

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Daily Bee (without Sunday) One Year, \$ 8.00

Office: Omaha, The Bee Building, South Omaha, corner N. and 26th Streets. Telephone 1100.

ADVERTISING RATES. All communications relating to news and editorial matter should be addressed to the Editor.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY. The Bee in Chicago. The Daily and Sunday Bee is on sale in Chicago at the following places:

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas, I, George B. Tzschner, Secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of The Daily Bee for the week ending August 13, 1893, was as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Day and Circulation. Sunday, August 13, 26,033; Monday, August 14, 23,740; Tuesday, August 15, 23,740; Wednesday, August 16, 23,740; Thursday, August 17, 23,740; Friday, August 18, 23,740; Saturday, August 19, 23,740.

Average Circulation for July, 1893, 24,528.

THE BEE'S SPECIAL TRAIN.

The Bee is pleased to announce that a special newspaper train has been chartered via the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific rail way, to run from Omaha to Lincoln daily, which will enable The Bee to serve its patrons throughout the South Platte country with the very latest news.

The superiority of The Bee's telegraphic news is conceded throughout the west. Its special cable news, unrivaled press dispatches and its special telegraphic service from every important point have gained for this paper an enviable reputation not alone confined to this state.

With improved facilities for reaching the people at a seasonable hour by The Bee special newspaper train, there can be no doubt that our patrons will continue to show their appreciation of newspaper enterprise.

OMAHA city bonds are selling slowly but surely. Investors should come early and avoid the rush.

KANSAS is about to be afflicted with a woman suffrage campaign. We commiserate with Kansas.

SENATOR ALLEN is not showing any bashfulness about taking a prominent part in the senatorial proceedings despite his recent advent into this body.

A NONPARTISAN judiciary means a judiciary which feels its independence of party, not a judiciary which holds its position solely because of party affiliation.

GOVERNOR BOIES hoped to return to his home and resume his business after the expiration of his present term of office. The governor may yet have his hopes realized.

ILLINOIS day at the great fair was the success which was predicted for it. A record of 237,909 paid admissions is something in which Illinois people may well take pride.

PEOPLE in the east are having a taste of the destructive storms which their western brethren are enjoying. Storms do not always avoid the great population centers.

WE ARE pleased to inform the public that the Western Passenger association is in no more precarious condition than it has been all along. It never was very strong since the day of its birth.

THE prohibitionists are the first in the field of Nebraska state politics. From the character of their ticket one would judge that the membership had been reduced to but one man for every three women.

THE congressmen who have been devoting the past two weeks to enjoying life at the seaside resorts will now begin to regret the time when they agreed to postpone the vote on the silver bill no longer than two weeks.

IT is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The maximum law injunction cases will be the means of getting a great volume of information bearing on the inside workings of railway companies doing business in this state. The attorneys for the state have made some startling allegations in their answers filed in the United States court. If they succeed in bringing the proofs, as doubtless they can, the people of Nebraska will have a firmer base to work on in dealing with railroad corporations.

A COLORADO congressman who purports to be humorous proposes to have a newspaper portrait of one of his Indiana colleagues reproduced in the Congressional Record. Perhaps the government can afford to buy a chromatic printing press and issue its congressional proceedings in color, with beautiful bezzeling pictures to entertain the children. Then if it would only insert a few nursery rhymes the standard of the publication might be considerably elevated and brought into accord with the latest advances in modern journalism.

GOLD MOVEMENTS.

The erratic character of the gold movement for some time past has been a feature of the financial situation to which little attention has been given except by those whose operations require dealings in gold, but it is interesting as showing that the movements of the yellow metal are not always determined by trade conditions. As a rule gold is imported or exported in settlement of the balance of trade between this country and Europe, but for several months this rule has not applied. Since the beginning of the current year the exports of gold from the United States have amounted to about \$80,000,000. The larger part of this gold did not, as usual, go to England, but went to swell the specie reserves of the continental countries, notably Austria, which still needs more gold to insure the permanence of a specie basis. For some weeks past gold has been returning to the United States and we have got back perhaps one-third of what we had previously exported. This has been done in the face of a rate for sterling exchange that would render the importation of gold impossible except at a loss, but the banking houses that shipped gold to Europe and profited by it because European countries were paying a premium for it are bringing it back because, owing to the scarcity of currency here, they can make money by that operation. A considerable part of the gold that has returned has been imported by savings institutions with a view to strengthening themselves. Gold has also been imported by Chicago banks on their own account in order to facilitate the shipments of produce from that port, and it is claimed that the banks of that city now hold more gold than those of New York. In order to check the movement of the yellow metal in this direction the Bank of England put a premium on it and raised the rate of discount, which appears to have had the intended effect.

It is obvious, therefore, that the gold movements between this country and Europe are not always controlled absolutely by the course of trade, though of course this is generally and principally the regulating influence. At present the exports of produce from this country exceed in value the imports, and as we are nearing the season when the trade balance should grow rapidly and largely in our favor it is reasonably to be expected that within the next three months the inflow of gold will be heavy. This prospect would be entirely reassuring if it were not for the possibility of a large amount of American securities held abroad being returned, but this danger, if it can be so regarded, will be greatly lessened and may be altogether averted if congress discontinues the government purchase of silver. Failure to do this would undoubtedly cause a return to our securities in such volume that we should not only get no gold from having the balance of trade in our favor, but would lose more of the yellow metal.

DANGER OF OVERCONFIDENCE.

Ohio republicans are claiming, it is reported, that they will re-elect Governor McKinley by a plurality of from 40,000 to 50,000. The campaign in that state has not yet been formally opened and it is therefore manifestly too early to form a judgment as to the result to which any value could be given. There is very strong reason to believe that McKinley will be re-elected, but it is not at all probable that he will receive any such plurality as some of his supporters are said to be now claiming. It is far too extravagant. In 1891 McKinley was elected by a plurality of a little over 21,000. The conditions favoring republican success are a great deal more favorable this year than they were two years ago, so that it does not seem unreasonable to assume that McKinley will be again chosen governor by an increased plurality, say 25,000, or even 30,000, but the former would be a much safer figure than the latter. There is no reason to suppose that McKinley has lost in personal popularity, there are no serious defections among Ohio republicans, and the policy for which the party stands ought to strengthen it under the prevailing circumstances. As the fight will be made squarely on the tariff, with an avowed enemy of protection, on the ground of its unconstitutionality, heading the democratic ticket, it would seem inevitable that so great a manufacturing state as Ohio is must this year give its vote to the country's foremost defender of protection.

The only apparent danger to this result is in the overconfidence of republicans, and it may be observed that this is a fault which is rather peculiar to Ohio republicans and has in the past cost them defeat. They may be certain that the democrats, notwithstanding the disadvantages that confront them, do not intend to give up the battle until it is lost. They evidently intend to fight hard to the finish, and they will not be slow to profit by any opportunity their opponents offer them. They care, however, but it will require thorough organization, perfect discipline and a full vote to do so.

THE SOUTH'S SHARE.

Analysis of the chairmanships of the fifty-five house committees shows the following facts: Chairmanships conferred on southern states, 23; chairmanships on eastern and middle states, 11; chairmanships on western states, 12. Thus the fourteen southern states have nine more chairmanships than the other thirty states, and this is not all, for the most important and influential of these positions are held by southern men. The committee which is charged with formulating a new fiscal policy for the country that will effect every industrial interest, has at its head a representative from West Virginia, a state with a population only a little more than half that of the city of Chicago and with industrial enterprises whose value probably does not exceed a hundredth part of the value of that city's industrial enterprises. Admit that Mr. Wilson, chairman of the ways and means committee, is a politician of ability, he has given no evidence of pre-eminence that would justify his being assigned to it, and he does not come from a constituency that is greatly concerned

in the promotion of American industries. His predecessor as chairman of the ways and means committee, Mr. Springer, represented a great manufacturing state. The next most important committee of the house, that of appropriations, has as its chairman a Texas representative. It is not doubted that he will be an improvement upon the last chairman, Mr. Holman, and it is said that he will be disposed to be fair to all sections of the country, but it is only reasonable to expect that if the alternative should be presented to him of favoring the south at the expense of any other portion of the country he will be partial to his own section. Other important committees, whose chairmen are southern men, are those on elections, interstate and foreign commerce, agriculture, foreign affairs, postoffices and post roads, public lands, territories, railroads and canals, public buildings and grounds, and pensions.

The fourteen southern states which were given thirty-two committee chairmanships have an aggregate population not exceeding one-third of the population of the country, and the number of voters in those states does not bear so large a proportion to the number of voters in the nation. In wealth and developed resources the disproportion is very much greater. Indeed it is doubtless safe to say that in this respect the fourteen southern states do not equal New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. It is not surprising to learn that there was protest, particularly from western democrats, at the indecent partiality which Speaker Crisp showed in the distribution of committee chairmanships, but the democrats of the north ought not to have expected anything better. It is the principle and practice of the southern democracy to look to its own interests, and it always has been and always will be the case when the democracy is in control of congress that the southern wing will get the largest share of power. Perhaps it is justly entitled to this consideration as the reward of keeping the south solid for democracy, but it would seem that the time must come when northern democrats will resent being always compelled to play second fiddle to their southern brethren.

THE QUESTION OF RECOINAGE.

The letter of Secretary Carlisle, which estimates a loss to the government of \$112,000,000 in case of a change from the present mint ratio of 16 to 1 to that of 20 to 1, and which was heralded in the dispatches as a complete deathblow to the scheme of free silver coinage at any new mint ratio, has not created in the ranks of the free silver advocates the consternation which its author anticipated. A few people may have accepted the conclusion intended to be conveyed, that a change of ratio is a practical impossibility, but without giving it a second thought. But those who tried to find a valid reason for Mr. Carlisle's assumption that free coinage would necessitate the recoinage of all our outstanding silver coin have failed entirely to alight upon any convincing argument.

For example, the Philadelphia Record insists that the enormous cost of any scheme for a change of ratio puts the whole plan out of the domain of serious discussion, because "by establishing a new standard while retaining the old standard congress would itself discredit upward of 400,000,000 silver dollars." It says that this discredited money would be returned to the treasury for redemption in gold before any considerable portion of the coinage at the new ratio could be issued from the mints. All this is pure assumption on the part of the Record. No law authorizes the redemption of silver dollars in gold. The 419,000,000 silver dollars outstanding are full legal tender. They are absolutely limited in number. No one can get one except in exchange for a dollar's worth of commodities, nor will he part with one except for a like consideration. How then will they get into the treasury? Wherein will they be discredited? So long as they circulate now as legal tender why should people refuse them hereafter?

In taking a similar position the New York Evening Post declares that "without recoinage a change of ratio could not be carried into effect. We could not have two silver dollars of different weights under the principles of free coinage. We might have any number of such under the present system of limited coinage and gold redemption of silver. The metal in the present silver dollar is worth only 56 or 57 cents. That of the vest dollar would be worth 72 or 73 cents. We might have as many varieties as there are senators as long as the coinage is only on government account. But if the mints be opened to unlimited coinage for private individuals all silver dollars must be alike."

In this, however, there is a logical fallacy which invalidates the whole reasoning. No one proposes to have two silver dollars of different weights under the principle of free coinage. Only one of the dollars is to be subject to free coinage, while the 412-grain dollar is to remain under the present system of limited coinage on the government account only. Concessedly then, the two silver dollars will be no difficulty in circulating side by side on a par. There is no danger of the old silver dollar driving out the new silver dollar because the principle of Gresham's law operates only when the inferior money is obtainable in increasing quantities. As between these two silver dollars it would be the 464-grain dollar which would be increasing in quantity and it could not therefore drive out the present silver dollar. The danger of free coinage at 20 to 1 is not to be apprehended from the present silver dollar; it is to be looked for in the inevitable tendency of the new dollar to drive out the undervalued gold. So long as the gold is undervalued at the ratio of 20 to 1 it will continue to leave us. The only hope of bimetalism under a regime of free coinage lies in the adoption of a mint ratio that will bring the market ratio to coincide with it.

IN REFERRING TO SECRETARY CARLISLE'S CALCULATION THAT THE RECOINAGE OF OUR OUTSTANDING SILVER MONEY AT A NEW RATIO OF 20 TO 1 WOULD INVOLVE A LOSS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF \$112,000,000, THE NEW YORK SUN SUGGESTS THAT THAT LOSS MAY BE TRANSFORMED INTO PROFIT BY SEALING DOWN THE GOLD COIN INSTEAD OF INCREASING THE WEIGHT OF THE PRESENT SILVER DOLLAR.

The sun obviously fails to see that such a course would practically change our standard of value, and would defeat its own purpose of bringing pecuniary gains to the treasury. It would practically change our standard of value, because our monetary unit would then be a dollar of some 60 or 70 cents, instead of a dollar of 100 cents, as at present. People owing debts would gain by paying them in the debased currency. Again the government would fail to profit by it, because having free coinage of gold at the new ratio, those who now hold our gold coins could melt them down, take them to the mint for coinage into dollars at the new ratio and gain the difference. "Clipping the gold coin," as the sun puts it, is in reality a debasement of the currency, not an innocent change of ratio.

IT IS TIME THAT THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES TOOK SOME STEPS FOR THE BETTER REGULATION OF THE IMMIGRATION INTO THIS COUNTRY, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT WILL BE GENERALLY WELCOMED THAT THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION IS SOON TO GO TO CANADA WITH A VIEW TO MAKING AN ARRANGEMENT WITH THE DOMINION AUTHORITIES UNDER WHICH IT WILL NOT BE SO EASY AS AT PRESENT FOR PERSONS TO COME INTO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH CANADA.

Owing to the loose system of inspection at ports on our northern border it has been a comparatively easy matter for persons to enter the United States, and it is not to be doubted that many of the classes inhibited by our immigration laws have found their way into the country through this channel. The laws of Canada relating to immigration are sufficiently stringent, but it is notorious that they are not enforced. There is perhaps no branch of the public service of the Dominion in which there is less efficiency than in that having charge of immigration. The officials are notoriously careless and indifferent. Such being the case, there is greater necessity for a thorough inspection at our ports. The facilities for immigration on both our northern and southern frontiers ought to be very greatly reduced.

REPRESENTATIVE GEARY IS AN ANXIOUS AS WELL AS A WISE MAN. HE HAS BEEN VIGOROUSLY ENFORCED IN AS MUCH AS THE LAW CONTEMPLATED THE REGISTRATION OF THE CHINESE ALREADY HERE RATHER THAN THEIR EXPULSION, IT IS DIFFICULT TO COMPREHEND WHY GEARY INSISTS ON THIS HASTE.

Not till the vote is taken. Philadelphia Times. The silver advocates in Washington pretend that their object is not to bring about a repeal, but to see that the repeal is made wisely.

COLORADO'S SILVER MINING. DENVER REPUBLICAN.

The banks in the towns of Colorado seem to be getting on their feet, which is an indication that their liquidation is over. In a liberal and generous way the reopening of these banks is a great gain to the communities in which they are situated. Business will be stimulated and money will be easier.

SEIDLITZED BY ADVERTISERS. NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

It was a costly experiment, that in which democratic politicians have been engaged. Before they have felt the full extent of its cost to them they will at least be prepared to approach the subject with a sober and anxious desire to know what they are doing before they vote for democracy and a change.

GORING THE OTHER FELLOW'S OX. PHILADELPHIA TELEGRAPH.

Everybody officially concerned should do everything in their power to encourage the exodus of these immigrants who now prosper, in view of a winter of idleness, to return to their homes on the other side of the Atlantic. This is the kind of transportation that should be expedited to the utmost. There are tens of thousands of these people here who are doing nothing but being a public menace and a public burden if they remain. Every one of them desiring to return should be assisted.

GETTING ON ITS FEET. ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS.

It is encouraging to note the signs of swift recovery from the crisis of the recent panic in the daily report of the resumption of suspended banks all over the country and in the starting up again, with full-handed forces of workmen, of the manufacturing establishments which had temporarily shut down. There is no questioning the fact that business is getting on its feet again, and that it will be a public menace and a public burden if they remain. Every one of them desiring to return should be assisted.

ment of over \$112,000,000, the New York Sun suggests that that loss may be transformed into profit by sealing down the gold coin instead of increasing the weight of the present silver dollar. The sun obviously fails to see that such a course would practically change our standard of value, and would defeat its own purpose of bringing pecuniary gains to the treasury. It would practically change our standard of value, because our monetary unit would then be a dollar of some 60 or 70 cents, instead of a dollar of 100 cents, as at present. People owing debts would gain by paying them in the debased currency. Again the government would fail to profit by it, because having free coinage of gold at the new ratio, those who now hold our gold coins could melt them down, take them to the mint for coinage into dollars at the new ratio and gain the difference. "Clipping the gold coin," as the sun puts it, is in reality a debasement of the currency, not an innocent change of ratio.

It is time that the federal authorities took some steps for the better regulation of the immigration into this country, and the announcement will be generally welcomed that the superintendent of immigration is soon to go to Canada with a view to making an arrangement with the Dominion authorities under which it will not be so easy as at present for persons to come into the United States through Canada. Owing to the loose system of inspection at ports on our northern border it has been a comparatively easy matter for persons to enter the United States, and it is not to be doubted that many of the classes inhibited by our immigration laws have found their way into the country through this channel. The laws of Canada relating to immigration are sufficiently stringent, but it is notorious that they are not enforced. There is perhaps no branch of the public service of the Dominion in which there is less efficiency than in that having charge of immigration. The officials are notoriously careless and indifferent. Such being the case, there is greater necessity for a thorough inspection at our ports. The facilities for immigration on both our northern and southern frontiers ought to be very greatly reduced.

Very insidious and sly is the attempt now being made by Russia to weaken and even destroy the alliance between Vienna and Berlin. In the tariff war that the czar has been waging against Germany since the first of the month, he has been careful to exempt Austrian produce and manufactures from the prohibitive duties—the increase amounting to as much as 50 per cent above the maximum tariff—to which German imports in Russia are now subjected. This, of course, is having the effect of diverting the profitable Russian trade from Germany to Austria, much to the disgust of Germany. The czar, moreover, is endeavoring still further to augment the jealousy that has already arisen between the two allies about the matter by entering into negotiations with the Austrian government with a view to a commercial treaty—this, too, the very moment when negotiations of a similar character between St. Petersburg and Berlin have been broken off in the most unexpected and aggressive fashion by direct orders from the czar. Should the treaty between Russia and Austria be concluded, one member of the Triple Alliance would be commercially at war, and the other commercially not merely at peace but even in alliance with Russia and enjoying the same commercial and, in due consequence, political advantages that France enjoys by virtue of the Franco-Russian treaty of commerce concluded on the very same day upon which the czar began his tariff war on Germany.

The conciliatory disposition manifested on both sides makes it likely that the "incident" of Aigues-Mortes will soon be closed. The Italian case was more or less weakened by the fact that the mobs of several Italian cities took their revenge on their own hands and proceeded to commit upon French residents the very outrages of which they had to complain when committed by Frenchmen upon Italians resident in France. It seems odd that the first apology should come from Italy when the first offense came from France. But the promptness of Italy in making an apology for the misconduct of the Roman mob, and in removing Roman officials, makes the Italian demand for reparation for the original offense all the stronger. The French government has already promised the removal of the industrial consuls to pay an indemnity for the massacred Italians, especially since Italy has already offered reparation for the destruction done to French property in Italy, though this did not include any loss of life. It is noteworthy that the excitement seems to have been much greater in Italy than in France, a fact probably due to the existence in France of another form of excitement in the shape of the elections.

It seems probable that there will be renewed troubles in the Pamirs at no distant day. Recent reports from that region declare that the Russian Colonel Yanoff has now 600 troops, including artillery, under his command, and that he has been authorized to enlist as many natives as he may deem necessary for his purpose. Whether this is true or not there can be no doubt that it is in accordance with the regular policy of Russia in enterprises of this sort. On the other hand, it is said that China, who is doubtless encouraged thereto by England, is fixed in her determination to hold on to the territory that has hitherto been regarded as hers, and is making extensive preparations for repelling by force of arms, any attempt at annexation there. She is declared to be even now massing troops on the frontiers of that province. It is recorded, moreover, that the Chinese emperor recently received one of his generals, who is regarded as the best strategist in his service and who proved his skill even against European soldiers nine years ago, and informed him of his appointment to the command of the troops on the Pamirs. Immediately after the audience the general began to make preparations to start for his new post. With an increase of forces on each side of a frontier there comes also an increased chance of collision, but it would be unwise to put too much faith in stories coming from so wild and distant a region.

Quite serious is the diplomatic conflict that has arisen between Spain and Great Britain in connection with the seizure by the latter of the Solomon islands in the Pacific ocean. These islands were first discovered some three centuries ago by the Spanish navigator Mendana, who planted the Spanish flag on the largest of the group and took possession of them in the name of his government. From that time forth they have appeared on Spanish maps as colonial dependencies of his most Catholic majesty, although no attempt has ever been made to occupy them. The dispute, therefore, between the two nations bears considerable analogy with that between Spain and Germany some years ago in connection with the seizure by the latter of the Caroline islands, a difficulty which was only brought to a satisfactory conclusion by papal arbitration. In the present instance the bitterness of the Spaniards against England is increased by the great harbor works inaugurated by the English at the expense of his government, a difficulty which was only brought to a satisfactory conclusion by papal arbitration.

Washington Star: "Yes, sir," said the poker player who went home with all the money, "I am distinctly an ante-monopoly man."

Philadelphia Times: As with others, the "ham of industry" also means work with the Jersey mosquito.

Yonkers: Jack-Pa, is sent an abbreviation of gentleman?

Pa-No; it's generally an exaggeration of all his faults with an abbreviation of his virtues.

Indianapolis Journal: "I can't see why bread should remain at the same price when wheat and flour have come down so."

My dear boy, the market things in bread are water and air. Neither one is a cent cheaper than it was at the close of the war."

Philadelphia Record: "Here's a glorious way to fix a watermelon," said Blake to Mrs. Blake. "Scop out the pulp, mix it with port wine, and after freezing it put some brandy in it, and put it back in the ice-box." "How do you drive a spigot in the meat?" asked Mrs. Blake meekly.

Puck: Gelp Sackett—How are you, Joe? Or for an outing? Joe Hunkert—Yes; going down into the country for a little visit.

Gelp Sackett: Thought, that, to take your gun with you if you are going to play on that banjo.

THE DIFFERENCE. The girl who took five trunks and stayed nine weeks at a swell resort. Came back to town, poor, luckless maid, Like a shipwrecked bark to port.

While the girl who went for ten days or so, With a shawl strap and a swing, Came back with a young man's heart in tow And a brand-new diamond ring.

AT WHIST. New Orleans Picayune. "Across the polished table there, The cards were laid out in a row, Her eyes, her dainty fingers, too, Just as in years ago I knew, My partner."

I led a heart—I think the king— It passed around the silent ring, And, though it was the last one out, She paused a moment, half in doubt, Then trumped it.

"Oh, partner, that was the command," She said, when she had played the hand, "Then, thinking us her best one out, 'You will forgive me, won't you now, For trumping!'"

Another night, remembered well, The sat where moon-cast shadows fell, No polished table lay between; The tree boughs made a waving screen Also her.

We talked of other things than whist, I strove her fancy to enlist, With all a lover's gentle art, Yet once again I led my heart Unguarded.

I led my heart again, my last; When round to her the trick had passed The ace of hearts, the best one out, So paused a moment, half in doubt, Then trumped it.

This time no pleading glance I caught, No trembling lip for goodness sought, No eyes with lashes drooping wet, Told me my partner did regret To trump it.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS.

The enemies of the French republic have been completely taken by surprise by the result of the elections on Sunday last. They had predicted the downfall of the republic so often and so long that they were incapable of discerning the signs of the times. But while they were prophesying and hoping for the advent of a dictator of the type of Louis Napoleon or Boulanger, the French people were turning their backs upon personal government. With the almost complete effacement of the monarchial parties, the conservative republic will be able to reckon all the more easily with its enemies of socialism and anarchy. Although the recollection of the monarchists with the existing political order has been in progress for a number of years, there is ample evidence in the result of the elections that the sage councils of Pope Leo have much accelerated the movement. A great stride has been made since Gambetta's famous exclamation: "Clericalism, that is the enemy of the republic!" When church and state shall have become completely divorced the clergy will have no cause of war against the government. With all the elements of social order granted among the republic, its preservation has become recognized at last as a necessity by the great body of the French people.

The combination of luck and adroitness by which the hopes of President Carnot's rivals and enemies were dashed, continued operative up to the very eve of the election. Had the massacre of upwards of 100 Italian workmen, which occurred at Aigues-Mortes on Thursday, taken place but a week earlier, the reprisals against Frenchmen in Italy and the resultant diplomatic recriminations would have placed the Dupuy ministry in a predicament which could hardly have failed to injure the prospects of their party friendly at the ballot box. Had they promptly signified a willingness to offer apologies and an indemnity for the wrong done to natives of Italy, they would have been accused of pusillanimity, while had they refused to do so, they would have been charged with exposing for selfish ends their country to the risk of war with the Triple Alliance. As it was, only two days intervened between the massacre at Aigues-Mortes and the election, and the government took care to defer the making of the final diplomatic disposition until the very eve of the election, and minimized the number of the murders. Now that President Carnot and his advisers are certain of commanding a majority in the new Chamber, they will doubtless deal with this unfortunate affair in the proper spirit, and make adequate amends to the people for the wholesale slaughter of her citizens.

Very insidious and sly is the attempt now being made by Russia to weaken and even destroy the alliance between Vienna and Berlin. In the tariff war that the czar has been waging against Germany since the first of the month, he has been careful to exempt Austrian produce and manufactures from the prohibitive duties—the increase amounting to as much as 50 per cent above the maximum tariff—to which German imports in Russia are now subjected. This, of course, is having the effect of diverting the profitable Russian trade from Germany to Austria, much to the disgust of Germany. The czar, moreover, is endeavoring still further to augment the jealousy that has already arisen between the two allies about the matter by entering into negotiations with the Austrian government with a view to a commercial treaty—this, too, the very moment when negotiations of a similar character between St. Petersburg and Berlin have been broken off in the most unexpected and aggressive fashion by direct orders from the czar. Should the treaty between Russia and Austria be concluded, one member of the Triple Alliance would be commercially at war, and the other commercially not merely at peace but even in alliance with Russia and enjoying the same commercial and, in due consequence, political advantages that France enjoys by virtue of the Franco-Russian treaty of commerce concluded on the very same day upon which the czar began his tariff war on Germany.

The conciliatory disposition manifested on both sides makes it likely that the "incident" of Aigues-Mortes will soon be closed. The Italian case was more or less weakened by the fact that the mobs of several Italian cities took their revenge on their own hands and proceeded to commit upon French residents the very outrages of which they had to complain when committed by Frenchmen upon Italians resident in France. It seems odd that the first apology should come from Italy when the first offense came from France. But the promptness of Italy in making an apology for the misconduct of the Roman mob, and in removing Roman officials, makes the Italian demand for reparation for the original offense all the stronger. The French government has already promised the removal of the industrial consuls to pay an indemnity for the massacred Italians, especially since Italy has already offered reparation for the destruction done to French property in Italy, though this did not include any loss of life. It is noteworthy that the excitement seems to have been much greater in Italy than in France, a fact probably due to the existence in France of another form of excitement in the shape of the elections.

It seems probable that there will be renewed troubles in the Pamirs at no distant day. Recent reports from that region declare that the Russian Colonel Yanoff has now 600 troops, including artillery, under his command, and that he has been authorized to enlist as many natives as he may deem necessary for his purpose. Whether this is true or not there can be no doubt that it is in accordance with the regular policy of Russia in enterprises of this sort. On the other hand, it is said that China, who is doubtless encouraged thereto by England, is fixed in her determination to hold on to the territory that has hitherto been regarded as hers, and is making extensive preparations for repelling by force of arms, any attempt at annexation there. She is declared to be even now massing troops on the frontiers of that province. It is recorded, moreover, that the Chinese emperor recently received one of his generals, who is regarded as the best strategist in his service and who proved his skill even against European soldiers nine years ago, and informed him of his appointment to the command of the troops on the Pamirs. Immediately after the audience the general began to make preparations to start for his new post. With an increase of forces on each side of a frontier there comes also an increased chance of collision, but it would be unwise to put too much faith in stories coming from so wild and distant a region.

Quite serious is the diplomatic conflict that has arisen between Spain and Great Britain in connection with the seizure by the latter of the Solomon islands in the Pacific ocean. These islands were first discovered some three centuries ago by the Spanish navigator Mendana, who planted the Spanish flag on the largest of the group and took possession of them in the name of his government. From that time forth they have appeared on Spanish maps as colonial dependencies of his most Catholic majesty, although no attempt has ever been made to occupy them. The dispute, therefore, between the two nations bears considerable analogy with that between Spain and Germany some years ago in connection with the seizure by the latter of the Caroline islands, a difficulty which was only brought to a satisfactory conclusion by papal arbitration. In the present instance the bitterness of the Spaniards against England is increased by the great harbor works inaugurated by the English at the expense of his government, a difficulty which was only brought to a satisfactory conclusion by papal arbitration.

Washington Star: "Yes, sir," said the poker player who went home with all the money, "I am distinctly an ante-monopoly man."

Philadelphia Times: As with others, the "ham of industry" also means work with the Jersey mosquito.

Yonkers: Jack-Pa, is sent an abbreviation of gentleman?

Pa-No; it's generally an exaggeration of all his faults with an abbreviation of his virtues.

Indianapolis Journal: "I can't see why bread should remain at the same price when wheat and flour have come down so."

My dear boy, the market things in bread are water and air. Neither one is a cent cheaper than it was at the close of the war."

Philadelphia Record: "Here's a glorious way to fix a watermelon," said Blake to Mrs. Blake. "Scop out the pulp, mix it with port wine, and after freezing it put some brandy in it, and put it back in the ice-box." "How do you drive a spigot in the meat?" asked Mrs. Blake meekly.

Puck: Gelp Sackett—How are you, Joe? Or for an outing? Joe Hunkert—Yes; going down into the country for a little visit.

Gelp Sackett: Thought, that, to take your gun with you if you are going to play on that banjo.

THE DIFFERENCE. The girl who took five trunks and stayed nine weeks at a swell resort. Came back to town, poor, luckless maid, Like a shipwrecked bark to port.

While the girl who went for ten days or so, With a shawl strap and a swing, Came back with a young man's heart in tow And a brand-new diamond ring.

AT WHIST. New Orleans Picayune. "Across the polished table there, The cards were laid out in a row, Her eyes, her dainty fingers, too, Just as in years ago I knew, My partner."

I led a heart—I think the king— It passed around the silent ring, And, though it was the last one out, She paused a moment, half in doubt, Then trumped it.

"Oh, partner, that was the command," She said, when she had played the hand, "Then, thinking us her best one out, 'You will forgive me, won't you now, For trumping!'"

Another night, remembered well, The sat where moon-cast shadows fell, No polished table lay between; The tree boughs made a waving screen Also her.

We talked of other things than whist, I strove her fancy to enlist, With all a lover's gentle art, Yet once again I led my heart Unguarded.

I led my heart again, my last; When round to her the trick had passed The ace of hearts, the best one out, So paused a moment, half in doubt, Then trumped it.

This time no pleading glance I caught, No trembling lip for goodness sought, No eyes with lashes drooping wet, Told me my partner did regret To trump it.

need to enlist as many natives as he may deem necessary for his purpose. Whether this is true or not there can be no doubt that it is in accordance with the regular policy of Russia in enterprises of this sort. On the other hand, it is said that China, who is doubtless encouraged thereto by England, is fixed in her determination to hold on to the territory that has hitherto been regarded as hers, and is making extensive preparations for repelling by force of arms, any attempt at annexation there. She is declared to be even now massing troops on the frontiers of that province. It is recorded, moreover, that the Chinese emperor recently received one of his generals, who is regarded as the best strategist in his service and who proved his skill even against European soldiers nine years ago, and informed him of his appointment to the command of the troops on the Pamirs. Immediately after the audience the general began to make preparations to start for his new post. With an increase of forces on each side of a frontier there comes also an increased chance of collision, but it would be unwise to put too much faith in stories coming from so wild and distant a region.