

THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEE IN CHICAGO. THE DAILY and SUNDAY BEE is on sale in Chicago at the following places: Palmer hotel, Grand Pacific hotel, Auditorium hotel, Great Northern hotel, Fore hotel, Lehigh hotel.

Average Circulation for June, 1903, 24,216. THE net gold in the treasury contains nearly \$4,000,000 below the \$100,000,000 reserve limit, which goes to show that limits do not limit.

THERE are good reasons for believing that Congressman Bland is considerably perturbed over the satisfactory conclusion of the recent interview between Speaker Crisp and Secretary Carlisle.

EX-CONGRESSMAN BELFORD has been heard from in relation to the silver situation. But the once famous "red-headed rooster of the Rockies" has not yet succeeded in hatching the silver egg.

EVEN a hasty perusal of the Colorado newspapers these days will convince the country that congress will have no little difficulty in preventing those sterling silver patriots, Tom Patterson and John Arkins, from seceding from the union.

THE eastern editors who persistently credit the west with financial vagaries may read a significant lesson in the fact that the voice of the south is still for the repeal of the state bank tax while the west is almost solidly opposed to it.

IT is hardly probable that the governor of Colorado will call an extra session of the legislature in order that some excited people may have an opportunity to repudiate honest obligations. That's not the western way of doing business.

THE Russian nihilists never received much encouragement from the people of the United States. If they try to carry out their schemes of assassination within the jurisdiction of this country, they will find sympathy but a poor consolation after a criminal conviction.

REAR ADMIRAL CLEVELAND, commanding the democratic squadron, has ordered the two houses of congress to execute the gridiron movement on the silver question. There is a growing fear that the maneuver will be attended with great danger to the democratic flag ship.

SENATOR PEPPER'S lonesome junket is likely to be brought to an untimely end by the extra session of congress, but the Kansas senator may console himself by the reflection that he has had a rattling good time. And that, it may be remarked, is the chief effect of a congressional junket.

THE Sunday closing question at the World's fair has once more risen like the phoenix from its ashes and is to be again discussed by the national commission. The people have been led to believe that this controversy was ended. Its re-ignition is desired by few and cannot be fruitful of result.

THE New York Evening Post cites two cases where shopkeepers in the vicinity of the metropolis have refused to accept silver dollars except at discounts of 40 and 47 per cent respectively. This, of course, is a violation of the law, as the silver dollar is by statute made a legal tender. Merchants in this part of the country are glad to accept any money that bears the stamp of the United States mint at its face value.

OTHER states besides Nebraska have trouble with their public institutions for the defective classes. The inmates of the State Reform school of Kansas are in open mutiny owing to the machinations of the retiring officers, and a committee appointed to investigate the Hospital for the Insane at Independence, Ia., has just made a report roundly scolding its management. Plainly too little care is exercised in the selection of officials for such important positions.

THE presidential succession in Mexico is already attracting attention. The interests and industries of the United States are now so closely allied to that country that the political campaign will be more closely observed from this side the Rio Grande than hitherto. Governor Reyes of the state of Nueva Leon is spoken of as the one who will probably be chosen to succeed President Diaz at the close of his present term. He is spoken of as a man of much the same mould and progressive character as the present chief executive of our neighboring republic.

A SHORT SESSION URGED.

Papers that are understood to be close to the administration urge that the extra session be made as short as possible. Thus the Philadelphia Ledger says that "a long, contentious session should, for many good reasons, be avoided."

It suggests that the silver question in each and all of its various phases has been sufficiently discussed, that the propriety of the repeal of the Sherman law is not a matter for debate, and there should be no delay growing out of debate.

"The inexorable logic of facts," says the Ledger, "the financial disturbances, the mercantile embarrassments, of which the act has been the fruitful cause from Maine to New Mexico, demand that congress shall not waste good time in talking about doing that which should be immediately done, and which the most vital interests of the country demand shall be expeditiously done."

The idea is that congress should promptly elect a speaker, and at once pass a resolution giving the secretary of the treasury authority to discontinue purchases of silver, or to directly repeal the compulsory purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

Without this is good advice. A prolonged contention over the silver question would unquestionably have the effect to aggravate and intensify the distress and depression which it is so desirable and important to relieve as soon as possible. But there is very little probability that the advice will be heeded, even though it be known to represent the desire of the administration.

The extreme silver men have already plainly given out that they do not intend to surrender without a struggle and it is not to be doubted that they have it in their power to make a long fight. The prerequisite to prompt action and a short session is such a change in the rules of the last congress, which will be in force until the new congress is organized, as will prevent filibustering.

This is recognized by members of the majority party, who also see that the task is likely to be a difficult one that they may take a good deal of time. The free silver men will fight any change in the rules designed to put a check upon them and from all appearances they will have the advantage in the contest. They will contend that the democratic majority cannot afford to adopt the methods which prevailed in the last republican house and in this position they are very likely to have the sympathy and support of democrats who are not friendly to free silver but are on record in hostility to the "gag-rule precedents of Speaker Reed."

Much will depend, of course, upon the attitude of the republicans, who may not feel called upon to take any part in making the rules for a democratic house, whatever they may think of the wisdom of providing a check to filibustering and other obstructive tactics. They may with entire propriety leave this question of parliamentary methods to be settled by the democrats and it is quite possible they will do so. In that case the chances of a short session will be small.

The indications are that not much time will be wasted in the organization of the house of representatives. The re-election of Judge Crisp is practically conceded, and he will doubtless be able to announce the committees within a day or two. Then will come the fight on the rules, and no one can say how long that may last. It will not be surprising if the extra session shall run on to the date for the meeting of the regular session in December, and even then the purpose for which the session is called may not be accomplished.

THE ANTI-TRUST CAMPAIGN. In a timely article in the current number of The North American Review, Albion W. Tourgee estimates that the feeling of apprehension against trusts, as combinations of capital intended to take advantage of the necessities of the many for the benefit of the few, are called, is quite as general, perhaps, in the east as in the west. The demand for remedy and restriction is louder, more emphatic and more general in the west, however. He finds the reason for this in the more self-reliant and independent character of the western people, who immigrated to this country. "Those who tarried in the east were largely servants and employees who sought only a better service." Such a population as that of the west is "naturally more restive under conditions which they believe are both dangerous and remediable than one which has inherited the idea that however harsh they may be, they are quite incurable; that the only way to avoid being crushed on the lower levels is to lie down and try to worm one's way to the upper ones."

Mr. Tourgee, with the fairness of judgment and statement that should characterize every writer on economic subjects, recognizes that this crusade against trusts "is not a crusade against wealth any more than democracy is a crusade against power." It is merely the "most pronounced form of the protest against the most evidently dangerous feature of plutocratic control. It is only a demand for the restriction of power exercised by combined accumulation, as democracy was a crusade against the power of combined privilege."

Another significant feature of Mr. Tourgee's paper is that he recognizes it is not easy to define the relation of this anti-trust sentiment to the populist party. "That only a small portion of it is represented by that party is evident to any observer. While antagonism to trusts is one of the tenets of that organization, it has so many others, and they are of so heterogeneous a nature, that they seem to have driven from its support many of the more conservative of those with whom this antagonism is deepest. The strength of this movement does not consist of men who are either socialists or revolutionists. They do not expect the world to be made over in a moment, nor believe in any untended cure-all for economic ills. They simply believe that a great and growing evil exists and must be remedied."

This clear exposition depicts fully the depth and character of the sentiment that is developing against this form of control. It is guided by the abstract

law of self preservation. It is merely the transfer to this new country of the endless conflict between the strong and the weak recorded throughout the history of feudalism. It is confined to no political party, or social condition. It is the popular protest against the power of unrestricted accumulation. The writer seeks not to consider the remedies that might avail or the means by which they may be applied. "There is no doubt that the same connection which has made the principle of the Granger cases an integral part of our law and has forced all parties to admit the right of state and nation to regulate corporate control of transportation will find a way to restrict the power of capitalistic combines of every sort and character, and relieve our civilization of the perils of a feudalism based on wealth."

THE NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE yesterday adopted resolutions urging the immediate repeal of the Sherman act and suggesting the appointment of a commission to inquire into the currency system of this and other countries and report at the regular session of congress in December. It is not apparent that the proposed commission is necessary or that it could render any important service. Experience with such bodies has not been altogether profitable, and there is nothing that a currency commission could ascertain that might not be as well learned by a committee of congress, while any recommendations that such a committee should make would have no more weight, either with the country or with congress, than would those of a congressional committee. It is not likely that the suggestion will receive any consideration from congress.

THE persistence with which the secretary of the treasury refuses to make public the figures showing the growth of the tin plate industry in the United States has given rise to the somewhat natural belief that the results of the inquiry are not entirely satisfactory to the Treasury department from a political standpoint. Figures are at hand, however, to show that twenty-four factories now in operation turned out 23,431,686 pounds of tin and tern plate during the first three months of the present year.

UNDER the last congress a place was made for Congressman W. A. McKeighan on the committee on coinage, weights and measures. Speaker Crisp, if re-elected, intends to revise the names on the roll of this committee so as to secure a report favorable to an administration measure looking toward a repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law. McKeighan will probably have to trim his sails or else drop out in the shuffle.

THERE is nothing encouraging in the outlook for South Carolina's new liquor law. The people are defiant, the saloons have not closed in unison, the railroads are still importing liquor for their customers, only a single druggist in the state has taken any cognizance of the provision regulating his business, and however honestly and energetically Governor Tillman may have labored in behalf of his scheme it is evident that all his efforts have resulted in only a ridiculous mumm.

THE journalistic carper is a hard man to please. Two weeks ago he was abusing the president for not calling an extra session of congress to meet the exigencies of the financial situation. Now he is criticizing the president for not grappling with the situation single handed. The general public will incline to the view that in calling the extra session the president did the right thing at the right time.

THE cheerful intelligence comes from Lincoln that the stockholders of the defunct Capital National bank will refuse to pay the assessment ordered by the comptroller of the currency. The people of Lincoln will hardly express their admiration for a class of citizens who refuse to live up to their moral and legal obligations simply because the state of Nebraska happens to be one of their principal creditors.

FINANCIALLY STRONG. Three more national banks which recently suspended have resumed business. Occurrences like these show that the financial situation is inherently strong, despite surface indications.

REPEL THE PLUTOCRAT. Ex-Secretary Foster suggests that if congress on the first day of its session should pass a resolution not to touch the tariff it would at once relieve the business depression. We offer as an amendment that the democracy repudiate the whole Chicago platform, which has caused most of the mischief.

TALKING FOR AN ELECTION. To say the least, Speaker Crisp was guilty of a violation of good taste in making a rancorous assault upon the republican party at the Tammany celebration in New York yesterday. There is enough party politics in this country all of the rest of the year without lugging it in on the Fourth of July—a day which all American citizens ought to celebrate in a spirit of friendly and harmonious patriotism.

EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY. One of the best evidences that our country is prosperous as a whole and is going to remain so, notwithstanding the large number of failures occasioned by the stringency of the money market, is to be found in the credit which rockers the generations of increase is not confined to any one section, but is general, every part of the country having had a larger railroad business so far this year than it had during the first half of last year, and last year, too, was the most prosperous one for our railroads up to that time in the history of the country. The traffic on

eral term of said court in any one year for general or special purposes.

This provision seems at first glance to authorize the calling of a special term in the present case, but it was not invoked by the city attorney. If a special term of the supreme court can legally be held after a date has been fixed for the next sitting no time ought to be lost in putting forth efforts to induce that tribunal to call such a session. The question whether the public works of a city as large as Omaha shall be postponed for a whole season is one of earliest vital importance as to demand the careful possible consideration by the court. At this time of financial depression, more than at any other, the cessation of the work of public improvement means much to the laboring men of this city. Now when employment is difficult to obtain in private industries, when manufacturers and traders are sorely tempted to cut down expenses at every point, it is of the greatest importance that some outlet be afforded the laborers in employment upon those public works for which the money is now at hand. The city council at its meeting tonight should promptly pass a resolution calling upon the assistant city attorney and the attorney specially retained for this case to investigate whether it be possible to secure a special term of the supreme court and to take every step which the law allows to obtain a speedy decision respecting the city's right to proceed with the work.

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some roads has declined, but if the business in a state or section of the country is compared with that of last spring and summer in the same territory an increase will be shown, and in most cases an increase not only in the total receipts, but also in the net earnings of the roads.

DISCOURAGING TRAIN HOBBY. Fifteen years ago the speciality in the sentence received by a train robber in Nebraska. That is the right kind of discouragement to extend to an industry which is becoming altogether too common in the west.

ONE VERY BRIGHT SPOT. A very bright spot in the situation is the exceedingly encouraging reports of railroad earnings that are being received from all parts of the country. It is not merely that very satisfactory gains in gross earnings are shown, but that net earnings also record a marked improvement, a point having been evidently at length been reached where augmented expenses no longer consume the entire improvement in gross income.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS. Local capitalists of Campbell have organized a company to build a city hall. The Dunday county fair will be held at Benkelman September 27, 28, 29 and 30. Lightning struck the stable of a man named Hallett at Seneca and destroyed the building.

ALEXANDER MARRS, a prominent pioneer of Johnson county, died recently at his home in Spring Creek precinct, aged 53 years. Frank Miller, who sold whisky and beer at Fort Crook, paid \$100 and costs for his illicit dealings and lost all his stock in trade.

AUBURN lost an honored citizen in the death of Mr. Murdock. He was a pioneer and a prominent member of the Grand Army. A horse belonging to Henry Klenke of Schuyler was stolen from in front of a store where it was tied and the robber failed to leave a clue.

FISHERMEN are using nets in the Blue river between Seward and Milford. They are catching fish in a net, but they are catching lots of fish.

H. NEWMAN, who forged a check for \$422 on Henry G. Leavitt of Grand Island, was arrested at Lawrence and is now in the Hall county jail awaiting trial.

DURING a storm at Gordon lightning struck Marshall Stannard's barn and consumed it, but three horses inside were rescued. One of the horses was injured.

REV. JOHN PETERSON of Oakland is short a \$45 saddle. His son left his father's horse tied in front of a store until 11 p. m., and when he went to mount the animal he found the saddle missing.

PEOPLE AND THINGS. No matter how lofty the temperature there is always a coolness between the ice man and his customers.

EMIL NEE, a grandson of the French marshal, is living in San Francisco, according to the newspapers of that city.

THEY are now looking around for stone for the new monument at Riverside park. Patriotic movements are rudely jostled in Gotham.

THE evolving woman fears no man, even to a child. Sandow, the strong man, was once hawking his "water-cure" in New York.

DR. C. E. SIMMONS, who sued the Tilden estate for \$183,500 for medical services rendered to the late president, has accepted \$40,000 in a compromise with the executors.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON, the veteran actor, is improving in health and is superintending the erection of a new cottage at Butternut Bay to replace the one which recently burned.

MAYOR HARRISON declares there is a paper in Chicago capable of lying without provocation or excuse. As Chicago is in the publishing business, it is probable he is giving away family secrets.

UNDER the new law requiring interest on public funds to be paid into the public treasury, Philadelphia has received \$100,000 interest from the banks of the city. What a snap the treasurership was before the reform.

EX-CONGRESSMAN JOHN A. BINGHAM of Ohio, who took a leading part in the impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson, resides at Cadiz, O., and at the age of 70 is in full possession of his mental and physical faculties.

GOVERNMENTS differ; politics, never. Here is Emperor William making concessions to the rights of voters. At the same time President Cleveland has a snug lot of fat ounces in reserve to reward the impressionable congressman.

INDUSTRIAL number 16 of the Cincinnati Commercial is an interesting review of the export city's industrial strength. A tableau in black and white—a gigantic amid belatedly—shows the progress of the city. If the figure truly represents Cincinnati the wonder is that the factories are in operation. There is no sign of a stoppage of the current of the Ohio.

ALLEN G. PECK, the Rhode Island veteran who has reached a sudden prominence as receiving a pension for "loss of hair," is much pleased at the notoriety he has gained. He thinks the public does not understand his case. He applied for a pension on the ground that he had lost his hair. He says, and it was not his fault if the pension officers picked out a remote circumstance on which to establish his claim.

ROUND ABOUT THE FAIR. The state of Washington exhibits wrapping paper made of the pulp of firewood and cottonwood.

DIRECTOR General Davis has proposed to abolish the Columbian guard and to substitute the Chicago police.

SOUTH DAKOTA has a model of a miner's cabin, a mine and a quartz mill, the work of a Black Hills boy 14 years old.

GRACE DARTING, died more than fifty years ago and yet is interesting shown in her boat which stands near the entrance to the Transportation building, is evidence of how the memory of her bravery is still cherished.

OREGON is now exhibiting an eighty-two pound salmon. This one will be kept in its block of ice all summer. The express charges on it were \$150. The seventy-two pound salmon was cut into slices and delivered to Oregon's Chicago friends.

NEW JERSEY reminds the younger states of her ancient lineage and the figure of the minute man with his old flintlock which guards the entrance to her pavilion. A plow dated 1780 with other ancient farming implements and a structure hung with tree moss and acorns are unique.

THE hat that Zachary Taylor wore and the camp chest that went with him through the Mexican war are among the Louisiana curiosities, and with them are pieces of furniture which the Spanish governors used when Louisiana extended away up the Mississippi valley and included Missouri.

THE foundation of the Washington state building is made of logs the same size as one cut as at the other end, 127 feet in length. The flag pole is 235 feet high, and everything about the building, down to the most trifling detail, was brought direct from Washington.

"Corn is King! Sugar is Queen!" Nebraska displays this public motto on her building to call attention to the fact that she insists on the practicability of a best sugar industry. Kansas makes little boast of sorghum sugar, but Nebraska is as confident as ever about the best experiment. Not only are samples of best sugar shown, but the process of extraction is also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not of man's corn, it was lent by the oldest Methodist church in America, that in John street, New York. There are also numerous relics of Bishop Asbury, including a picture of his ordination in 1784. It contains sixty-seven correct portraits.

MASSACHUSETTS goes in for the historical in her state building. She has copied the home of John Hancock, of Declaration of Independence fame. She has put into it the cradle which rocked the generations of Adams, from whom came two presidents, the mirror in which Governor Hutchinson surveyed the future of his wig 150 years ago, and the desk General George Washington used at Cambridge. Sixty pictures of men and women famous in Massachusetts history hang on the walls.

GEORGE AND MARY MARRIED

Union of the Young People Formally Solemnized Yesterday.

ROYAL WEDDING CELEBRATED WITH POMPH

All Other Ceremonials of Recent Years in the British Court Eclipsed by the Splendor of the Nuptials of the Heir Prospective.

LONDON, July 6.—The marriage of the duke of York (Prince George of Wales) and Princess Victoria Mary of Teck took place at 12:30 in the Chapel Royal, St. James' palace. The wedding was a brilliant function, attended by a large gathering of British and continental royalty and the highest nobility. The weather was beautiful. A great crowd gathered along the route from Buckingham palace to the garden entrance of St. James' palace. The decorations along the line of the procession were profuse and beautiful, and the ceremony eclipsed in pomp and splendor any recent ceremonial in the British court.

The royal party left Buckingham palace in four processions, the first including members of the household and distinguished guests; the next the duke of York and his supporters, the prince of Wales and the duke of Leinster; the third, the bride, accompanied by her father, the duke of Teck, and her brother, Prince Adolphus; last, the queen, accompanied by the duchess of Teck, her younger sons and the grandduke of Hesse. Each procession was accompanied by a military escort and proceeded amid immense cheering. Arrived at St. James' palace, the members of the procession proceeded to seats in the chapel, beautifully adorned with palms and flowers and carpeted with crimson. Drawing room dresses were worn by the ladies and the gentlemen were in full levee dress.

The ceremony opened with a procession of clergy into the chapel. This consisted of the archbishop of Canterbury, bishop of London, dean of the Chapel Royal, the sub-dean, bishop of Rochester, vicar of Kensington, domestic chaplain to the duke of Wales and domestic chaplain to the duke of York. Handel's march from the "Occasional Oratorio" was played by the organist as the first procession came forward. While the archbishop and the clergy were taking their places, the "March Inland" was performed. As the queen's procession walked up the aisle, Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Imperial March" was played, and "The March in G" was played during the progress of the bridegroom's procession. As the bride passed up the aisle the organist played Wagner's "March from 'Lohengrin.'"

The bride wore the veil worn by her mother at her own marriage. The wedding gown was of silver brocade. The bridesmaids' toilets were white satin and silver lace, with low bodices. Neither wreaths nor veils were worn—only a simple rose in the hair. The bridesmaids were Princesses Victoria and Maud of Wales, Princesses Alexandra and Beatrice of Edinburgh, Princesses Margaret and Cecilia of Connaught, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Eugenie.

The archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by other clergy, performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her father. The services began with the marriage choral, "Father of Life," composed for the occasion by Dr. Prosser, and sung by the Chapel Royal choir. In the middle of the service Sir Joseph Barnaby's, "O, Perfect Love" choral, sung at the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Fife, was given. The service concluded with the hymn, "Now Thank We All Our God." Mendelssohn's wedding march was played as the royal party left the chapel.

The registry of the marriage in the throne room was attested by the queen, the royal family and guests. Dejeuner was served at Buckingham palace.

After congratulations the bridal pair drove to the city and proceeded by rail to Sandringham. The lord mayor and sheriffs met the pair at St. Paul's cathedral. Their progress through the lavishly decorated and crowded street was a triumph.

To enumerate the bridal gifts would require columns of space. The duke's present to the bride consisted of a rose in pearls and diamonds and a five-rose pearl necklace, splendidly matched. The bride's parents gave her a tiara necklace and a brooch of turquois and diamonds. The princess of Wales gave jewelry and precious stones of the total value of \$1,250,000.

More or less comment has arisen over the fact that the marriage today was to a lady formerly affianced to the duke's brother, the

Duke of Clarence and Avondale, who died a few weeks before the time set for his marriage to the bride of today. The groom received as a present from the queen the royal dukedom of York.

Celebrated at the Fair. CHICAGO, July 6.—The royal wedding in England occasioned the only public demonstration at the World's fair today. The subjects of Queen Victoria and many others assembled at Victoria house, British headquarters, this afternoon and celebrated with proper honor the wedding of the duke of York and Princess Mary. The celebration consisted of speechmaking and militia music.

After the Sherman Law—What? Cleveland Photo Dealer. But the repeal of the Sherman law must be followed or accompanied by legislation that will place our money on a secure basis. That cannot be done without the use of silver in aid of gold. The manner in which the two metals shall be brought into proper relations is a subject for thoughtful consideration. It cannot be disposed of by poll parrot repetition of meaningless phrases. Statesmen of all parties should unite in trying to reach a sound conclusion.

Organizing the House. Chicago Herald. The gratifying announcement is made from Washington that Mr. Bland of Missouri will not be chairman of the house committee on coinage, weights and measures in the next congress. Mr. Bland is an enthusiast for free silver and his retention at the head of the coinage committee would demonstrate that the organization of the house was not in sympathy with the financial views of the administration. As chairman of the committee Mr. Bland could greatly impede the passage of a bill to repeal the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman law, even though there was a decided majority of the house membership in its favor.

CURRENT COMICALITIES. Sitings: Mary Jane says she is looking out on college, swimmers and mowers in such a lot of "folly" there.

Brooklyn Life: "He is flippant. He can't be serious if he tries." "Yes, he can." He is very serious when he tries to be funny.

Washington Star: "Say, I want \$10." "How long?" "Any long that is handy. The length makes no difference to me."

Philadelphia Times: Why express surprise that a young man should get giddy when a pretty girl violently turns his head.

Glens Falls Republican: The mathematical feat of taking one from one and leaving two still continues.

Utica Herald: It is said that Elmira Female college has no yell. We would suggest: "Myra, Ella, Myra, Elmira, Sarah, Rah, Rah!"

Detroit Free Press: "Falsely sings beautifully, but they tell me he can't tell the truth." "That's right. He's the most truthful 'eye' in the state."

Indianapolis Journal: "Did you hear about Paleto's great success? He painted a picture of a hell, and made it so realistic that it was where the summer sun had a chance to 'silence' it." "Well?" "In about half an hour it began to peel."

Inter Ocean: "I don't believe we can ever be happy together." "—Why not?" "The use of 'bothering over trifles.' What I want is to know if you will marry me?"

Kate Field's Washington: "Is Miss Passaye an actress?" "Well, she was twenty years ago. Her grand-niece is one now."

Harpur's Bazar: "You made a great mistake in calling that drama of yours a play without a hero." "It's a play with a hero." "It's a check full of them. Every man who braves an audience in a play like that is a hero."

THE PROGNOSTICATOR. Washington Star. What wonderful weather the prophets fore-tell! They tell us of arid lands and fruit And show that a man in this climate shall dwell In warmth and a seersucker suit.

We quail when they promise a wave that is hot And rest less we quicken the blood, And then we find out just as likely as not The thermometer's dropped with a thud.

THE WATER IN THE SPRING. Atlanta Constitution. You may talk about your drinkin' all the best kind of drinks— Of sailing on the soda man an' givin' forty winks! But your sizzin' soda fountains never carried anything Of the color or the coolness of the water in the spring!

The water in the spring, Where the birds o' summer sing, An' the cool breeze cuts its capers An' the honeysuckles swing.

Ain't no style about it—to a feller in the south; Jus' gittin' down your all-fours 'till it cools around your mouth; An' 'till be you my plantation that your When the cool breeze cuts its capers An' the honeysuckles swing!

The water in the spring, Where the birds o' summer sing, An' the cool breeze cuts its capers An' the honeysuckles swing!

BROWNING, KING & CO. Largest Manufacturers and Retailers of Clothing in the World. One Way Of keeping cool is this way; but a better way is to put on a light summer coat and go right on attending to your business. From now till Saturday is the best time you'll strike this season to get a light summer coat or a coat and vest. We've marked down every one of 'em, the silk, the alpaca, the light flannels, the skeleton lined serges, the drap D'ete and all kinds of cloths. There is every color from lilly white to sombre black. Prices are too numerous to quote. Every garment marked down. A big cut in straw hats all this week. BROWNING, KING & CO. Store open every evening till 6.30 Saturday till 10. [S. W. Cor. 10th and Douglas Sts.]