

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year, \$1.00...

OFFICES: Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, corner N and 25th Streets...

CORRESPONDENCE: All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor.

BUSINESS LETTERS: All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company.

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION: State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, George B. Teschke, Secretary of THE BEE Publishing Company...

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

NEBRASKA is keeping well to the front in the 'Turners' tournament at Milwaukee.

THE Little controversy between France and Siam may compel the geographers to revise their maps of Europe and Asia.

THE ship of state can hardly be excused from wabbling in its course as long as Quartermaster Correll is at the helm.

THE generous treatment accorded the tourist miners by the citizens of Grand Island is certain in the end to redound to their benefit.

THE fallen heroes of Wounded Knee now have a well-earned memorial in enduring granite as well as in the ineffaceable pages of history.

THERE are only 9,191 places in New York City licensed to sell intoxicating liquors. And our prohibition contemporary is also published in that city.

THE city of Lincoln is to be congratulated over the admirable manner in which its financial institutions have weathered the storm in the face of so many disturbing rumors.

THE Chinese are bound to create trouble. Now it is the detection of eight federal officials who have been assisting in smuggling contraband Chinamen into this country at Portland, Ore.

THE Dorgan-Sewall outfit at Lincoln make an open secret of the fact that they will never be brought to trial on the serious charges laid at their doors by the Lancaster county grand jury.

THE desperate situation in the mining districts of Kansas ought to commend itself to the warring instincts of the governor of Colorado. If the worst comes to the worst he may yet be able to urge his panting steed through billows of blood.

THE anxiety of Colorado's idle population to reach the eastern states is in marked contrast to the incendiary conduct of the governor and some of the leading citizens. The laboring man want work with bread, rather than blood with hardtack.

SENATOR MARTIN believes that the eastern leaders of the democratic party are sounding its doom by their attitude upon the financial question. Is it not ungrateful for a senator who owes his seat to the parliamentary manipulations of these very leaders?

A COUNTY official gives currency to the apparent paradox that the more mortgages filed, the better the times, and he supports his assertion by statistical evidence. This is no doubt true. A little reflection will soon cause the paradoxical aspect to disappear.

IOWA railroads have withdrawn the obnoxious rule requiring prepayment of charges for hay shipments without waiting for the hearing and decision of the railroad commissioners upon the complaints filed against it. Nebraska railroads are still some distance behind the standard of their competitors on the other side of the Missouri.

EVEN Nicaragua revolutionists are expected to observe the rules of conduct prescribed by civilized nations for the government of belligerents. The protest of Minister Baker against their violation is timely, concise and dignified. The revolutionists, if successful, would apply for recognition from the United States, but they will find that their action in bombarding the capital without giving previous notice is not the course of action to insure such recognition.

VERIFICATION of the report that one of the largest railway systems of the east intends to supplant its telegraph service by the long-distance telephone will be awaited with much interest. The telegraph monopoly has always discouraged the introduction of the telephone for commercial purposes and up to this time it has been successful in carrying out its policy. An extensive use of telephones for railway service ought to result in its general employment with consequent reduction of tolls all along the line.

FREIGHT RATES UNDER THE NEW LAW.

It was scarcely to be expected that the railroads of Nebraska would quietly submit to the operation of a maximum freight rate law, however small the enforced reduction in charges might be, without ultimately attacking its constitutionality in the courts. But when the presidents at their meeting a fortnight ago came to an agreement to abide by the legislation for the time being and to fix their tariffs according to the legal schedule, the hope was universally aroused that a fair test of the law would convince the railway managers that they had not been treated so badly as they had imagined and that they would prefer the law as it now stands to the uncertainty of what might follow the repeal if made obnoxious to the people by a too liberal or forced construction of its provisions.

The injunction begun by the Burlington company to secure an order from the United States court restraining the State Board of Transportation from performing its duty under the law is evidence that that road does not want the law to stand, although a fair trial should show that its provisions are neither arbitrary nor unjust. By a circuitous route it proposes to hamper the enforcement of the act before it can go into actual operation, and its attorneys reiterate their confidence in their ability to prove the unconstitutionality of that measure. Yet it is difficult to see how the entire bill could be declared null, even if the present injunction proceedings should succeed. The new statute expressly declares that it applies only to rates for transporting freight between points within this state and the paragraph authorizing the railroad commission to reduce unreasonable charges refers only to rates upon intra-state freight. Assuming for the moment that the clause in question should be declared void for technical defects, it does not necessarily follow that such defect renders the whole law unconstitutional.

One other aspect of the present situation betokens insincerity on the part of some of the railroads which joined in the agreement to obey the provision of the maximum freight rate law. This is the incessant efforts of their officials to render the law unsavory in the eyes of the jobbers in interior Nebraska towns. Because one or two of these towns had been enjoying differentials discriminating in their favor, the retention of which is not enjoined by the new statute, the railroads have attempted to make the abolition of these unjust discriminations appear as a menace to every interior town, and thus to array them all against the continuance of the law. If this is their purpose, to be forewarned is to be forearmed. The new law simply fixes a mileage rate as the maximum charge to be made. That rate is on the average some 20 per cent below the present charges. At the maximum rate the law does nothing more than place every jobbing center in the state upon an equal footing with every other. If one or two towns appear to be in a less favorable relative position than heretofore, it is only because up to this time rates have been in force grossly discriminating in favor of such towns at the expense of every interior point. The apparent advantage of Omaha about which so much noise is being made is the result of the removal of existing differentials which discriminate against its jobbers and not of the imposition of rates in its favor. The abolition of all discriminating differentials affords fair play to every town in the state. It places all on the same plane of competition without favor to any. Interior merchants and jobbers must not let themselves be blindly misled by any transparent ruse of the railroads or their organs.

A SIMPLE FINANCIAL PROGRAM.

Representative Harter of Ohio attained prominence in the last congress as one of the most active and determined among the democrats who opposed the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He is a practical man of affairs who has given intelligent study to the financial question, and except his advocacy of repeal of the tax on state bank issues his opinions have generally been sound. Mr. Harter is believed to have the confidence of the president and it is probable that he will exert considerable influence in the Fifty-third congress, where he is likely to be again conspicuous in leading the democrats who favor a sound and stable currency. He will doubtless be one of the trusted supporters of the financial policy of the administration.

Mr. Harter has recently submitted for public consideration a simple financial program which he thinks will meet the immediate needs of the country. It embraces four propositions: First, the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman act. Second, the national banks to be allowed to issue notes up to the par value of their bonds deposited to secure their circulating notes. Third, authorizing the secretary of the treasury, with the approval of the president, to issue 3 per cent bonds when he deems it necessary for the purpose of maintaining the paper and silver money of the United States at a parity with its gold money, or when he deems it necessary in order to pay promptly all debts of the United States as they become due and payable. Fourth, give authority to the president, when he shall have been properly advised that not less than ten of the leading nations of Europe, including Great Britain, Germany and France, have opened their mints to the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold as legal tender money, to open the mints of the United States to the free and unlimited coinage of both metals at the same ratio as then governs the European mints.

There is merit in these propositions, but they will not have the approval of the free silver men or of those who insist that there is not now sufficient circulation to do the business of the country. The former will not be willing to await the action of European governments regarding silver. Their position is that the government of the United States should act with absolute independence in the matter, that this country should be as free from financial as

from political "entangling alliances" with foreign nations—in a word, that we should have a monetary system of our own regardless of the rest of the world. There is no prospect of any European country going back to the free and unlimited coinage of silver and therefore the free silver men will not be satisfied with Mr. Harter's fourth proposition. The people who demand more currency will ask for something more than allowing the national banks to issue notes to the par value of the bonds deposited to secure circulation. That would not make up for the loss to the circulation of the monthly issue of silver certificates. The silver men and the inflationists may therefore be safely counted on to oppose the plan of the Ohio congressman, should he present it in congress. But none the less the plan is worthy of consideration as a compromise in which there is no menace to the soundness and stability of the currency and which would place the country in an independent financial position as it is perhaps possible for it to take with safety to its monetary relations with other countries.

GETTING READY FOR THE WARR.

It is announced that President Cleveland has commenced work on his message to the extra session of congress. It is also said that the president is feeling quite confident that the financial policy of the administration will prevail. The assistant secretary of the treasury, Mr. Hamlin, is quoted as authority for this. That official is reported to have said a few days ago: "We shall carry this day so quickly and so unanimously that you will hardly know that there is an opposition." The conservative financial and business men of the country would be very glad to know that this confidence is well founded, but there is reason to apprehend that the assistant secretary of the treasury takes a rather more optimistic view of the situation than the facts warrant. There are men in Washington who have had a long practical experience, some of whom are in hearty sympathy with the financial policy of the administration, who are not sanguine that it will be an easy matter to secure the unconditional repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law. On the contrary, these shrewd political observers are anticipating a prolonged contest and predict that there will be no intermission between the extra and the regular sessions.

The chances of passing a measure of repeal in the house are believed to be favorable, though a great deal will depend upon whether the rules are changed so as to prevent filibustering and to enable the majority to carry out its will. This is admitted by democrats favorable to repeal to be necessary, but it will not be accomplished as easily as some may suppose. The element opposed to it is strong and will make a vigorous fight to prevent any check being placed upon it. There is every probability that it will be defeated, but the passage of a repeal measure by the house will not insure its adoption by the senate. It is by no means certain that there is a majority in the latter body favorable to the unconditional repeal of the silver purchase act, but if there should be a strong majority could prevent the passage of a repeal measure for an indefinite time. There is no restriction upon debate in the senate and the ability of a minority to defeat an objectionable measure is simply a matter of endurance. They may "talk it to death," as has been done many times. The free silver men have already given notice that they will resort to tactics of this kind if they find it necessary to do so, and there can be no doubt that they will make good the promise. The real fighting ground over the silver question is therefore pretty certain to be in the senate, and there appears to be every assurance that the battle there will be uncompromisingly waged by the free silver champions.

It is pertinent to note in this connection that there seemed to be a disposition among senators to resent the idea that they can be influenced by the administration, either by the use of patronage or otherwise. A democratic senator is quoted as saying that the president has no right to intimidate or bulldoze the legislative branch of the government or to seek to force it to obey his commands. The statements that have been made as to the design of the president to resort to a coercive policy toward members of congress may have been wholly unjust to Mr. Cleveland, and it is fairly to be presumed that he is too good a politician to adopt such a course, to say nothing of the regard he should be supposed to have for the independence of the legislative branch of the government, but that their effect has been detrimental to the legitimate and proper influence of the administration seems highly probable.

From present indications the country may prepare for a long conflict in congress on the silver issue, and nobody can say, with any degree of certainty, what the result will be. The chances are, indeed, somewhat favorable to the silver purchase clause of the so-called Sherman act, but it seems inevitable that they will have to be some sort of a compromise acceptable to the free silver advocates.

IT HAS been found upon examining the new bids for the superstructure of the new federal building to be erected at Omaha that the prices for granite are not materially lower than when bids were previously received. This means that granite cannot be selected as the material unless an additional appropriation is first secured. In the meanwhile the prospect is that the contract will not be completed until another effort is made in congress to secure the desirable funds. The federal officials appointed under the present administration may now begin to calculate whether occupancy of the new building will commence before or after the expiration of their terms of office.

THE MARQUIS DE BARBOLLES, BROTHER TO THE DUKE OF VERAGUA, FEELS CERTAIN THAT HIS VEINS CONTAIN JUST AS MUCH OF THE BLOOD OF THE RENOWNED COLUMBUS AS THOSE OF THE DUKE. AND WHEN IT COMES TO A SHOWING OF POVERTY HE IS ABLE TO DISCOUNT HIS BROTHER. IF COMPENSATION IS TO BE MADE AT THIS LATE DAY FOR THE

advantages conferred upon the inhabitants of the United States by his great ancestor, the marquis is quite assured that he will be able to fulfill any conditions that may be prescribed as prerequisite to a share in the spoils. When the subscription fund attains attractive proportions we need not be surprised to see poverty-stricken descendants of Columbus spring up by the hundreds in every part of the globe.

The decision of the United States supreme court in the case of the Union Pacific, rendered a few days ago, was more far-reaching than was indicated by the press dispatch referring to it. It fully sustained the statute of Colorado, under which the case was brought, and in doing so it declared the right of a state legislature to make such regulations as shall be deemed necessary to protect the public from discrimination on the part of common carriers and to put all persons having business with common carriers on an absolute equality. The court also recognized the right of a legislature, while prohibiting differences in rates, as between persons or between places, to empower a commission to grant relief from the operations of that rule in special cases. The decision is said to be regarded by the Interstate Commerce commission as an endorsement of its construction of the second and fourth sections of the interstate commerce law and to regard with especial satisfaction that portion of the decision in regard to original violations of the law which discriminates "fabricated claims for damages" as the basis of rebates from published tariffs. The defense, pleaded by the Union Pacific, the court declared, if held to be valid, would open the door to the grossest frauds upon the law and practically enable the railroad to avail itself of any consideration for a rebate that it considers sufficient, and to agree with the favored customer upon some fabricated claim for damages, which it would be difficult, if not impossible, to disprove. The decision is important and will greatly help in the enforcement of laws regulating common carriers.

The attitudes of the newspapers of Paris and of London constitute one of the remarkable features of the turn which the Siamese affair has taken. The French journalists continue to insist that the question at issue is solely between France and Siam and that Great Britain has no justifiable cause to interfere. At the same time they assert that British aid is being given to the Siamese and that plans for open assistance when hostilities once begin are practically adopted. The London papers, on the other hand, maintain that France is aiming more at England than at Siam and that active efforts must be made to check the movement. With a public opinion so suspicious of one another it cannot be surprising if the tension between the two countries is soon stretched to the fighting point.

A TENNESSEE court has removed a sheriff who failed to protect a negro from the attacks of a mob of organized lynchers. Summary proceedings of this kind seem to be the only means of bringing such officers to a sense of their duty to their prisoners. A general limitation of the action of the court might possibly serve to lessen the number of successful lynchings that are now becoming so common.

SILVER purchases at less than 70 cents per ounce will be a revelation to the silver owners, who thought that they could fix their own price for the treasury. The resolute stand taken by the treasury officials and their decision not to purchase the authorized amount unless offered at reasonable rates are serving to prevent the bidders from taking undue advantage of the Sherman law.

THE BEE wishes to assure its readers that when the name of their distinguished fellow citizen, Allen Root, appeared in the list of delegates to the bi-metallic convention at Allen Root the mistake was purely a typographical error. The intelligent compositor was not aware that he was casting aspersions upon the characteristic utterances of this esteemed populist.

OMAHA ought to offer inducements to the parents of the numerous twins which are to be exhibited in Chicago to make their homes within its limits. If the natural increase of this city during the last census period had been by twos instead of the ordinary single rate, our percentage of population increase might have been a greater record-breaker than it was.

Excel in Armor.

The tests that are being made with guns and armor plates in our country show that we have gradually become possessed of a titling of great power, and that our armor plates are the most impregnable in proportion to their weight that have been manufactured. We are in pretty good shape, even now, to defend ourselves in case any power should provoke us to do so.

Fresh Lair of the Tiger.

South Carolina's ill-considered dispensary law, with its resultant legal muddles, promises to make as fine a harvest for the attorney as it has done for the "blind tigers." The latest discovery is that many of the bottles in use by the state give short measure; and no true South Carolina Freeman can be expected to stand that. Of the twenty-two dispensaries opened by the state, one-third are already in the courts.

Precautionary Measures.

When the extra session convenes it should be first directed to proceed with silver legislation, increase the army to about 2,000,000, strongly fortify the line of the Mississippi to guard against the wild and unaccountable wily west and concentrate the navy in California waters, so as to sustain a base of operations there against the powerful revolutionary forces of the last year or two, and proceed timidly and cautiously with its work ever keeping an anxious eye across the Mississippi.

Hero and Pioneer.

A nephew of Dr. Whitman, the pioneer missionary to the Indians of Washington, is now endeavoring to collect a claim for depreciation of the land he owned in the forty years ago. Whitman's life abounded in heroic and picturesque incidents, but none had it more dramatic elements than his ride in winter across the plains to save the United States from being Oregon and Washington. This service ought to have assured his heirs generous treatment, but our government is like a big corporation—it appears to have no bowels. Probably some time in the next century Whitman's heirs may get the modest sum for which they have waited all these years.

Growing Evil of Desertion.

When Hon. Redfield Proctor was at the head of the War department a determined effort was made to decrease the number of desertions from the army, and at his suggestion and on his earnest entreaty several changes in the laws were made. Apparently these have not produced the expected effect, at all events there have been a good many desertions the last year or two, and the question how to prevent this great and growing evil is pressing seriously on the attention of the military authorities. Some of the changes made in the law have already rather than hindered desertions, and it is now urged. The whole matter should receive careful attention when congress meets.

Now You're Talking.

National organizations which select any of the hospitable and beautiful cities in the country for a general meeting in July or August may find the weather unaccountably hot for the reason that it is adjusted to the corresponding schedule, and the production of the weather is a result of the government's undertaking. Let them come in May or early June, September or October and they will find the most charming cities in the world.

CHARGE ABOUT THE FAIR.

A Chicago man exhibits a machine for cleaning fish in the Fisheries building. The Illinois government appropriated about \$200 for the purpose, and the display made is creditable in every respect.

In comparing the furniture made by American manufacturers with that which is foreign built, one cannot fail to note how much more comfort our own productions provide for. The assertion that the most popular of the buildings is borne out by the facts. The building, which is a reproduction of the old Spanish style, at St. Augustine, is crowded with visitors daily. The exhibits are typical Florida products.

Kumford Inn is the jolly sounding name of the Massachusetts sanitary cooking exhibit. It is connected with the board of hygiene and sanitation. A professor of chemistry is in charge and besides the healthful, scientific meals, invalids' dishes are also to be prepared there.

Gradually Uncle Sam is arranging the government exhibits so that the people may see and appreciate the working of the machinery by actual tests. It took a long time for the officials to realize that idle wheels and staid boats and dry cars and tents are not so attractive to the public as the visitors. Practical demonstrations of life saving was the first movement in the re-ship building to the inspection of the public.

The Brazilian building is one of the handsomest and most attractive among the structures erected by foreign governments. It is ornamented in star and pointed white. The structure is in the form of a Greek cross, and in architecture it is a pure class of the renaissance. The interior is a vast arena, the walls and ceiling of which are highly ornamented in sculpture and ornaments emblematic of historic events pertaining to Brazil. There are no exhibits in the building. The offices of the commissioners are on the first floor.

The elephant's hide in the leather exhibit belongs to G. W. Law of Havana. It took three years to tan it. It is one of the curiosities of the building. Another is a tanned horse hide with the head, main and tail on it. An Indian's hide is tanned with a red dye, stretches out thirteen and a quarter feet long and back of it is a goat skin water bag and another is a tanned pig's ear. In Jerusalem, a Macinery ball is made of leather which is said to be the largest in the world. The shoe and leather building is one of the most interesting exhibits. It is a wide, capable of transmitting 5,000 horses. It also says it has the longest belt in the world—the twelve-inch belt, which is 10,000 feet long.

A crowd is around the "Grace Darling" boat, which stands in the center of the Transportation building, from morning till night. The boat is painted green and white and black, and is interestingly battered and scarred and unsafe looking now. One end of the boat is broken and the other is a sharp rock. The crowd does not always know what it is looking at; it looks because some one else is looking. When they read, they read the boat, in 1838, Grace Darling, at the age of 22 years, with her father, saved the lives of three men, who were only one, and besides that she had her father to do the work. But in the time of the heroic act this country and other countries rang with praises of the heroism of the girl, and the deed has become historic.

Improvements in Pothooks.

The stenographers are to meet in congress soon. If they will adopt certain rules and make them inflexible they will add vastly to the usefulness of their calling and confer incalculable benefit on an afflicted country. First, let them require a minimum of literary qualifications in those they admit to their association—say power to spell correctly, to read and to write in English grammar sufficient to make verbs and subjects agree. Secondly, they should insist that when a stenographer has not distinctly understood dictation or is unable to read stenographic notes, words shall not be inserted by guess and luck trusted for the record. Thirdly, they should make a vigorous effort to bring about a change in the use of shorthand symbols so that the notes of any stenographer who is competent shall be readable by all others. The change is a simple one, and the improvements that can be made in the business of stenography, which is a most abused calling.

Put Wires Underground.

That all electric wires should be placed underground is a proposition now beyond the scope of rational controversy. Years ago the electric companies argued that the placing of working wires in conduits was unworkable, and when that prop was knocked from under they used every device of language over the matter of expense. Now it is generally known that underground wires will give as satisfactory service when carried beneath the streets as they will if strung on poles and across house-tops, and the difference in expense is not a matter of much moment. Extra wires are dangerous, not always from purely electrical causes, but nevertheless dangerous. Telegraph and telephone wires have no damaging current, but they are continually getting in the way of the fire department, and so do the electric light wires which in this city are too frequently found in the open air.

Sensationalism and Folly.

Sensationalism would be harmless beyond the contempt it invites upon its authors, but it covets the startles up common sense with many who have money. The best of divided paying stocks are now purchased at the lowest rates for years; but the covetousness that starts up common sense makes them hoard their money. They draw it out of banks and lock it up in boxes. They know that the banks are safe, but others are afflicted with cowardice and lock up their money, and they do it without reasoning on the subject. By-and-by, when the securities they could hold today at the lowest prices shall have advanced 20, 30 or 40 per cent, they will rush in and make investments, and when the banks are again in a panic, they will unlock their boxes and deposit it again.

Silly Attacks on Pensioners.

All this disparagement of the pensioners is silly and mischievous. It is neither honest nor becoming. There is just one proper course for the government to pursue, and that is to go ahead and detect and punish every impostor on the rolls. In doing that the government will be honoring the worthy pensioner, because it will be clearing and purifying the system of which he is a part. Every citizen who knows of a fraudulent case should report it to the department so that it may be investigated. That is true patriotism and the performance of high duty. The operation of such a plan, strictly adhered to, would be to make the pension list a roll of honor and to close the lips of scandal mongers for a long time to come.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

Creditors have closed Beck's saddlery establishment at Beatrice. Orleans horsemen propose to have a horse fair held in their city shortly. The new Catholic church at Harvard has been dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. A stock manipulator of the past boards carried off \$700 belonging to Nebraska City.

A district Methodist camp meeting will be held near Okadale, Antelope county, August 10 to 27. Mrs. E. T. Root, a well known Beatrice lady, died in Chicago while on a visit to the World's fair. Lightning struck Farmer Anderson's house in Rock county, shook a boy into insanity, struck on her head and fracturing her skull. She may recover.

Incendiaries burned the barn of E. P. House, near Alexandria, and two horses perished. The house and four villages also went through the house and stole a good watch and other valuables. Lincoln county citizens will try to have a rain, and have ordered 5,000 pounds of dynamite, exploded in the following towns: county; Wallace, Wellfleet, Brady Island, Sutherland and North Platte. It will be exploded in the next three or four days.

As a result of boys playing with matches John Block, living two miles south of Peterborough, lost his barn, corn crib and granary. The barn, which was a fine specimen of the several farm implements, besides a lot of lumber twine had just bought for the season's harvest. Mrs. James McNamara had an ankle sprained and the other limb broken above the ankle by jumping from a buggy at Beatrice. The horses were running, scared by the buggy striking against them and going down hill. Those that remained in the buggy were not hurt.

Boys smoking cigarettes set fire to a barn belonging to G. W. Law of Havana. A cow and driving horse, valued at \$200, a cow and buggy and a quantity of hay and grain was destroyed. The mother carried them out to Fred Koran, a local fireman, and by exertions of the fire company it was saved. The loss to Mr. Law is about \$500. The stunts of a little girl's life are the story of the saving of a little girl's life by a tramp. The little 3-year-old child, Alice, of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Norton, living near the railroad west of town, was nothing short of a horrible death when she was taken from her mother's arms and thrown into a well. The mother went to the well, leaving the little one in care of its 11-year-old sister. The child was not seen for some time and went out of sight behind a grove. The little one started to follow her. It reached a culvert and was groping its way across a thundering down the road only a short distance away. A tramp was plodding his way along the road, and when he saw the child he rushed to save it. The child screamed with fright at his sudden appearance, and he picked her up and carried her to his hideout hole. The older sister arrived at this time and took her sister, while the tramp had been hanging another in a lauffer on the ground, unable to give his name.

WILTED.

Indianapolis Journal: Summer Landlord—Well, how does the thermometer stand this morning? Summer Guest—It does not stand, it lies, by about fifteen degrees. Philadelphia Times: It's the ultimate of filipian wit. He can't even lick one side of a postage stamp. Yonkers Statesman: The ball player who has his "eye on the ball" is least apt to get the ball on his eye. Somerville Journal: A cat may look at a king, but she wants to tip both eyes open when she looks at a family hotel janitor. Brooklyn Life: "As what character does your husband go to this ancestral ball?" "He is in the same character as the grand old one." "Then the servants and police will never let him in."

WILTED.

Danville Breeze: How much easier it seems to advertise the finding of a handkerchief with a hole in the corner than a purse with a dollar in the corner. Philadelphia Ledger: It may be observed in the general din of embarrassed banks and financial agencies that many of them would be in such straitened circumstances if there weren't some crooked circumstances accompanying them. New Orleans Picayune: The fly that the spider wove a web for was not so very fly after all. The curious about the weaving and did not taken in. Detroit Free Press: He—I would that I might go with thee through life holding thy joys and sorrows. She—You may. All I wish to hold is the purse.

THAT HE WOULD.

Washin Ton Star, Caleb went a-swimming in the water cool. Where the shiffin' shoulders Keeps the water cool. Caleb's father looked him; "Licked him soon and good; Caleb done it right. 'Cause he knowed he would. But far him to do it. 'Raly was a shame; He'd a-done the same."

WILTED.

My love was full of happiness, with sunshine everywhere; But now there's endless trouble, I a certain sadness feel; My days are full of anxiousness—my daughter has a wheel. She rides it in the morning, on the walk and in the street; She rides it at her "nooning" hour, and mid the evening; She rides it in the evening, when the shadows softly steal— There's nothing else but riding, now my daughter has a wheel. To keep her off the crowded street most constantly I beg; And sorry 'twere time for fear she'll fall and break her leg; But still she goes a-spinning, leading little me by the hand; Oh, what a burden life is since my daughter has a wheel. She used to like to study—why, she'd study like to study; She used to like to sweep and help her mother with the work; But now it's very different, there is quite another "deal." The love life undergone a change—my daughter has a wheel.

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PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Denver comes out of the heat with calmity shirkingers with a voluptuous black eye. An Alaskan volcano has broken out in a new spot, in a hopeless effort to outstrip populist governors. One by one classic phrases wither and fall by the wayside. In the lexicon of today fall is a conspicuous word. Mrs. Leasa will attend the silver convention in Chicago. Verily, the path of silver is a rocky one. Ohio's democratic convention assembled August 9. After that date a sharp increase in the output of natural gas may be expected. Two hundred thousand dollars of the half million required to put the winter fair on a working basis has been subscribed in San Francisco. Valuable municipal records of a Kansas town were eaten by a goat the other day. Animated whiskers are the butt and bane of Kansas life. The temperature in north Missouri isn't a circumstance to the heat of politics. Here is the Kansas City Times hurling pie into the supporters of the Sherman law. The New York Tribune is driving open letters at Governor Waite of Colorado. Unfortunately there is no prospect of inducing these gladiators to come within gorge-spilling range. Jajajit Singh, maharajah of Kapurthala, is viewing the elephant at Coney Island. By degrees he is reaching a plane from which the view of the fair may be properly appreciated. America's hair-trickler governors might be judiciously employed by the French stirring up the output of natural gas. They appear in Bangkok would insure a peaceful acquisition of more territory by France. A brother of the duke of Veragua wants a share of the proceeds of the sale of the American admiralty. The formal coronation of pauper royalty for American coin is as charming as the prospect of getting it is grim. President Cleveland is said to be hard at work on his message to congress down at Gray Gables and reporters are rooting in the wood shed to get the contents of the hope of gaining some idea of the contents of the document. Benjamin Franklin's mother advised her ambitious son not to start a newspaper, "because there are a great many newspapers published in the United States and Canada, and no more being started every day." Anthony Drexel Biddle, grandfather of late A. J. Drexel, who is heir to \$1,000,000 by the terms of the dead banker's will, is a reporter on the local staff of the Philadelphia Ledger. To the uninitiated this may appear surprising. The truth is, every reporter would be a millionaire if his services to mankind were cashed at par value. Vice President Stevenson and his party were at Los Angeles, Cal., when the new Long wharf was completed, and they were there to attend the formal coronation which marked its dedication. Mr. Stevenson was asked to drive the last spike, and he did so with great vigor, setting a heavy sled of spikes in his hands and going at the job like a section hand on a railroad. The performance was victoriously applauded. Sir Cecil John Rhodes, prime minister of Cape Colony and the richest man in South Africa, made most of his enormous fortune in the diamond mines at Kimberley during the period of speculation that led to their consolidation under one management. Twenty years ago three partners owned a block of claims on the diamond fields. One of them had been a beggar, another was a lauffer and beggar, and the third is Mr. Rhodes.

INSTABLE CREED.

The civilized world will watch with interest the contest now on between France and Siam. England is keeping greedy eyes on the scene, and at the slightest cause for action flies to the front. The English in the Mennam river. It is doubtful if the English will permit a French protector