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 8, 1893, was as follows:

Sunday, July 2	26,045
Monday, July 3	23,830
Tuesday, July 4	23,815
Wednesday, July 5	23,835
Thursday, July 6	23,985
Friday, July 7	23,975
Saturday, July 8	23,985

GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.

SEAL } SWORN to before me and subscribed in my presence this 8th day of July, 1893.
N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

The Bee in Chicago.

The Daily and Sunday Bee is on sale in Chicago at the following places:
Palmer house.
Grand Pacific hotel.
Auditorium hotel.
Great Northern hotel.
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Leland hotel.
Wells B. Sizer, 189 State street.
Files of The Bee can be seen at the Nebraska building and the Administration building, Exposition grounds.

Average Circulation for June, 1893, 24,216

King George of Greece is said to have a fine appreciation of humor and to laugh good-naturedly at the newspaper canard that he had abdicated his throne.

Royalty is governed by a law peculiar to itself. The khedive of Egypt has gone to Constantinople to marry the sultan's daughter, whom he has never seen.

The national banks are increasing their circulation. In this way they are partially replacing the sums which depositors have withdrawn for the purposes of hoarding.

We deny the allegation that the saloon keepers of Council Bluffs will increase their orders for Sunday lager if the 5-cent bridge rate is secured. Iowa is a prohibition state.

Whoever of the public officials in Washington may be taking a summer respite, there is daily testimony that the respective department headmen are standing faithfully at their posts.

A revised edition of the World's fair is to be held in San Francisco next winter. The Californians are bound to have their own way. Since they cannot all go to the fair they intend to bring the fair out to them.

The sinking of two British steamers off the east coast of England by collision, following so closely upon the Mediterranean horror, divests English sailors of the prestige they have so long claimed of superiority in seamanship.

Governor Boies has issued an appeal to the people of Iowa for aid for the distressed survivors of the terrible cyclone which has just devastated that state. Iowa is no doubt able to provide for her own needy. If not, the appeal should be extended to include the people of other states.

The death of Justice Blatchford removes one more of the republican members of the United States supreme court. But we cannot expect President Cleveland to emulate the action of his predecessor in appointing a man to a place on the bench who subscribes to a political faith different from his own.

Hard times in Australia are said to be driving many residents to emigrate to the United States. Why do these people prefer to settle in America rather than to return to Europe? The superiority of opportunities in this country is measured by its power of attracting those who wish to better their economic condition.

Professor Brander Matthews maintains that slang has a useful function to perform in supplying new words to an inelastic language. He also says that the most superior slang comes from the west. The logical conclusion must be that the effete east is compelled to look to the west for the rejuvenating forces of its speech.

The day dreamers of the country will be interested in the favorable showing made by the surveyors of the proposed railroad to connect the North and South American continents. But the statement that the deposits of gold and silver that will be uncovered in grading the road will pay for its construction will be taken with a liberal margin by practical railroad builders.

Two students of Indiana university who were refused their sheepskins because they participated in a meeting which denounced the trustees have determined to sue for their diplomas in the courts. The question to be decided is whether the punishment is commensurate with the violation of the rules. When adjudged, the case will probably set a precedent for refractory students everywhere.

The duke of Veragua, the nearest living descendant of Columbus, upon whom New York city lavished so much attention and expended so much money, is to be made the recipient of a fund raised in the United States to relieve him from financial pressure. Columbus once begged money from the Spanish sovereign. We see now that the number of impecunious noblemen has not largely diminished since the discovery of 1492.

IDENTIFICATION OF CRIMINALS.

If one thing has puzzled the officers of the law more than another in their endeavors to secure society from the depredations of habitual criminals it is the difficulty which they undergo in identifying prisoners who have before been in confinement one or more times. Every judge is apt to show more mercy to one who has been found guilty of his first offense than to one who has failed to learn the lesson of a former imprisonment. And the offender who neglects to reform is deservedly made the mark of a more severe administration of justice.

But how keep trace of the persons once convicted? To rely upon a criminal to give a truthful account of his past career is the wildest of follies. Many methods have been invoked for this purpose in years past. The personal recognition of the police authorities was once the standard. In this country at present convicts are required to be photographed upon entering prison and these photographs have been distributed among the different prison officials. Representations of this kind have, however, proven at the same time defective and ineffective. The subject has little difficulty in altering his personal appearance so that his second self bears little resemblance to his first. In this dilemma a more accurate method is desirable, and as such a method the anthropometrical measurements have been devised by the Parisian police officials and have met with great success, although but a short time in active operation. What this system is is graphically described by M. Betillon in an article in the current *Humanitarian*.

Anthropometrical descriptions are simply classified measurements of certain bony parts of the human frame which are taken to vary the least from time to time in an adult person. Take for example, 100,000 convicts and subject them to accurate measurements of the following portions of their bodies: First, the height—short, medium or tall. Second, the length of head. Third, the maximum breadth of head. Fourth, the length of the middle finger of the left hand. Fifth, the maximum length of the left foot. Sixth, the maximum length of the arms extended. Add to these categories the color of the eye, the complexion, the sex, the division into adults and children, the record of particular body marks, such as moles, scars and so forth, and we will have a description which for purposes of identification can not well be surpassed.

These descriptions, when uniformly taken and recorded in similar order, may be classified according to the different approximations of measurements, so that with a few of the dimensions given the particular description may easily be found at a moment's notice. The photographs may be filed along with the anthropometric description, yet this is by no means necessary. As evidence of the accuracy of the system, M. Bertillon cites the fact that whereas in Paris twenty recognitions were formerly made per month from photographs, forty per month are now regularly made. After the system of measurements and the classification which sprang from it had been practiced in that city for three years, more than 30,000 photographs had already been classified by this means. If a person refuses to give his correct name the anthropometrical description enables them to place him with a search of a few seconds only.

The adoption of this system of identification in other countries is only a matter of time. M. Bertillon makes a plea for its adoption in entirety, or at least without such radical modifications as would destroy its uniformity and endanger its efficiency in cases of an international character. If a system of this kind were universally adopted by civilized nations and so perfected that no criminal once convicted could ordinarily escape recognition whenever rearrested, the work of our criminal courts would be greatly simplified. It is not the accidental crime which society fears, but the deliberated attack. First offenders could be shown the leniency due them, while irredeemable law breakers could be immediately identified and put where they can no longer indulge their lawless propensities.

THE FIGHT FOR OMAHA.

A multiplicity of adverse forces conspire to make imperative such an organization as the Commercial club. At no period in the commercial history of this city has there been so great a necessity for concerted action on the part of our merchants and manufacturers with a view to a betterment of relations between the city and the railroads and to placing Omaha merchants on an equal footing with those in large competitive distributing points.

For three or four years the stock yards and packing house people have been fighting for railroad rates from southwest points to enable Omaha to compete with Kansas City and St. Louis. Finally the railroads made certain concessions which were of some advantage, but there is much yet to be done before Omaha can secure the business to which she is entitled.

Within a comparatively short time the cattle ranges of South Dakota will be connected with Omaha by a direct rail line. This stock now all goes east, chiefly to Chicago. The Chicago roads have a monopoly of this business and will not relinquish it without a contest. Omaha is today a competitor for this business, and by a well directed effort may secure a fair proportion of it. The Iowa roads have never treated Omaha fairly in the matter of live stock rates and train schedules. They never will do so until the combined strength of this business community is brought to bear upon them.

The new maximum freight rate law will go into effect within thirty days. It will reduce local tariffs throughout the state, and insofar as through schedules are influenced by local tolls changes must be made, bases for prorating fixed that will be equitable between Nebraska roads, and flat rates to common points agreed upon. In the adjustment of through rate schedules Omaha will have to sue for fair play or suffer commercial isolation. No more important problem than this will engage the attention of the Commercial club. Its proper solution means great gains in dollars and cents to the merchants and manufacturers of Omaha.

The freight commissioner is now at work on the 5-cent differential, which is a barrier against Omaha's trade with Iowa, northern Missouri and South Dakota. It is an outrageous discrimination against Omaha merchants imposed by the Iowa roads and must be abolished.

Omaha is the commercial metropolis of a vast area. Her power has never been fully tested. In the fight for fair play this city must eventually triumph. Her success is in a measure dependent upon the ability of the officers of the Commercial club to meet the expectations of the people of this city.

SILVER AND THE WAGE EARNER.

In current discussions of the present silver crisis much attention has been devoted to the effects upon the owners of silver mines, upon the banks and bankers, upon the manufacturers and employers of labor. The possibility of an international agreement has been mooted. The probable action of congress when it convenes next month has been the theme of numerous writers. One phase of the question appears, however, to have been almost entirely overlooked. While the mine owner, the financier, the manufacturer, the congressman have each come in for their proper share of discussion, the class which composed the bulk of our population and on which more than all others rests the real basis of our prosperity—the wage earning class—has been shamefully neglected.

No change in our legislative policy, no alteration in our coinage laws, no sudden stoppage of any great industry can be undergone without marked effects upon the condition of our laboring classes. These effects most naturally show themselves first in those branches of employment most near to the seat of disturbance. In the present crisis this has been in the trades closely connected with the actual production of silver. The shutting down of the silver mines alone has deprived thousands of workers of their means of gaining a livelihood. The allied industries of smelting and refining are now giving employment to fewer men by many hundreds than some few weeks ago. Other capitalists are decreasing the number of names on their payrolls, and while the movement has not as yet gone very far, it is sufficiently serious to demand careful consideration.

Every time any large class of laborers are thrown out of work the demand for the necessaries of life is to some extent decreased. As long as he is earning no wages the American laborer hesitates to spend more than is absolutely necessary. The small shopkeepers are among the first to feel the indications of financial distress. The manufacturer, when he learns that the demand for his goods is decreasing, is strongly impelled to curtail production. These are the usual symptoms that precede a commercial panic. What is needed is to apply the remedy before the disease has gone too far. The business men must keep up the demand for their own goods. The demand for their goods comes from the working men and the working men can only buy so long as they are employed and are receiving their usual compensation. If the employers can only be made to view the present stringency as temporary—and already signs have appeared indicating its temporary character—they will refuse to discharge men except under stress of unavoidable necessity. Such a course is the only one which reason dictates. Employers everywhere ought to seriously consider the condition of their employes and show them every mark of consideration consonant with the sound conduct of their business.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

Before there can be a complete readjustment of financial and commercial conditions something more than the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act will be necessary. A potent factor in producing the present state of affairs is unquestionably the fact that for a year or more past the balance of trade has been against the United States, and for the past six months this adverse balance has been steadily increasing. We have been buying abroad more than we sold and all experience shows what must inevitably be the consequences of this course. It leads with absolute certainty to a drain of gold, and if this process be long continued, as has been the case several times in our history, it results in serious financial disturbance and depression.

In his comprehensive review of our financial history, addressed to the secretary of the treasury, ex-Senator Henderson ascribes the panics of 1857 and 1873 largely to enormous adverse foreign trade balances which depleted the country of gold. During the period of unbridled state bank issues of paper money between 1848 and 1857, both inclusive, in a total foreign commerce of only $4,367,000,000 the excess of our imports of merchandise over exports was almost $347,000,000, making an average loss for the ten years of about 8 per cent per annum. The panic of 1857 was the consequence and its effects continued until the depreciated state bank currency was destroyed. Everybody knows that the panic of 1873 was the result of speculation and overtrading. Between 1863 and 1873, inclusive, the balance of foreign trade against this country reached the enormous amount of $1,086,440,587—this sum representing the excess of imports over exports. In the year before the panic the excess of imports amounted to $182,000,000 and it reached $119,000,000 in 1873—only a very little more than the excess for the past twelve months. This long and steady drainage, says Mr. Henderson, "lasting without a single intermission for eleven years, brought its legitimate fruit—a loss of a large part of the nation's wealth, and with it the country's entire stock of gold. The only currency left us was the greenback and the national bank note, which latter, being redeemable in lawful money of the United States, could not acquire any higher value than the greenback itself." From 1863 to 1873 our exports of gold and silver coin and bullion exceeded our imports $674,000,000, which readily explains why the panic of 1873 was so prolonged and disastrous.

The situation at this time is not exactly parallel to that of 1873, but the course of our foreign trade is in the same direction that led to the panic of twenty years ago, and this is a most important matter to be considered in connection with proposed fiscal and financial legislation. We shall not stop the efflux of gold by ceasing to purchase silver if we go on importing more merchandise than we export, and under such a revenue policy as the party in power proposes this must in all probability be the case. It remains to be seen whether the democratic administration and congress will apprehend and appreciate the importance of this matter of the balance of trade in its relation to our financial soundness and security.

The New York Board of Education is wrestling with the problem of reform in the employment of teachers in the public schools of that city. Much dissatisfaction exists over the methods now in vogue, and a measure has been introduced proposing several vital changes. First, it seeks to make the teachers' salaries proportionate with the period of meritorious service. Second, it aims to introduce a scheme of civil service reform by which applicants for positions must not only pass the required examinations, but also act as substitutes in practice schools for 100 days. The superintendents are to report on the progress made from time to time, and at the expiration of that period another special examination must be successfully undergone before the applicants will be entitled to have their names placed on the list of permanent teachers. The adoption of some means of ridding the schools of superannuated teachers is the next reform which they propose to grapple with. As these problems are not confined to any one locality the remedies which may be adopted by the metropolis will constitute an important lesson for other cities. The people generally take such universal interest in the welfare of the public schools that any improvements in methods or management which give evidence of an unmistakable advance over those now pursued are sure to be widely copied in all parts of the country.

The National League for Good Roads has issued the report of the proceedings of its convention, held at Chicago last October, in pamphlet form and proposes to use the same in promoting the cause of good roads. The effectiveness of the address has been enhanced by the addition of a number of pictures made by photographic process, illustrating some of the best as well as some of the worst roads in this country and in Europe. Ohio mud and Iowa ruts are well represented. Nebraska cow paths might furnish similarly apt subjects for pictorial display, but they have evidently been overlooked in the selection as made. In this connection, an experiment about to be made in New York state is attracting considerable attention. It is the operation of a new law which provides for the employment of 300 convicts from the state prison at Dannemora, N. Y., in bettering the country roads in the vicinity of that institution. The purposes of the experiment are to show the farmers of that state what good roads are, to demonstrate their advantages and to encourage them in extending the good work. The movement for good roads deserves to meet with still further success.

The Nebraska Labor congress which met at Lincoln last Sunday embodied into the preamble of its newly adopted constitution what in reality is its program for reform. The demands made are on the whole in line with a progressive spirit. Of this character in particular are the sections favoring government ownership of telegraphs and telephones, municipal control of and operation of the monopolies of water, gas, electric light and street car service, the abolition of class privileges, the election of senators by a direct vote of the people, a revision of the tax laws and an enforcement of the laws relating to child labor and an eight hour working day. The clauses calling for nationalization of all land and railways are perhaps a little premature. On the other hand the expression on the monetary question is simply a repetition of populist fallacies and can scarcely reflect the sentiment of the great body of laborers. The Nebraska Labor congress is to be represented at the International Labor congress, to be held August 8 in Chicago, by three delegates appointed by the president and the next meeting will take place in Omaha.

The vacation fever bids fair to become epidemic among the public officials, city, county and state. Every one is asking for a vacation without regard to the absence of other officers. The courts are practically shut down, notwithstanding their overloaded dockets. It is really too bad that the government cannot be suspended for a few months, just to please the employes. Some uniform rules respecting vacations ought to be prescribed for the different departments of the public service, and the relative lengths of time for which leaves of absence are given should be adjusted according to some rational plan. Only in this way can the constant bickering about favoritism and requests for unwarranted periods of recreation be satisfactorily abolished.

State Treasurer Bartley congratulates himself on having had but $2,000 of the public money in banking institutions that have been forced to suspend. A burnt child usually shuns the fire and the disastrous experiment with the defunct Capital National bank ought to have impressed upon the state officers a lesson not soon to be forgotten.

There is no reason why Kansas City should have any advantage over Omaha in the southern and western Nebraska trade. Neither is there any reason why Omaha should not have the advantage of Kansas City. The Nebraska trade naturally belongs to Omaha. It would come to this city were it not for the fact that the railroads have discriminated against Omaha in favor of Chicago. Now the railroads announce that they cannot meet the rates fixed by the maximum rate law. This decision is wholly against Omaha's interests and should at once meet with the protest of every business man in Omaha.

There seems no end of bother about the new assistant professorship of mathematics at the military academy at West Point. The office was created by the last congress to go into effect July 1, and Lieutenant W. T. Edgerton, Second artillery, was appointed thereto. Thereupon the treasury accounting officers held that he had forfeited his commission in the army, and moreover could not receive pay under his new office until July 1. The attorney general reversed this finding and decided that the lieutenant held his commission. Now the question has arisen whether he must be reappointed to the place at the academy. The law branch of the government is considering the matter, and in the meanwhile the lieutenant is holding on to his commission.

The favorite resort of railroad corporations to evade the laws passed by legislatures which they fail to control has been adopted by the companies in Kansas. They will fight the assessment of their lines in that state on the ground that the law under which the state authorities increased the valuation of their roads is unconstitutional. Unconstitutional laws always have been the bulwark of railway corporations.

The latest reports from unofficial sources indicate that there will be a loss of 80,000,000 bushels as compared with the wheat crop of last year. The figures are yet to be verified, but if they are correct the statement should have a stimulating effect upon the market. Other conditions being equal, wheat should command a remunerative price within the next twelve months.

Uncle Sam's Domain.
New York Sun.

Exclusive of lakes and rivers and bayous, and leaving out Alaska, the superficial areas of the United States aggregate about 1,800,000,000 acres. Of these about 1,000,000,000 acres are within the region of well distributed rain fall. The remainder is arid plain or mountain.

A Profitable Investment.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

The general good health reported from every section of the land is a blessing which calls for profound thankfulness. It is doubtless largely due to the general cleaning up the past year under the direction of the public press and health boards in all the states. Money spent in sanitary work is always a good investment.

Experience Lost on Trusts.
Chicago Inter Ocean.

The coal barons see the wreck and ruin of "the Reading trust," but having tasted the fruit cannot be persuaded to relinquish it. They are beginning to turn the screws upon the public, and before frost their great game of grab will be developed unless the strong arm of the law shall be reached out and shall shake the life out of the iniquitous organized robbery.

Get Together.
Philadelphia Ledger.

The fact that the advocates of free coinage of silver are to meet before the assemblage of congress to map out a plan of action ought to suggest to the friends of honest money the necessity of coming to some understanding before the battle begins. The leaders at least should confer and settle upon what they intend to do. Otherwise they may find themselves in the condition of a mob opposed to a disciplined force.

Keep Cool and Keep Quiet.
Brooklyn Times.

In the summer season it appears to be especially easy to make the mass suffer for the discomforts of the individual. The man with the ugly liver and the rest of them are as much in evidence as ever, while the discomforts of summer heat breed a vast catalogue of complaints which the intimacy of summer time relations make it particularly easy to communicate. The great majority of the people are inclined to look cheerfully at discomfort, but this majority is continually harrassed and is made smaller than it otherwise would be by the fact that it has to watch the sour faces and hear the lamentations of the complaining minority.

Last Resort in Labor Troubles.
Buffalo Express.

Settling strikes by calling out the national guard is an awkward and unpopular process. The troops have never been summoned in this state where they were not needed, owing to the inadequacy of the local peace authorities, but it is not always certain that every means of composing the trouble had been exhausted before the dispute was allowed to come to a head. An armed occupation is expensive to the taxpayers and the troops alike. Many of the soldiers must allow their private business to suffer and others lose their situations during their enforced absence in camp. Then, too, the spectacle of citizen soldiery overawing rebellious brethren is not an inspiring one to freemen. Is there no better way?

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The "blind tiger" has taken a fresh grip on life in South Carolina.

Office seekers praying for the lightning to strike should hie away to a lonely tree during a storm.

Advices from Colorado give the joyful assurance that Holden and Patterson will not secede from the union.

It is reasonably certain that Desperado Starr will play a star engagement in the Colorado penitentiary.

Another blow has been struck at the rum power. A Virginia freak smote a whisky exhibit at the World's fair.

Denver protests against the colonies of bogus beggers shipped there from Chicago. There is a limit to the patience of the world's sanitarium.

No matter how opinions differ on the McKinley bill, the silver bill and other matters of the kind, the country is a unit for the $5-bill, and larger ones in proportion.

Iowa must try again if it expects to rival Georgia hail stones. In that section they measure sixteen inches in circumference and are a powerful help in plowing time.

Russell Sage shylocked Wall street to the tune of $20,000 a day during the money stringency. He farmed out on call the greater part of $5,000,000 at from 30 to 75 per cent.

The national convention of Table Knife grinders was held in Connecticut last week. The fact that no attention was paid to the deliberations indicates public indifference to grinding monopolies.

Colonel Andrew Jackson of Nashville, Tenn., grandson of President Andrew Jackson, is preparing to fit up a house in Cincinnati after the style of the famous hermitage near Nashville. Nine rooms will be filled with his collection of furniture, etc.

Tammany hall is about to plunge the knife into a juicy pudding. The assessed valuation of New York City, just completed, amounts to $1,093,518,529, a gain of $105,000,000 in a year. With such a feast spread out, the tiger cares not whether federal spoils come his way.

Colonel Bob Ingersoll is said to have more young men friends than any man in the country. He says witty things to the young fellows, pats them on the shoulder and makes comrades of them. Occasionally he will indulge in a flight of conversational oratory that fairly captivates his hearers.

Emma Corbett is a Colorado young woman who intends to ride from Chadron, Neb., to Chicago with a view to beating the record recently made by John Berry and his broncho "Poison." She weighs but ninety pounds, has plenty of money and wants to bet she will make Berry hide his diminished head in confusion.

A TRANSFORMATION SCHEME.

The July number of The Forum contains an ingenious plea by Edmund Hudson in favor of turning the army of the United States into an educational establishment. He would have it transformed into a national military training school that would "take up each year 8,000 young men from the entire country, assemble them in army posts, give them a thorough course of 'setting up' and of soldierly training, and at the end of each year to send the same number back to go on with their life-work, with enhanced physical power and greatly increased capacity for living well regulated lives and for the performance of all the duties of American citizens." He sees no difficulty in accomplishing this transformation scheme. "It is hardly necessary to secure anything more than a determination on the part of the president and the secretary of war to effect it. Some little legislation by congress might be helpful, but it is scarcely indispensable."

The arguments he adduces in favor of his proposition are that the United States now needs not a permanent force of hired soldiers, but an effective system of training soldiers who will, after receiving their training, be good citizens; that with the same amount of money now expended in maintaining a comparatively inefficient army of 24,000 men, an active army of 50,000 young men may be drilled and maintained who would go back among their people at the end of their terms of enlistment, and form the nucleus of a million men, if the country should need so many to defend it.

To accomplish this he would reorganize the army so as to limit the service to three years, retaining only a sufficient number of the most efficient men as noncommissioned officers, and for this purpose he would adopt the fourteen-year term of the German army. To those who have assumed that the greater the experience the greater the efficiency of the soldier it seems strange to find Mr. Hudson able to fortify his proposition by testimony as to the vicious effect of continuing men in service under the present system from Colonel R. P. Hughes, inspector general of the Department of the East. "The re-enlistment of private soldiers during periods of profound peace seems to me to be a very short-sighted policy," he says. "Keeping private soldiers on the rolls until they have completed the number of years when the law will admit of their being placed on the retired list is undermining the general efficiency of our forces."

The average pay of each soldier in the army the writer figures out at $5 a week. "In a service wholly educational in its scope so much money would not be needed." And he thinks that $2 a week would be sufficient for an American youth whose three years of duty are to be "a guaranty of employment and character at the end of his term." The conversion of the army into a local national military training school would also result, he submits, in the total abandonment of the costly and laborious recruiting service. Under the system advocated each congressional district would be entitled to supply twenty-five recruits annually, who would go direct to their forts and would be taken on all together in October of each year, according to the German system. This system would, he argues, elevate the social status of the enlisted men men of the army to something like that of the cadets at West Point. With the expectation of going to other occupations after three years of military work, and their future prospects depending on their faithful service, they would have no inclination to indulge vicious practices.

He cites the fact that according to the system that now exists the term of service, nominally five, has been practically reduced to three years, as the adjutant general of the army says in his report. He would have it provided that all the recruits under the reorganization should be under 23 years of age, all unmarried and to remain so, all to serve the full term without taking advantage of the right to purchase a discharge, and all to leave the service at the end of three years.

The confident advocate of this subversion of all the traditions of the service sees no greater obstacle to providing civil positions for these 8,000 discharged young gallutes annually than he sees in accomplishing any other phase of his radical program. "Then let the secretary of war call a meeting in Washington of all the managers of all the great railroad lines of the country and secure from them an agreement to give these young men, when honorably discharged from the service of the United States, a preference over all others in the service of their companies." Manifestly Mr. Hudson possesses no greater familiarity with the methods of these great corporate monopolies than he does with the purpose and duties of the military arm of the service. The co-operative system already adopted by the War department with the various universities and educational institutions throughout the country, and with the National guard of the states, in furnishing officers to teach military instruction, and detachments of troops as object lessons for the militia in the summer encampments establishes already a thoroughly efficient national system of military training. Whatever merit there may be in the writer's idea, some more practical plan will have to devised for its development than that he submits.

Nelson (B. C.) Tribune; We do not believe in any of the gospel truths handed down by our forefathers. When a boy, we were told that the rainbow was the Almighty's sign that the world would never again be destroyed by a flood. On Tuesday evening there appeared in the heavens a clearly defined rainbow—and it has been raining ever since. These old gospel truths can no more be depended on than the statements made by the Kaslo papers in regard to the work that is being done on the Kaslo & Slocan railway.

SECULAR SHOTS AT THE PULPIT.

St. Paul Pioneer Press: Here's another argument against heresy trials. In old times it only cost the price of half a cord of faggots and a man to tend the fire, while now it involves good, hard dollars, to the extent of 50,000 or more.

Cleveland Leader: A census bulletin just out announces that there are nearly 10,000 "Old-Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists" in the United States. Think of a religious denomination worrying along with that name saddled upon it!

Indianapolis Journal: "Rev." Sam Jones opened a series of revival services in Sedalia, Mo., by declaring that Sedalia was "only a short distance from hell." As he makes the same assertion of every town where he speaks, it would appear that he finds hell very near him wherever he goes.

New York Evening Sun: Lane seminary, which recently made quite a fuss in the Presbyterian world, is now left with a single professor, Rev. Henry Preserved Smith, and he is a heretic. Well may union pause and reflect. When will parsons learn that to run against a general assembly is like butting a stone wall with no armor plating on your frontal bones? It is unprofitable.

New York Sun: We must examine the talmud and the books of the commentators before we can answer the question of a correspondent: "Did Moses take a negro woman to wife?" We learn from the twelfth chapter of the book of Numbers that certain persons "spake against Moses because of the Ethiopian woman whom he had married; for he married an Ethiopian woman;" but it must be remembered that all the people of the extensive region anciently known as Ethiopia were not negroes. The Cushite race lived there in the time of Moses; perhaps the wife whom the lawgiver of Israel married was a Cushite or Sabean. If, however, she was of the negro race, we cannot help it.

RIB STICKERS.

Elmira Gazette: The journey of an iceberg is certainly a cool proceeding.

Galveston News: A square dance is one in which no advantages can be taken.

Yonker's Statesman: You can't always tell a man's bent when he's on the stoop.

Philadelphia Times: Washington may be the father of his country, but the firecracker is the popper of the Fourth of July.

Buffalo Enquirer: Physician to Bank President—Your habits are too sedentary. You should take more exercise
Patient—How would a run on the bank do?

Inter Ocean: Manager—What is the mermaid making such an everlasting fuss about, now? Attendant—She says the India rubber man stole her umbrella, and she is kicking about going home in the rain.

Washington Star: "What's the matter?" said the roundsman. "Oi hev a loud an' boisterous tooth," replied the officer. "As a good policeman yez ought to foind no trouble makin' up yer moind phat to do wid it." "Phat?" "How it pulled."

Philadelphia Record: "Now look pleasant, please," said the photographer. "How the darnation can a man look pleasant with that sign a-starin' him in the face?" asked the countryman pointing to the legend which read: "All orders must be paid for in advance."

Indianapolis Journal: Jimmy de Tuff—See here, young feller, if you don't git a move on you, you'll git de present of a necklace, see?
The Young Feller—Aw, wot's dat?
Jimmy de Tuff—A sort of small belt on de neck.

SING HEIGH, THE FELLOW.
New York Recorder.

Whisky is good for a suicide's mood,
And wine is the fool killer's aid;
But in weather like this, hooray for the kiss
Of the drink that for the summer is made!
It's good for the fellow,
And he'll never get mellow
On a gallon of lemonade—
Yum! Yum!
A gallon of lemonade.

A HINT FROM PARIS.

[European Edition New York Herald.]

PRETTY SUMMER TOILET.

Gown of printed linen, yoke of lace threaded with baby ribbons; bertha of lace, forming Marie Antoinette fichu, belt of straw colored satin.