

THE DAILY BEE.

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The Bee in Chicago: The Daily and Sunday Bee is on sale in Chicago at the following places: Palmer Hotel, Grand Northern Hotel, Grand Northern Hotel, Grand Northern Hotel.

Is it not rather late in the day to introduce a cloture rule into the United States senate?

The reports of timely rains and improved crops in all parts of Nebraska will be universally hailed with delight.

Times must be considerably out of joint when so conservative a property as the Erie railroad is forced into the hands of a receiver.

Comptroller Eckels is doing his best to make the panic-stricken depositors all over the country feel thoroughly ashamed of their conduct.

Gold bullion is a restive traveler. Its extreme anxiety to leave the United States a few months ago is only equalled by its present impatient desire to return.

Everything is carried on upon a grand scale in Chicago. That accounts for a forger's success in securing \$60,000 from the banks upon worthless paper.

Notwithstanding all this talk about the importance of silver, the fact yet remains that the corn and hog product of the great west is still the bulwark of prosperity.

For several years past speculative prices have been going up in a hot-air balloon. Now they are coming down in a parachute, and the parachute is refusing to work in too many instances.

France seems to have taken the lesson of 1871 seriously to heart. Her energetic action in the Siamese imbroglio stands in marked contrast to her wavering inaction in preparing for the Franco-Prussian war.

The Nebraska independents are first in the field with the call for a state convention. Whether they are first in the field with a substantial majority next November is an entirely different question.

The capture of the Nicaraguan capital by the revolutionists gives them a moral support which previously belonged to their opponents. No surprise ought to be created should the new government apply for recognition from the United States in the very near future.

There are some very good reasons for the belief that the Lincoln newspapers are beating the tom-tom for the sole benefit of the railroads. The interstate route to Lincoln have not yet been abolished and nothing has yet been done to rob the Capital City of her business.

Comptroller Eckels characterizes the run upon one of the failed national banks of Kansas City as absolutely without reason. The groundless lack of confidence here, as in other cases, has resulted in unmerited disaster to the bank and irreparable loss to the depositors.

Another man who withdrew his hard-earned savings from the banks in order to keep them in a safe place at home has been taught a costly lesson at the price of \$1,500. Between the dangers of burglars and those of failing banks, the latter are to be preferred as involving a far less risk.

An Illinois woman promises to see whether she can secure civil damages from the brewers who sold her husband the beer, to the effects of which he ascribes the accidental injury suffered while in a drunken condition. If she succeeds in establishing her point, the courts may prepare to be overrun with similar suits.

Danger of drought has been dispelled by the soaking rains which have visited nearly every county in Nebraska during the last sixty hours. This means that a corn crop is assured. Reports hitherto made have been most cheering in this respect, and now that the worst dry spell of the summer has been ended in refreshing rains before any permanent damage resulted, the farmers may prepare their cribs to house a bountiful yield. Reports are also coming of gratifying harvests of small grains. In Adams county one man threshed the fall wheat out from a thirty-acre field last week, and the yield was 1,020 bushels, or thirty-four bushels to the acre. At the present low prices, this single field's yield is worth \$622.40.

NATIONAL BANK SUSPENSIONS.

There have been exaggerated statements as to the number of national banks that have closed their doors since the beginning of the present year. From information furnished at the office of the comptroller of the currency it appears that the total number of suspensions does not exceed eighty-five, whereas guesswork has made the number more than twice as great. The correct figures are certainly large enough, and yet when the fact is stated that the entire number of national banks in the country is upward of 3,900, suspensions and failures to the extent of only about 2 per cent cannot be regarded as very remarkable under existing conditions.

On the contrary, such a record may fairly be accepted as evidence of a most creditable care and conservatism in the management of the national banks as a whole, the tendency of which should be to give them a stronger claim to public confidence.

It is to be borne in mind that all the banks which have yielded to the financial stress did not fail. A considerable proportion of them closed their doors as a measure of protection to depositors and stockholders and most if not all of them will resume operations in due time. Some have already done so, with very satisfactory results so far as securing a return of depositors and a renewal of public confidence is concerned, and others are preparing to resume. It seems probable that at the worst not more than one-third of the banks that have closed their doors within the last two or three months will turn out to be absolute failures, and there will be comparatively few cases in which depositors will be large losers. Of course the notes of all these banks are just as secure now as when they were issued—a feature of the national banking system which, if generally known, is not so well appreciated as it should be.

Under the old state bank currency system the case was quite different. The holder of a state bank note could never be entirely sure of getting its face value and when the bank failed that put an end to its notes, except in rare cases where they were redeemed at a small percentage of their face value, but such instances were rare indeed.

The national bank note is not affected to the slightest extent by the suspension or failure of the bank that issues it.

A Washington dispatch states that the responses of the banks to the last call made by the comptroller for reports of their condition are eminently satisfactory. They show the banks to be in an exceptionally good condition, especially in the great financial centers. The comptroller in these reports that they show that the national banks generally are conducted on proper principles and along safe lines—in a word, conservatively. This is certainly reassuring and the care and caution which have enabled the banks to make such a showing is to be commended, but it may not be out of place in this connection to observe that there is some danger of the banks carrying their conservatism to such an extreme that sound and legitimate business interests will suffer. There is a manifest tendency to do this which it would not be wise to encourage.

The banks should not only now, but at all times, refuse to lend their support to uncertain or speculative undertakings, but it is a great mistake to withhold aid from established enterprises that are on a sound basis.

CLOTURE IN THE SENATE.

It is reported that Mr. Cleveland is urging upon democratic senators who agree with him on the financial question the necessity of adopting some cloture rule which will enable the majority in the senate to reach a vote on questions within a reasonable time. It has been the rule of the senate since the beginning of the government to place no restriction upon debate. A question about that body may be discussed interminably and it is not necessary that such discussion be strictly confined to the subject matter, nor is there any rule limiting the number of times which a senator may address the senate on any question. Such restrictions would of course in time exhaust the powers of an obstructive minority to prevent action, but as they do not exist such a minority, if it have the endurance, may talk a question to death, as has been done often in the senate.

This principle of unrestricted debate, which has always been maintained by the senate, is said the president regards as being the greatest obstacle in the way of a speedy repeal of the silver purchase law, and it is certainly an obstacle of no small proportions. Having this to stand upon the free silver senators may talk a year if they are disposed to, or through both sessions of the Fifty-third congress, in opposition to a measure repealing the Sherman act.

The two Nevada senators, Jones and Stewart, would be good for at least a score of speeches each, and doubtless the Colorado senators, Teller and Wolcott, could be counted upon for as many more. The senators from the other silver states would do their level best to rival those from Nevada and Colorado, while Peffer of Kansas and Allen of Nebraska would help to swell the free silver chorus as often and as voluminously as possible. It is easy to see, therefore, that a small minority of determined senators may with the right of unrestricted debate utterly defy and eventually defeat the majority simply by talking, and as to the free silver men in the senate it is by no means certain that they are in a minority. On the contrary, it is probable that when the time comes for them to develop their strength it will be found that they constitute a majority.

In any event it is not likely that the senate will depart from a rule which it has always observed and which has grown to be regarded as a distinguishing and highly important characteristic of that body. Attempts to establish cloture in the senate have been made in the past, notably one during the session of the Fifty-first congress, when the republican majority desired to pass the federal elections bill, but such attempts have met with little support. The last attempt was vigorously fought by the democrats, and such of them as made a record at that time

and are still in the senate will hardly be induced to stultify themselves now by supporting a proposition to abandon the principle of unrestricted senatorial debate.

As to the wisdom of the principle there is undoubtedly a good deal to be said on both sides of the question, but it is unquestionably a fact that the right to talk to any extent which senators have always enjoyed is a prerogative they all appreciate, irrespective of party, and one that they will not be easily persuaded to surrender. It is not at all incredible that Mr. Cleveland may have suggested such a departure, and if he has done so it is safe to predict that this is one executive request that will not be complied with.

TAXATION OF RAILROADS IN INDIANA.

That railway corporations are averse to paying taxes so long as there is any possible way of evading them is a proposition that has become almost a byword the whole country over. Everywhere the original systems, by which the property of railroads was assessed in the same manner and by the same bodies as the property of private individuals is assessed, have been found to be unsatisfactory. The pernicious influence exerted by these great corporations served to shift upon others the burdens which in justice they ought to have borne. To remedy these defects new legislation has been enacted in many states providing for separate assessments of railway property by state boards who are supposed to be removed from the domination of the railway corporations. While improvement has been noted under the new regime, the railroads have not ceased to employ the same methods as formerly in order to escape taxation.

In some sections they have succeeded in securing control of the state boards, in others they have fought the assessments inch by inch through the courts. In Kansas they are at the present moment making a legal attack against the new valuation. In Indiana they are gathering strength for a supreme struggle this fall.

The situation in Indiana, as described by a correspondent of the Chicago Herald, is substantially this: Up to 1890 the property of the thirty-five railroads having trackage within that state was assessed at less than \$70,000,000. A new tax law and a new assessing board the following year brought on a change that was no less than a veritable revolution. The valuation of the railroad property was raised to \$160,800,000, and kept at that figure for 1892. The railroads protested. They went to law and the ultimate decision of the United States supreme court is not expected until the coming October term.

The taxing officials, however, have taken the statements of the railroads and have constructed from them some very interesting returns to support their contention that the railroads have at last been put upon a proper and just taxing basis. They find that the mileage within Indiana of the roads traversing that state constitutes 37.7 per cent of the entire mileage. They, therefore, assume that the earnings within the state bear the same ratio to the total earnings and find the surplus earnings have been as follows: 1889, \$27,920,511; 1890, \$35,283,923; 1891, \$56,203,805; 1892, \$39,026,337. In other words, five years' profits would have equaled the entire valuation as assessed before the new law went into effect. In these figures they find the justification of the increase of 150 per cent in the assessment of 1890 over 1889.

The methods employed by the railroads in Indiana in fighting the payment of taxes do not differ from those that have been universally witnessed. The plea of poverty has always been a standing argument, but it had little weight before the Indiana board. If it is raised again this year the railway officials will have their attitude toward the world's fair passenger traffic hurled back at them. They predicted that the new law would compel them to reduce their working force and they inveigled their employes into joining in a formal protest that its enforcement meant idleness and poverty to them. That these threats were groundless was soon proven when the law went into effect without causing the discharge of a single employe. It seems that the time has come when the thread-bare complaints of the railway officials have ceased to be a source of alarm to honest public officers. When the railroads learn that their persistent efforts to evade taxes do nothing but draw upon them a greater persistence of the people, they may possibly conclude that the wisest plan is to bear a fair share of the public burdens and that their profits lie in increased business rather than in evading just taxation.

The people of Cuba, according to what appears to be good authority, do not desire independence of Spain nor annexation to the United States, but only a fair measure of home rule, and this has been promised by the Spanish government. It may be that a majority of the Cuban people do not want to be separated from Spain, but if home rule is granted them it will undoubtedly be the first step leading to ultimate independence, and if that should be attained then would arise the question of annexation to this country, with powerful influences favoring it. There is a strong sentiment in this country that Cuba ought to be and ultimately must be a part of the United States, but it is kept in repression for obvious reasons. Any movement here to promote annexation would be regarded by Spain as unfriendly. But Cuban independence would be immediately followed by an American movement in behalf of annexation that might prove to be irresistible. Spain is growing weaker year by year, and it would seem that the time cannot be remote when she will be too decrepit to retain her hold upon her most valuable colonial possession.

THE SHERMAN LAW SHOULD BE REPEALED.

There are no data available to tell us how far European investments in this country were withdrawn in consequence of the belief that we were desiring to get silver free, but it is the belief of those best informed that the movement of capital to our shores was checked pretty soon after the passage of this law, and that it gradually came to a full pause, or to a stage where more was called home than was sent higher. If the object of the Sherman law was to make money more plentiful it has not been strikingly successful in that particular. The addition that it has made to the circulation of money is not so great as it is made out to be. It is not so great as \$1,000,000,000, while our net export of gold during the same time has been \$1,017,128. This is a remarkable coincidence in these figures, but I am not disposed to affirm that the one movement has been caused by the other. It may be so but there are no data by which it can be proved. What may be affirmed with positiveness is that our present scarcity of money would certainly be relieved by the surplus of

Europe but for the silver scare. For the first time within my recollection has it happened that the offer of high rates of interest in this country has not proved an attraction to foreign capital. The reason why it has not must be that it is coupled, in the minds of our investors, with some danger of loss of the principal. The repeal of the Sherman law will remove that danger and nothing else will.

THE GYASACUS.

There's another gyasacus loose. Hon. W. J. Bryan, member of congress from Nebraska, attended a financial convention at Topeka, Kan., one day last week, and being called upon for some of the burning eloquence which has been one of our country's delights in, and with which he was loaded to the muzzle, just threw the bridle off his mouth and played the limit. And W. J. Bryan, who is a faculty and can get any body to stay, is a sinner. He has gifts of speech that when turned loose under favorable conditions will astonish the human race. Industry, ardent, growing crops and break up families. When roused by the contemplation of man's inhumanity to man or any other subject that touches human rights—such, for instance, as the insistence of a hard-headed, greedy and intolerant crowd upon one hundred cents of the dollar—he is up to the emotional nature of a community oppressed with debt and smothered with mortgages to such an extent as to drive men to homicide and depopulate whole counties. Bryan has been for a long time in a state of mind over the conspiracy of the money-getters to get silver at less than \$1.20 an ounce. Nothing excites him so much as the thought that the civilized world refuses to take 70 cents worth of silver for a dollar's worth of gold. He has no doubt whatever that there is such a conspiracy, and he agrees with the bloodthirsty government of Colorado that the amount of the great will not stand it.

At the Topeka convention he expressed the opinion that the present financial disturbance is caused by New York men in furtherance of the gigantic crime against silver. "When the men of New York," he said, "can loan money at 70 per cent, do the not want a panic by which they can prey?" It will be observed at once, that the New York men, that is, the original and striking view of the situation. Very few persons who have observed the course of the financial disturbance which has afflicted our country since the passage of the act, have looked deep enough into causes to discover that the holders of securities in which this shrinkage has taken place are not content with about themselves in order to get 70 per cent for money. The reason why they are not content is that they are probably because they are so near the center of disturbance that they are unable to get the situation in perspective, consequently cannot discern causes so accurately as the clear-sighted statesmen whose lives have been spent in the midst of people who are not so near the center of disturbance as they are.

A GREAT many people in Nebraska would be pleased to know the nature of the private agreement by which W. H. Dorgan holds the prison contract. Others would like to know the terms of the agreement between Dorgan and the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings by which he is permitted to operate valuation. In Indiana they are gathering strength for a supreme struggle this fall.

There is something a little suspicious about the complaints of the insufficiency of the appropriations for the support of the state institutions made by the last legislature. The complaints come only from the men who have always stood as the apologists or the defenders of the rings which have long preyed upon the state legislature. In the meantime, none of the state institutions have yet been closed up.

The decision of the federal court upon the proceedings for an injunction restraining the State Board of Transportation from reducing freight rates under the maxima fixed by the new law is awaited with unusual interest by persons in all parts of the state. It is the commencement of a legal fight which will end either in the overthrow of the law or in its complete vindication.

The agreement reached by the western railroad upon the question of excursion rates to the World's fair during the month of August will reduce still further the rates for passengers traveling from Omaha to Chicago. People who are able to do so should not fail to make the best of the present opportunities for seeing the greatest exposition of modern times.

THE COP ANIMAL.

Vice President Stevenson's reply to Governor Penney's address at the meeting of the Iowa legislature is a masterpiece of that art known exactly what language was intended for.

SIZING UP THE SITUATION.

The new senator from Nebraska may not be a great deal of a politician, but he seems to have sized up the present situation quite well when he says that it is a disease of the mind and not of the pocket, and advocates standing by the banks.

THE WAR LOST OF BLEEDING KANSAS.

Governor Lewelling of Kansas can easily give Kaiser Wilhelm cards and spades in the matter of creating a standing army. The president's military taste, run to cavalry for the reason, probably, that he wishes to reverse the order of affairs last winter, when the republicans got a horse on the populus.

STALLED ON THE GRADE, NOT WRECKED.

All of the recently wrecked national banks in Denver, it is reported, will resume operations soon. This is probably true of at least two out of three of the national banks which have closed their doors this year. Intelligence of resumption comes almost daily in the form of notes to the country. As confidence returns and it is likely to return shortly after congress gets to work—the resumption will be as numerous as the suspicious hair on a recently bearded man.

CONFOUNDING THE CROAKERS.

The agent for one of the wooden bottles near by opened his spring samples in Boston on Wednesday and by Thursday night had orders \$20,000 in excess of the entire product of his factory. This is a record for a wooden bottle and it is likely to be repeated here and there.

BIBLICALISM OR BANKRUPTCY.

President Cleveland's "object lesson" of hard times is getting in its work with a vengeance in all sections, but not as he intended in the direction of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. On the contrary, it is teaching the intelligent people of this country that they must choose, and that quickly, between biblism and bankruptcy.

THE SHERMAN LAW SHOULD BE REPEALED.

There are no data available to tell us how far European investments in this country were withdrawn in consequence of the belief that we were desiring to get silver free, but it is the belief of those best informed that the movement of capital to our shores was checked pretty soon after the passage of this law, and that it gradually came to a full pause, or to a stage where more was called home than was sent higher. If the object of the Sherman law was to make money more plentiful it has not been strikingly successful in that particular. The addition that it has made to the circulation of money is not so great as it is made out to be. It is not so great as \$1,000,000,000, while our net export of gold during the same time has been \$1,017,128. This is a remarkable coincidence in these figures, but I am not disposed to affirm that the one movement has been caused by the other. It may be so but there are no data by which it can be proved. What may be affirmed with positiveness is that our present scarcity of money would certainly be relieved by the surplus of

Chicago later on.

Chicago later on (rep.): Cleveland could restore confidence and bring prosperity to the entire country in a single week's time by just notifying his congressional wild cat to the fact along with some of the industries of the country by the democratic party.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION (dem.).

Let every democratic paper, join all the roots in telling the voters of the country that the democratic congress, backed by the democratic administration, will carry out the pledges of the democratic platform to the letter.

Philadelphia Press (rep.): The outlook is certainly not encouraging. If the democratic congress would at its first meeting secure the country, there will be no tinkering with the tariff then there might be a return of the prosperity which the country enjoyed under President Harrison, but there is no hope of that so far.

New York Letter to Philadelphia Press: He (Cleveland) is so completely concerned over the financial situation that he takes no interest in the tariff discussion, saying recently that after all that is a mere matter of schedule, a question about how to raise the amount of money with the least drain upon the purposes of the people. Recently he declared that it was simply a matter of arrangement, of sympathetic adjustment, and that it was immaterial whether it was a financial question, to which it must be subordinated until that is determined.

Chicago Herald (dem.): The Chicago platform of complete abolition of the protective tariff system. It must be wiped out root and branch, and the work is not to be delayed because of the present emergency in the financial situation. The bill to repeal the iniquitous McKinley tariff law should be introduced at once, and the repeal should be made immediately after the introduction of the measure to repeal the Sherman silver purchasing law. Both of these gigantic evils must be done away with at once.

Rafael H. Wolf, who controls one of the largest wire mills in the United States, declares in the August Forum that manufacturers of wire are strongly opposed to any tariff measure hastily devised and passed through at one session of congress, as some previous tariff laws have been. He advocates the appointment of a permanent legislative commission to devise a conservative new tariff, based on facts derived from a thorough investigation of the industry, and not on vested capital, but will maintain the high wages of our working men, and will meet the requirements of all classes of the community.

NEBRASKA AND NEBRASKANS.

North Platte proposes to have her cemetery improved.

A Swedish Mission church is to be erected at Gotenburgh.

Boyd county's third annual fair will be held at Battle September 28, 29 and 30.

The Buffalo county Sunday school convention will meet at Kearney August 1st.

A meeting of Boonville sportsmen is to be held August 3 to take steps to prevent poaching of fish in the Blue river.

About 500 acres of corn just west of Dilley were riddled by hail and the wind moved Fitzgerald's granary foray.

The foundation for the United Presbyterian college at Pawnee City is about completed, and the building will be finished by December 1.

During the storm at Cordova lightning struck the Methodist church and the building became a ruin. Nothing was saved except the organ.

Three hundred lots have been given by the citizens of Orleans for the establishment of a Methodist church, and they have been placed on the market at \$100 a lot.

The old settlers of Butler, Polk, York and Seaward counties will hold their picnic this year about August 17. They have already secured the ladies' martial band of David City as one of the attractions.

During a heavy storm the residence of K. A. Schmidt, about four miles south of Liberty, was struck by lightning and the house and all its contents were entirely consumed by fire. The loss is about \$700; insured for \$200.

Plainview has two banks named nearly alike—the Bank of Plainview and the Plainview State bank. It was the latter institution which was closed the other night and forced to close. E. E. White is cashier of the broken bank, while Luther Stone is the cashier of the Bank of Plainview.

During a storm at Hastings lightning struck the residence of W. Letson, scattered shingles all over the neighborhood, loosened the bricks in the chimney and damaged the plastering in various parts of the house. None of the occupants were shocked and hardly knew the house had been struck until the noise came rushing in to see if any one was hurt.

IT CUTS NO FIGURE NOW.

Formal Decision of the World's Fair Sunday.

Chicago, July 27.—Chief Justice Fuller of the United States supreme court, sitting as a member of the United States circuit court of appeals, today delivered the formal opinion in the case of the appeal of the World's fair from the decision of the United States circuit court restraining the management of the fair from the gates on Sunday. It reverses the decision of the lower court and reverses the decision of the lower court and reverses the decision of the lower court.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The Siamese squalor promises to end in a Boulanger march set to chin music.

The lynching affair in Denver scarcely comes up to the government's lurid notion of blood-to-the-bridles.

During the present mild spell the rights and privileges of the weather clerk will not be questioned or denied.

In a few weeks the country will know the effect of official pie on the thinking organs of free coinage advocates.

Senator Stewart of Nevada talks from silver to hold his job, but insists on the yellow metal when borrowers pay him interest.

Some towns are born great, others have greatness thrust upon them. Hajah Singh and Psycho Train are moving on Chicago.

E. L. Gunn has gone off with \$50,000 of the school funds of Hartford, Conn. This is no way to teach the young idea how to shoot.

It should be noted that the 500-pound fish stories coming from Buzzard's Bay are not accompanied with affidavits as a guarantee of good faith.

In the solemn solitude of hickory, David Imboden's III lists to the cackle of embryo statesmen and softly carols: "The shallows murmur, but the deeps are dumb!"

Suggestions for the next popular election: For president, David H. Walker of Colorado; for vice president, M. L. Walters of Kansas.

Platform: Riot, repudiation and rebellion. The Senate fails who fired a crippling shot at the Mohican should collaborate with the author of the Clan Na-Gael Victoria circular. Their joint lie abilities demand a higher field.

A fine memorial in honor of the late Captain Thornton, executive officer of the Kearns during his fight with the Alamo, is to be built at Merriam, N. H., by the captain's widow.

Civilization among the Indians grows apace. Luce Bearshield of Oklahoma wants a divorce from his life. Soliloquy has not written out the changes, but exhibits a split nose as disfiguring proof of Nellie's sorry temper.

James Henry, the English ex-executioner, has reached the end of his rope as a lecturer and is anxious to drop back on the other platform. He is appealing to the shufflers in the United Kingdom to give him a fresh start in life," as he says, by helping others to start out of it.

The other day 1,228 babies, little children and their mothers were loaded on a steamer at New York wharf and sent on a day's outing far from the fearfully heated and sticky atmosphere of the city. The mothers from heaven dimly the waters of the lower bay. Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt defrayed all the expenses of the trip, and if there are any means of causing the eyes of the needy through which rich people have to creep to get into heaven, Mrs. V. should benefit by them.

FATAL YACHT RIDE.

Four Young Women and a Man Drowned by a Boat Capsizing. BALTIMORE, July 27.—A yacht containing four young women and three men, which sailed from Salisbury last evening, was caught in a squall about dark and capsized at the mouth of the Wisconsin river. All of the party were thrown into the water and the following were drowned:

- JOHN CANTING, aged 20, boatman. MISS LILLIE JOHNSON, aged 17. MISS MARY ANN CRYK, aged 16. MISS MARIAN SMITH, aged 15. MISS MARGUERITE TAYLOR, aged 16.

The other two men, William Marshall and George Williams, were picked up in an exhausted condition. If the women had not rushed to the wrong side of the little yacht it would not have been overturned. It is said the drowning women struggled with the men in the water. The boatman lost his life trying to save them. Two of the girls clutched him around the neck and arms. Marshall tried to pull one of the girls away, but failed, and the three went down together. The bodies of the other two girls were found floating with their arms clasped about each other, their bruised arms and bodies showing they had made a desperate fight for life.

Captain Ames' Retirement.

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STOOD OUT THE ROBBERS.

Denver, July 27.—The mob was hanging rather brutally dragging the body of Dan Aratta through the muddy streets last night, a robber entered the office of the assistant cashier of the Denver Tramway company and at the point of a revolver demanded that he open the safe and deliver over the cash. The cashier grabbed a revolver and fired at the robber, who returned the shot. Several rounds were fired, but as no other was within a quarter of a mile of the scene the robber escaped.

REFRESHING BREEZES.

Philadelphia Times: Many show their teeth when they grin, but few grin when they have to show their teeth.

Lowell Courier: "Six trunks," said the pale voyager, as he reached the side of the boat, but he didn't mention the quotation.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: "I reckon," said Farmer Bethune, looking at the chimney stack, "this is the kind of soldiers at night under fire."

Atlanta Constitution: "Were I a breeze," he said, "I'd blow your curls, and toss them out." "You're right," said the lady, with conscious pride, "they're curls to blow away."

Inter Ocean: She "I can't see any sense in calling them my sailing shoes. Well, I notice you've about twenty knots an hour to keep them tied."

Buffalo Courier: Although a rule the girls are no admirers of stinkiness, when the right fellow comes along few of our fair ones object to a certain degree of stinkiness.

New Orleans Picayune: The ocean breakers come in so well and grand and go out broke.

Chicago Tribune: Reason—How are you, old fellow? What are you working at now? Old man (stred and across) My vacation.

Good News: First Stross Boy—How do you like your new suit? Second Stross Boy—Don't like it. If I don't do things right they'll get another boy, and if I do do things right they'll keep me doing 'em.

Harpur's Bazaar: That was a very wise editor who replied to a correspondent who asked, "What is the best stock for a poor man with a little money to invest to buy?" that investigation of the market convinced him that "soup stock" was the safest and most nourishing.

A WOLF FLIGHT.

New York Herald: She had twenty dollars a summer resort. At a summer resort on the shore of the sea, and numbers of these were enslaved by her charms.

And low to fair Adelaide bonded the mee; And a cloud now hangs over her beautiful hair.

And pale are the cheeks that had bloomed Her soul is consumed with vexation—because One man of the twenty had failed to propose.