope around his neck. He was killed and gave the names of his confederates, including one Adams and others. He was then notified to leave the country in forty-eight hours. Adams was given like notice. War wants have been sworn out for others of the thieves. The property stolen has been mostly cattle, which were butchered.

Senator Hale of Battle Creek is reported to have said, "Never saw anything like it," when asked about the crops in his part of the state. "There is certainly the brightest prospect for an immense harvest that I have ever seen in this country, and I lived here a good many years. The small grain fields are magnificent, with a good prospect for an immense harvest. Corn planting is finished and most of it is up and worked out the first time, and it has a wonderfully healthy color and thrifty look. Northern Nebraska will be on the top wave of prosperity this year, as never before."

Idle Thoughts. Philadelphia Times: They call it official "idle" because the inside is better than the outside. Washington Star: The picnic season is here and the young man no longer cares whether he can dance or not. All he needs is music enough to push a waltz.

Philadelphia Record: Hogg's—So poor Hogg is insane, is he? What is the nature of his ailment? Hogg's—Why, when he came back from the World's fair he never once kicked about being swindled.

Life: Willis—You've been sick, eh? Why did you call in Dr. Jones instead of Dr. Brown? Wallace—Well, you see, Willis, I owe Dr. Jones and Dr. Brown owe me.

New Orleans Picayune: When engineers and trainmen are well trained the locomotive goes on a tour. Dallas News: The ice man now calls every morning at the home of the coal man and does him up. Lowell Courier: When a mercantile concern "takes in sail" it is in the interest of the balance-sheet.

Philadelphia Times: Sunday school prelates sometimes think of the horse cars as conveyances. This is eminently proper. There shouldn't be the least suggestion of anything factitious about them.

Buffalo Courier: Police officers in hoodlum districts naturally expect to have many a tough experience. Indianapolis Journal: tuncy Higgins—Excuse me mum, but do you want your refrigerator cleaned out? Mrs. Wickwire—There is nothing in it but a few cold victuals. Hungry Higgins—Exactly, mum.

Philadelphia Ledger: The mosquito-pest season seems to have reached Boston, when a clergyman preached a sermon the other day on "The Biggest of Little Things." Sardines are not generally classed among works of art, yet they are usually done in oil.

DOMESTIC JEWELRY. Kansas City Journal. His wife he considered a jewel—A Pearl, for that was her name; but had it been Jennie or Lucy, she'd have been his rare gem just the same. His mother-in-law came to live with them, a bit head-heavy, shrewish old girl; he didn't consider her precious. Although she was mother of Pearl.

MEASURED ON THE FLY. Detroit Free Press. Within the car, not half awake, My grip sack by my side, I sat absorbed in thought, prepared to take A blissful three-hours ride. Away the train began to whirl, I closed my eyes mean while; I did not know a pretty girl Was standing by my side. But suddenly my dreams all fled, That maiden stood, and gently said: "You ought to meet my pa."

"Chicago is our home, you know! And, as long we jog, He'd take to you a chance, for oh! He dearly loves a hog!"

BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World. Brown Stiff Hats. For the next few days we are going to offer all our \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 stiff hats in brown shades for \$1.50. They are first class goods, but as our hat department has been moved around from pillar to post lately, we thought it would be a good idea to again remind you that it is permanently located in the southeast corner of the first floor at the 15th street entrance. If you will come and see it you will be able to get a good brown stiff hat for \$1.50, that usually sells for \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50. We have a few boys' suits left from the \$3.50 sale—all the style. BROWNING, KING & CO., S. W. Cor. 16th and Douglas Sts. Store open every evening till 8:30. Saturday till 10.

