THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska, }
County of Douglas, } ss.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, Secretary of The Bee publishing company does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending July 1, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, June 25	26,035
Monday, June 26	23,941
Tuesday, June 27	23,807
Wednesday, June 28	23,896
Thursday, June 29	23,759
Friday, June 30	23,807
Saturday, July 1	24,180

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

SEAL } SWORN to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st day of July, 1893.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The Bee in Chicago.

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Average Circulation for June, 1893, 24,216

THE Sandwich islands are rapidly taking on all the characteristics of a Central American republic.

OHIO democrats have so far progressed in the campaign as to have secured music for the state convention.

MINISTER BLOUNT will sail for home on the 25th of the present month and then we will undoubtedly hear the truth about the Hawaiian situation.

WELL, the world does move, surely! This from Senator Voorhees: "We might as well issue shin-plasters against cord wood as to keep on buying silver."

THE financial clouds alone prevent the country from noticing the almost hopeless manner in which the democratic factions are drifting apart over the tariff question.

THE proposition to give the president the authority to suspend the purchase of silver bullion under the Sherman act is a shiftless subterfuge and is nowhere in the country received with approval.

THE West Point cadets will visit the World's fair. The great exhibition is now an essential part of a liberal education and and no one who is able ought to omit this step in his educational development.

NICARAGUA has withdrawn its representative from service in the diplomatic corps at Washington. In these days of rapid telegraphic communications this will be Nicaragua's gain and no one's special loss.

THE duke of Veragua has suffered financial disaster through the loss of his Spanish estates. It has been suspected for some time that the duke has been enjoying a gold basis time in this country on a silver basis capital.

ASSESSMENT reform has struck New York City with full force and its beneficent results are already apparent. In his lifetime Jay Gould's personal property was listed at $500,000. Under the new rule it was assessed at $10,000,000.

THE fact that a few hysterical demagogues in the silver states are slobbering about "a peaceful separation" of the west from the east leads to the suspicion that there is something radically wrong with the management of the Colorado insane asylums.

IF THE English people were to be consulted they would undoubtedly advise the repeal of the McKinley bill in preference to the amendment of the Sherman act. But the extra session will hardly be managed solely for the benefit of the British theorists this time.

FOR three days the volatile European correspondents have held Paris suspended on the verge of anarchy, and yet the fatalities have not come up to the loss to life and property occasioned by a "quiet celebration" of the Fourth of July in an American city of 100,000 population.

THE Wall street brokers who were caught in the squeeze last week contributed something like $20,000 a day to the already overflowing coffers of Russell Sage. The only moral to be drawn from the fact is that it is much more profitable to be Russell Sage than a Wall street broker.

JAY GOULD modestly estimated his personal property at $500,000 and during his lifetime paid taxes on that amount alone. Proceedings before the surrogates court in New York disclose that he had $75,000,000 of that kind of property, and the estate has been assessed at $10,000,000. The peculiar methods herein shown are by no means confined to the eastern metropolis.

REPORTS from the mercantile agencies confirm the statements hitherto made that confidence in business is returning. Still the effects of the interruptions to trade caused by failures is apparent. The weekly summary of the business of the clearing houses reported by *Bradstreet's* shows the shrinkage to be much smaller than the week before. Omaha's total is within 1 per cent of the total of a year ago, which is certainly very gratifying

A CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE SHERMAN LAW.

It has now become clear to every one who has watched the course of public opinion since the announcement of an extra session of congress in August, that the repeal of the Sherman silver purchase act can be accomplished, if it can be accomplished at all, only after a bitter struggle. Nor will this contest be confined to the halls of congress. The silver war is beginning to be waged in earnest in many different portions of the country.

Up to this time those who favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present mint ratio seem to have succeeded in making themselves the most widely heard. The Chamber of Commerce at Denver has become prominent in several manifestos issued over its name and calling upon similar commercial bodies throughout the silver, wheat, wool and cotton districts of the west and south to join in the effort to bolster up the price of silver. For this purpose it has called a convention of delegates from those commercial clubs to assemble in St. Louis on July 17 "to endeavor to have business organizations and the people, in mass convention assembled, memorialize and petition their members in congress not to yield their convictions to the seductive influences of public patronage, the blandishments of the gold standard advocates or the appeal of a subsidized press." The southwest silver convention, composed of 300 delegates, who met at Silver City on Independence day, gave evidences of their enthusiasm for free coinage, and for free coinage only. A Montana silver conference has just done the same. The officers of the American Bimetallic league for Kansas have put forth a call for a meeting to convene in Topeka on July 20 "to take such action as may be thought best to advance the cause of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1." Almost at the same moment a proclamation arrived from Washington asking for a national convention of the American Bimetallic league to be held at Chicago, beginning August 1, in order to defeat the manifest conspiracy to destroy silver as money.

The silverites, then, are showing unusual activity all along the line. They are actuated by a oneness of purpose wherever they are located. Their assemblies and conventions, however disconnected, show a unity of action which supplies the place of a perfected political organization. They are endeavoring by means of public demonstrations in every section of the country to make their cause appear to be popular and thus to steady the faltering attitude of some of their former friends in congress.

On the other side of the question there has as yet been little expression of the popular demand. Certain newspapers favoring the discontinuance of silver purchases have long been hammering away for a repeal of the Sherman law, but the commercial bodies whose interests require sound and stable money have not been so energetic in giving voice to their wishes as have been those identified with the free coinage movement. A beginning has now been made in this direction by the New York Chamber of Commerce and it is highly probable that similar resolutions will be spontaneously adopted in many other influential associations of business men. The resolutions agreed upon in New York Thursday contemplate the appointment of a committee of seven representative members to go to Washington and to impress upon congress the fact that the business interests of the United States demand an immediate repeal of the Sherman law.

The campaign outside of congress has thus been commenced. The contest is to be carried on throughout the whole country. It is to be a campaign of conventions, resolusions, petitions and memorials. Let every association of business men or laborers prepare to make public an expression of their demands.

BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

The framers of the federal constitution inserted into that instrument a clause giving congress power to establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies in the United States. Just why this authority was given to the central government has not been satisfactorily explained. There are a hundred and one other subjects upon which uniform legislation is equally desirable, but which have been left under the jurisdiction of the several states. Some of the colonies had had difficulties in appeasing the debtor classes when they clamored for stay laws or for renewed issues of depreciated paper currency, but the fact that congress was in no haste to employ the power given by this clause is evidence that its urgency was not then felt.

The demand for a national bankruptcy law has regularly recurred after almost every period of monetary stringency. Notwithstanding the frequency of the demand only three laws governing bankruptcy have been passed by congress and all three were repealed after a comparatively short statutory life. The first was enacted in 1800 at the solicitation of debtors who had suffered from the crisis just preceding. It was repealed in 1803. The second became a law in 1841 and was demanded by those who, weakened by the panic of 1837, succumbed to the stringency of the year 1840. This act remained on the statute book but two years before repealed. The third uniform bankruptcy law appeared in 1867 in response to the demands of the war debtors. It was amended in 1874 and finally repealed in 1878. Since that time all efforts to secure the passage of a new bill have been in vain.

While congress has the constitutional power to enact uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy, the exercise of that power lies in its discretion. The grant of this power is not exclusive. If congress refrains from using the authority conferred upon it, the legislatures of the various states are entirely free to regulate the conduct of bankrupts within their jurisdiction. The federal law, as long as in force, will supplant any state law inconsistent with it, but on its repeal the state law revives if still unrepealed. So it has happened that excepting some fifteen years, bankruptcies declared since the adoption of the federal constitution have been subject to whatever regulations the state legislatures have seen fit to prescribe.

In Nebraska, an act regulating assignments for the benefit of creditors, became a law in 1877. A new law upon the same subject was enacted in 1883, and the preceding act repealed. The declaration of bankruptcy may proceed from three possible sources—from the debtor, from the creditor, or from the court of its own motion. The Nebraska law provides for voluntary assignments only. The law may proceed upon one of two theories: It may aim to divide all the property of the debtor among the creditors, or it may go further and seek to discharge the debtor from his remaining obligations. The Nebraska law divides the property, but leaves unaffected the right of the creditor to any other remedy in law or in equity which he may have. It provides for the filing of deeds of assignment in the office of the county clerk, with the sheriff as temporary assignee. The creditors may select an assignee by following the method prescribed in the act, who, after having given the required bonds, is placed in charge of all the property of the assignor excepting only that which by state law is generally exempt from attachment. A comprehensive inventory must be compiled by both the sheriff and the assignee. Claims must be filed upon a day designated by the county judge and uncontested claims are allowed without question. Contested claims are decided by the court just as in ordinary civil actions and judgment recorded. No writ of error is obtainable, although an appeal may be taken to the proper court. On the return of the inventory and appraisement, the assigned estate is converted into money at an advertised sale. At intervals of not longer than three months, the assignee reports the amount of money in his hands, which is then distributed pro rata among creditors, with certain specified preferences. After the final distribution the court enters an order discharging the assignee.

The whole proceedings in the case of voluntary assignments for the benefit of creditors aim at distributing the assets as quickly as possible. They contemplate only assignments made in good faith and inflict heavy penalties on parties making conveyances of property in fraud of their creditors. The point where the Nebraska law fails to constitute a real bankruptcy law is this, that it does not relieve the debtor from liability on his remaining obligations. It protects him and enables him to start anew when his estate suffices to satisfy the creditors. If his liabilities exceed what he realizes on his property, the deficiency may continue to hang like a cloud over his head.

NOW FOR A SPECIAL TERM.

The city council is to be congratulated upon its willingness to accept sound advice. THE BEE yesterday urged the prompt passage of a resolution calling upon the attorneys retained in the paving 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 of street improvement. At its meeting last night a resolution contemplating this object was introduced by Mr. Wheeler and quickly passed by the council. The next step to be taken is that the attorneys proceed without delay to carry out the instructions which have been given them.

It is to be hoped that the judges of the supreme bench will grant the request of the city for a special term if a sound interpretation of the law will justify such a procedure. The day should be set at as early a date as possible, for every day's postponement means continued loss to the city and enforced idleness to the laborers who would otherwise be employed. All the briefs in the case were, by the concession of Mr. Connell, to have been filed by Monday last. They must have been filed by this time unless the intervenor has been taking advantage of the court's adjournment to gain time in preparing his papers. If the brief of Mr. Hall has not been presented the attorneys for the city ought to oppose every extension of time. They can do nothing less if they follow the directions of the city council.

Even with the convening of a special term of the supreme court the city can not be certain that the decision will be in its favor. If the attorneys have performed their duty the city has reasonable grounds to expect the case to be decided so as to permit immediate resumption of work. In case of an unfavorable outcome in the supreme court, efforts should not be diminished to find a way by which the improvements may be completed at the very earliest opportunity.

NOTWITHSTANDING the ravages of cholera in some sections of the old world no serious apprehensions seem to be entertained of the appearance of the plague in this country. French reports claim that there is no epidemic in the south of France, though isolated cases have been reported. A single case is also reported to have been brought into England. But the state and national authorities of this country have been exceedingly vigilant and the precaution they have established to prevent the introduction of the insidious disease have served to establish confidence. Nevertheless with the summer solstice in full swing it will be wise for sanitary officers everywhere to be awake to the possible danger.

AFTER passing the necessary ordinance the city council of Beatrice has requested the railroads to proceed at once with the construction of a viaduct over their tracks in that city. The request is preferred with a complacency that is almost touching, but the confidence of the good people of Beatrice on the Blue is destined to receive a rude shock as soon as the railroad managers find the time to indite one of those letters for which they are so justly celebrated.

THE Black Hills people are growing restless under the corporation methods of that section. The present judge of the supreme court from the Hills district was the attorney of the Homestake mine. They do not think that a man who has grown old as a corporation lawyer should sit on the bench to determine cases in which his former employer is interested. They petitioned for a railroad commissioner and the governor gave them a political caucus packer, who runs a railroad eating house; gets all his freight shipped in free and for years depended upon the only railroad the Hills had for a living. They do not think he is the proper man to right the wrongs of the people in a controversy with his former employer. They sought to have a fit man appointed mining inspector. The office was created to protect the 300 workmen who daily risk their lives while working in the Homestake mine. They were given the bookkeeper of the mine, who is more interested in protecting the company than the laborer. If we understand anything of the independent spirit of the fair-minded people of that section they are not likely to allow themselves to be thus corporation ridden for any great length of time. It already begins to look as though the supreme court judge complained of will be relegated to private life at the fall election.

THE steamship companies are now said to be actively co-operating with the officials of the Treasury department in the enforcement of the new immigration law. So much depends upon the attitude of the steamship companies in discriminating between desirable and undesirable emigrants before admitting them to passage on their vessels that this is a most promising sign for people who desire dependent immigrants to be turned away without discouraging the incoming of those who give evidence of becoming useful citizens. This disposition to obey the law and to see that it is properly enforced will give more salutory results than the most stringent restrictive law that might invite violation on every side.

ST. LOUIS, like Omaha, is wrestling with the garbage question. It is interesting to note that the contractor asks but $600 per day or $219,000 per year for removing the garbage for the entire city of St. Louis. An Omaha contractor asks an average of $168,000 per year for ten years for performing the same service. And yet St. Louis is nearly four times as large as Omaha and the expense of removing garbage must be proportionately higher in the former city. The Omaha contractors evidently recognize a snap when they see it.

SENATOR SQUIRE of Washington has a suit for $2,000,000 on his hands in New York, where, following the example of another millionaire senator, he has resided most of the time since he was elected to congress. The persons suing claim that they furnished the money that he invested at various points along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, principally in Seattle, and which made him rich, but that he never divided the profits with them, as they insist he should have done.

THERE is considerable dissatisfaction expressed among the enlisted men of the army over the passage of the law prohibiting re-enlistment of privates after a service of ten years or more. It is held that the law ought, in any case, to apply only to those who enlisted after it was enacted, and not to those who enlisted with the implied promise of retirement after thirty years active service. This would seem only proper and just.

IT IS again urged that the enforcement of the new Nebraska maximum rate law will result disastrously to the interests of the Kansas City jobbing trade, and this fact is the basis for the strongest arguments against the operation of the law. The farmers of Nebraska will scarcely appreciate the logic in the argument.

The Great Perhaps.
Kansas City Journal.

All that Emperor William wants is the passage of a single law and all that President Cleveland wants is the repeal of one. And both think they are going to get what they want.

Get On the Band Wagon.
St. Louis Republic.

A Missouri platform is the platform of every robust democrat, whether he looks over to Canada from the Maine border or watches Mexico along the Rio Grande. A western man on a Missouri platform would be democracy from end to end. It is the winner for 1896.

Confidence in Colorado.
Denver Republican.

There has been a very marked restoration of confidence and business activity in Denver and throughout Colorado in the past five days, and the present outlook is very reassuring. This is mainly due to the advance in the price of silver and to the growing belief that congress cannot be induced to repeal the Sherman law.

A Significant Sign.
Boston Advertiser.

Perhaps the most significant thing, as showing the financial condition of the country, is the way in which the bankers and business men with one voice rejoice over the early calling of congress. Usually these interests are glad when the disturbing influences that gather around a session of congress come to an end. But now there is real need of congress, and these men realize it well.

Cold Comfort for Gold Bugs.
Kansas City Star.

It will be a fatal mistake for the so-called "gold bugs" to misconstrue the president's call for an extra session of congress or the repeal of the Sherman law, which will probably be the outcome of this extra session, as a step in the direction of a single gold basis in this country. Both Mr. Cleveland and the party which he heads are pledged to maintain the parity of the two metals—gold and silver—as the basis of American money.

Right You Are!
Chicago Times.

The whole responsibility of the government of the United States rests now upon the democratic party, which has both houses of congress and the executive office. The time for finding fault with republicanism and all its works ended when the people retired that party from power. It is no longer a question of what republicans have done unworthily, but what democrats will do that will merit the approbation of the thinking men of this republic.

Overdoing Economy.
Philadelphia Ledger.

The secretary of agriculture, in his desire for economy in administration, is reported to be considering the advisability of doing away altogether with the system of meat inspection, which would make a saving of about $150,000 a year. It does not seem to be wise to abolish the inspection of meat by the government, as the fact that microscopical examination is made of American meats helps them to a foreign market. If that branch of the service is run extravagantly it would be right and proper to retrench, but the outright abandonment of the inspection would be a mistake.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

There was no hint of compromise in what the kaiser had to say to the new Reichstag. He went at once to the heart of the matter, declaring that the army bill as formulated by the ministry was essential to the safety of the empire, and must be passed with the utmost dispatch, so that recruit calls in the autumn might be made on the basis of the new bill. "Delay," he insisted, "would influence most unfavorably our strength for more than twenty years." No other measure is to be introduced by the government until the issue presented by the army bill shall have been definitely settled. All through the emperor's address there rang a note of triumph, resolute, dominant and unconcealed. It was the peremptory voice of the master calling laborers to service, not the tone of a fellow-worker in the public interest offering wise counsel or zealous argument in behalf of a chosen yet fairly debatable policy. A chieftain who on the eve of conflict feels that the battle is already won could scarcely have spoken with greater assurance of success. It is the kaiser's fixed determination to secure the peace of Europe by maintaining a German military force that shall be not only formidable in itself but relatively strong when compared with the armies of other European nations. His speech to the Reichstag affords renewed assurance that this policy will under no circumstances be abandoned. If the legislative body which convened yesterday should fail to answer the imperial requirements, it would unquestionably meet the fate of its predecessor. Constant political turmoil or open revolution are presented as the only alternatives to acquiescence in the emperor's demands. To strengthen the military arm would be to weaken the forces of constitutional government, as the opponents of the army bill in the previous Reichstag eloquently and forcibly pointed out. But the German people have evidently made their choice, and opposition to the majority would be regarded by the government's supporters as a sort of treason to the fatherland. There will doubtless be a long and acrimonious debate in the Reichstag, in which political leaders and party chiefs will strive for future advantage; but the material advantages of the government can scarcely be frittered away in a discussion which in its essence can be nothing more than a restatement of the phases of a question already practically settled by the German people at the polls.

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Von Caprivi is finding difficulties in the way of organizing a government majority out of the inharmonious factions which make up the conservative element among the newly elected members of the Reichstag. The agrarians are said to be firm in their demand for protection and the cessation of the negotiations for a commercial treaty with Russia, and are holding back their pledge of support to the army bill until they get this assurance from the chancellor. The Poles demand concessions in regard to national schools as part of their compensation for the support of the army bill, while the radical unionists and the national liberals demand the passage of certain reform measures. Ahlwardt and the anti-Semites will vote against the bill unless they can get some anti-Jewish legislation through the Reichstag, and the Schorlemer-Alst centrists are insisting upon greater privileges for the clericals and concessions to the church as the price of their support. It is agreed that in some way Caprivi will evolve a majority out of these discordant elements, but it will be an uncertain one, ready to desert him on provocation, so that he will not be sure of his bill just introduced till it is passed.

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The proclamation of a republic in Greece will excite more sentimental interest than a like change in the government of many a country far more important in every respect, save only historic glory and long prominence in the world of art and literature. The political results of the revolution, swift and easy, which took from King George his throne may likewise have a scope and power for good or ill wholly out of proportion to the relative statistical and economic littleness of modern Greece. Russia, Austria England and France are all interested in the condition and political connections of a state which occupies a commanding position in the eastern Mediterranean. Greece can never be left out of the account when the possessions of the sultan shall come to final distribution, and in every capital of Europe the Greek revolution will be anxiously discussed as a menace to the maintenance of the existing balance of power.

And yet the Greek republic may be very short-lived. When the ancient home of civilization in Europe was partially freed from the rule of the Turks in 1822, the attempt to found a republic resulted in tyranny, civil war, and, in the end, a state of things very like anarchy. It was not until the Bavarian prince, Otho, was made king of Greece, in 1832, that reasonable tranquility was enjoyed. When Otho was driven from Greece, in 1862, there was little republican sentiment manifested among his rebellious subjects, and the king just deposed, then known as Prince William of Schleswig-Holstein, was accepted readily as a constitutional sovereign. The Greeks have long enjoyed universal suffrage in the election of a legislative body somewhat like our house of representatives, to which the ministers through whom the king governed were responsible. The yoke of monarchy has been light and easy, and the revolution was almost totally unexpected by well informed students of current events. It remains to be seen whether or not the republic instituted will endure or prove to be merely a temporary arrangement pending the choice, by the great powers as much as by the Greeks, of a new sovereign.

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The frequent reports of differences between Sweden and Norway interest those of our citizens who are by birth or descent of Scandinavian stock. The questions arise in consequence of the union of the two countries under one king. Each has its own constitution, its own congress and its own army. Although of the same race, the people and the two countries have very marked differences. The Swedes have an old aristocracy and are a very conservative body, in both politics and customs. They adhere strongly to old traditions, and adhere rigidly to existing institutions. The Norwegians are reformers and radicals—they have no titles of nobility, and their industries are very different from those of Sweden. The Swedes are protectionists, the Norwegians are free traders. The Swedes are in favor of a strong standing army, and have voluntarily increased the period of service of its soldiers. They want the king to have the power to order the Norwegian forces to serve beyond the frontier of Norway, while the Norwegians not only oppose this, but claim the right to have a consular service of their own, the better to emphasize abroad as well as at home their independence. The suggestion to cede a port in Norway to the Russians, who want a harbor on the Atlantic, was openly made by the radical president of the Norwegian Parliament, evidently with the hope of protection from and even possible annexation to the great czar's empire. If this were done it would be a blow to the Scandinavian union of 1815, which has given to both Sweden and Norway nearly eighty years of peace. The Norwegian leader boldly proposes to make the great issue of union or dissolution of the existing union at the next general election in the fall of 1894, meantime claiming for Norway a great addition to its rights over the control of the foreign relations of the two kingdoms, hitherto exclusively regulated by Sweden. Until then Norway will make the most of its democratic and almost radical majority.

MOTHERS, and especially nursing mothers, need the strengthening support and help that comes with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It lessens the pains and burdens of childbearing, insures healthy, vigorous offspring, and promotes an abundant secretion of nourishment on the part of the mother. It is an invigorating tonic made especially for women, perfectly harmless in any condition of the female system, as it regulates and promotes all the natural functions and never conflicts with them.

The "Prescription" builds up, strengthens, and cures. In all the chronic weaknesses and disorders that afflict women, it is *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, or the money is refunded.

For every case of Catarrh which they cannot cure, the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy agree to pay $500 in cash. You're cured by its mild, soothing, cleansing, and healing properties, or you're paid.

NEWS FOR THE ARMY.

List of Changes in the Regular Service as Announced Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The following army orders were issued today:

The army retiring board convened at San Francisco, Cal., by War department order dated September 6, 1890, is dissolved. An army retiring board is appointed to meet at the call of the president thereof at San Francisco, Cal., for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it. Detail for the board: Brigadier General Thomas H. Ruger, Colonel Joseph R. Smith, assistant surgeon general; Lieutenant Colonel Edward Moale, Third infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Johnson V. D. Middleton, deputy surgeon general; Major John I. Rodgers, First artillery; First Lieutenant William H. Coffin, Fifth artillery, recorder.

Major James H. Lord, quartermaster, will report in person to Brigadier General Thomas H. Ruger, president of the army retiring board at San Francisco when referred to the board for examination by it.

Captain David A. Lyle, ordnance department, will during the months of July and August, 1893, make ten visits not exceeding five in each month to the works of the Benjamin Atha & Illingworth company, Newark, N. J., on official business and will return to his proper station after each visit upon the completion of the duty contemplated.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant Charles Keller, corps of engineers, is extended fifteen days.

Leave of absence for four months on surgeon's certificate of disability is granted Lieutenant Colonel Garret J. Lydecker, corps of engineers.

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Captain Robert G. Armstron, First infantry, is still further extended six months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Lieutenant Colonel Frank H. Parker, ordnance department, now awaiting orders, will proceed to Allegheny arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., and relieve Major Frank H. Phipps, ordnance department, in command thereof.

Major Phipps, on being thus relieved, will proceed to Chicago and report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty as chief ordnance officer of that department.

The following named officers are detailed to represent the medical department of the army at the meeting of the Association of Military National Guards of the United States to be held in Chicago from the 8th to the 10th of August, 1893: Colonel Bernard D. Irwin, assistant surgeon general; Major Valery Harvard, surgeon; Captain Charles B. Ewing, assistant surgeon.

Leave of absence for two months and ten days, to take effect on or about August 22, 1893, is granted Major Cullen Bryant, ordnance department.

The order granting Second Lieutenant Thomas H. Slavens, Fourth cavalry, leave of absence for four months, to take effect on or about September 1, 1893, is revoked and he will report in person on that date to the commandant of the United States Infantry and Cavalry school, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty at the school.

The following transfers in the Eighteenth infantry are made: Second Lieutenant Percival G. Lowe, from company B to company K; Second Lieutenant George W. Martin, from company K to company B.

Leave of absence for two months is granted Captain Constantine Chase, Fourth artillery.

The leave of absence granted Captain Alfred Morton, Ninth infantry, is extended one month.

Their Nerves Unstrung.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

The administration and its organs sing very low about "free trade." The "young men seem to have seen visions and the old men dreamed dreams" which have shaken their nerves. They even object to Frank Hurd as a candicate for governor of Ohio because "he is a free trader."

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The Latin quarter enjoys a large circulation in French dispatches nowadays.

It is said that James R. Randall, the author of "Maryland, My Maryland," is to have a good government office as soon as the senate meets.

Jimmy McMillan is 117 years of age and flourishes in Kentucky. He is said to be a connoisseur of native dew and is now as frisky as a 10-year-old.

A Chicago man who works off 500 words a minute claims to be the champion talker. If he would look in upon the Omaha council in action, he would discover the baselessness of his claims.

The story going the rounds that a Nebraska man applied for a divorce on the ground that his wife did not play the piano is a tuneless fabrication. The truth is the unfortunate man was obliged to start the kitchen fire while his wife clipped her corns.

An Indianapolis reformer is named Vonnegut. He is so persistent in his efforts to remodel the municipal machine to suit his notion of things that, according to the News, he has given the town an abundance of wind and weariness. Let him try more than one string.

Black Hawk, a Winnebago buck rusticating in the Midway plaisance, filled himself with the spirit of the occasion and ushered in the ever glorious by whaling his squaw with a ramrod. When securely jailed he protested he had no other means of raising a patriotic disturbance.

Alfred Mace, a son of Jem Mace, the once famous pugilist, is an evangelist. He has been preaching for twenty years. He came to America four years ago, having previous to that time done missionary work in England. He is a strongly built man, not unlike his father in personal appearance, and is a very eloquent preacher.

San Francisco has definitely settled on a midwinter exposition in which most of the World's fair exhibits will be displayed. A portion of Golden Gate park has been selected as the site for the buildings, plans for which have already been drawn. The project is backed by men of means who have put up the cash as proof of their faith in the enterprise.

The late Anthony J. Drexel of Philadelphia was one of the wealthiest men in the United States. Although no authorized figures have been announced it is regarded by those in a position to make their views valuable that his estate is probably worth as much as $25,000,000 or $30,000,000. He gave away over $3,000,000 during his lifetime, his crowning gift being the Drexel Institute of Philadelphia, where instruction is given in the arts and sciences.

MELLOW MERRIMENT.

Philadelphia Times: As to riding the bicycle, the men appear more bent on it than the girls.

Boston Bulletin: "Breakers ahead," said the man of the house when two new servants arrived.

Troy Press: The girl who keeps a fellow guessing is generally the girl a fellow hates most to give up.

Boston Transcript: Maude—Yes, I am obliged to have my shoes made to order. My left foot is larger than my right. Ethel—Is it possible?

Philadelphia Record: "Who says two heads are better than one?" exclaimed Jaggs, as he woke up the next morning and took a dose of bromo-soda.

Detroit Free Press: "How did you make yourself so solid with the girl's mother?"
"Met her in the hall one evening when I called and mistook her for the daughter."

Indianapolis Journal: She—I wonder why they call these angel sleeves?
He—What else could they be called when you wear them?

Arkansaw Traveler: Bachelor (consolingly)—So you have been a widow for the second time, and so young, too; might I——?
Young Widow (blushing)—You might.

Chicago Record: The Lady from Dahomey—Put on your pajamas, Ujiji, and le's go watch the white freaks out in the plaisance.
The Gentleman from Dahomey—Bah! They're a vulgar lot, I am told that they sometimes bathe.

Washington Star: A Friend—Do you think that doctor of yours can pull you through?
Old Moneybags—Pull me through? Of course he will. He can't afford to lose me.

WHERE SUMMER RESORTS.
Atlanta Constitution.

Would you like to have a sample of Georgia in July?
Jes' think o' brickdust sprinkled on the bluein' of the sky;
An' clouds like milk that's curdled—all rumpled here an' there,
An' some like pantin' lions, jes' gaspin' fer the air!

For it's hot on high,
An' it's hot below;
An' it's "devil take the weather,
When the wind don't blow!"

THE SUBURBANITE.

Truth.

With lantern swung upon a stick
He picks his way,
And gropes, beset by dangers thick
As best he may.

A single misstep here or there
Might be his fate;
No tale of how he died, or where,
Could men relate.

In far off darkness faintly glows
A beacon blest;
It marks a shelter, well he knows,
Where he can rest.

To gain this sought-for haven he
Bends all his might.
Ah, home at last! To bed goes the
Suburbanite.

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Is over—then the pants must be sewed up, for boys will tear their clothes during these vacation days. But we have made special provision for the boys during this vacation. Have a lot of well made, strongly sewed suits, of cloth that will stand rough usage. They look well too.

We place them on sale Saturday at $1.50 each, all sizes and different colors, easily worth $2.50 or $3.00 in most stores. Another invoice of those 50 cent linen pants has just arrived. This is the best seller we've ever had. Wash suits in great variety.

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