THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. e :without Sunday) One Year.... Sunday, One Year.....

OFFICES. Omaha. The Bee Building.
South Omaha, corner Nand Twenty sixth streets.
Conneil Bluffs, 12 Pearl street.
Chicago Office, 317 Chamber of Commerce.
New York, rooms 13, 14 and 15, Tribune building.
Washington, 313 Fourteenth street. CORRESPONDENCE.

mentions relating to news and esti-should be addressed: To the Editor DUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and routtances should be addressed to The Ree Publishing Company Omaha. Drafts, cherks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company. Parties leaving the city for the summer can have THE But sent to their address by leaving an order at business office. THE BEE PURLISHING COMPANY

THE DAILY and SUNDAY BEE is on sale in hicago at the following places: palmer house. Grand Pacific hotel,

Grand Facilic notel.
Auditorium hotel.
Great Northern hotel.
Gore hotel.
Leland hotel.
Files of The Ber can be seen at the Nebraska building and the Administration building, Exposition grounds

SWORN STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

State of Nebraska.
County of Douglas.
George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bre Pub lishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of THE DAILY BEE for the week ending September 16, 1893, was as follows: Sunday, September 10. Sworm to before me and subscribed in my
presence this 16th day of september, 1863.
N. P. Fatt. Notary Public.

Average Circulation for Aug., 1893, 24,075 IT is an off day when we do not hear of a new revolution in South

America. EVER since Baby Esther put in an appearance the rumor that President Cleveland is afflicted with a tumor has entirely died out.

THE courts of this district will resume grinding tomorrow. With more than 2,000 cases on the docket the lawyers will reap a bountiful harvest.

WE WOULD not mind the Brazilian revolution or the bombardment of Rio Janeiro by the Brazilian rebels, but we shall have to remonstrate if this rumpus raises the price of coffee.

LOCAL politicians who are stating to their friends what the attitude of THE BEE will be respecting certain candidates and public measures will confer a favor by taking this paper into their confidence.

By THE time Chicago gets through with her religious parliament most of her people will be fit for the lunatic asylum. But most of the Chicago people are not so much concerned about the hereafter as the heretofore.

THE Saline tand grab bobs up once more in the shape of a ridicuously low assessment. If the act authorizing the sale is valid the state ought not to have its land appraised at a time when the bottom has fallen out of the market at give-away prices.

THE latest bank statement from New York is very encouraging. With ten mitlions and a half in their vaults in excess of their legal requirements the banks are in position to resume loans to mercantile houses and discard clearing house certificates.

Iowa democrats are beginning to feel very shaky about electing the next legislature. A prominent Iowa democrat who was interviewed at Chicago the other day concedes that the senatorial contest in Iowa will draw out a very heavy republican vote, and insure a majority of the legislature to the re-

OMAHA has reached seventh place among the interior customs districts. having become in the past three years an important port of entry. Surveyor Alexander claims that the cost of collecting has been less than at any port in the union, excepting alone Chicago and New York. This is a straw which indicates the steady strides Omaha is making commercially.

SEVENTY-FIVE thousand men and women in a mad race for land at \$1.25 an acre in the Cherokee Strip! What a discouraging incident for Henry George! If these people will fight for the possession of wild prairie, how much more of a bloody struggle it would be to dispossess people who have spent a lifetime in improving their homes and make tenants out of them with Uncle Sam as landlord.

TRAIN robberies are beginning to be about as common in the east as horse stealing has been in the far west. In fact they are becoming more common because it is less risky. A horse thief, when caught out on the frontier settlement, often finds himself hoisted to the top of a telegraph pole, but train robbers, if ever they are caught, manage to get off with a light sentence and get out of the penitentiary very readily.

THE people of the United States are very patient and long suffering, but when they get mad they get real mad. For five weeks or more congress has kept the wires hot with frothy rhetoric and the prospect now is that there will be no let up on senatorial courtesy gabble. But there is a day of reckoning in the dim. but not very distant future, when a good many men with senatorial dignity may find themselves buried under a landslide.

AND now it is proposed to extend the World's fair up to New Year's by resolution of congress. If congress could by resolution turn back the dial and extend the period of warm weather on the frigid shores of Lake Michigan there would be a fair prospect of keeping the big show going. But the chances are that the ice will be two feet thick in the Chicago river by the middle of November, and the admissions to the fair would not pay the expense of heating the buildings, if they could be heated

SUSPENSION OF IMMIGRATION.

The medical congress recently in sestemporary suspension of immigration, which the president is authorized to do under the law providing for national sible invasion of cholera. A great, many newspapers, particularly in the east, are urging that this be done. They point to the fact that Russia is full of cholera and that reports from Europe tell of the spread of the disease. Immigrants continue to come to this country from all quarters, and it is said that a great many of them are of the class that may convey the seeds of disease. It is true that these immigrants are subjected to a much more rigid system of inspection than formerly. tions as they are now being applied there is comparatively little danger of anybody bringing cholera into our ports. Yet such a thing is possible, and the argument is that we should avoid all danger, however slight it may be. We have numerous ports and a very extended seacoast. We have also very extended northern and southern frontiers. So long as there is immigration there will be danger that at some of the ports o points of entrance into the country inspection will be defective and people will get into the country, bringing disease with them, either developed in their persons or harbored in their baggage. Our northern border is not now adequately protected, and it is noted that since the immigration law of 1892 was enacted the number of immigrants coming into the United States through Canada has largely increased. It is said that persons who have been refused entrance at our Atlantic ports have succeeded in getting into the country by way of Canada. According to a report of Dr. Banks, who is stationed at

migrants who passed the St. Lawrence quarantine was 29,556, and of these 17,453 were on their way to the United States. The quarantine service at the Canadian station is said to be very satisfactory, but ought we rely altogether upon this? Is it not expedient that our own government shall adopt such a policy as will render the country absolutely secure against a possible invasion of cholera?

Self-preservation is nature's first law. It is well known that this paper has no sympathy with those people who want a restriction or suspension of immigration on the grounds that we do not want any addition to our population from abroad, that we should keep what land we have for the natural increase of our own people, and that by allowing an unchecked immigration, except as to certain classes already interdicted, we are in danger of suffering economically, socially and politically. We have never been able to see any force in arguments of this sort, believing that there is still and will be for many years to come abundant opportunity here for the industrious and thrifty of the old world, while as to their influence politically or socially it s a poor compliment to the American people to assume that there is even possibility of their not being able to protect their political institutions and maintain their social character against any assaults likely to be made upon them by emigrants from Europe. But the question of keeping out the cholera is a very different matter, and if the authorities should believe the danger of an invasion of that scourge to be really serious they would be justified in temporarily suspending immigration: indeed, it would become their imperative duty to do so. The season is so far advanced, however, that it seems

It is interesting to note in this connection, for the relief especially of those people who are in a chronic state of fear that we shall be overrun by emigrants from Europe, that for several weeks more people have been going out of this country than have been coming into it. This is the report of the immigration commissioner at New York. There is usually a considerable efflux of foreign workmen in the autumn, but this year the number returning to Europe is unprecedented. The explanation is in the business depression here. The existence of this is known throughout Europe and this knowledge checks the usual movement of the emigrating population. At the same time it operates to send unusual numbers out of the country in addition to the customary exodus at this season. Except the possibility of a cholera invasion, which grows less every day, there is nothing in the present condition of immigration to cause any alarm.

highly probable the president will not

find it necessary to exercise the author-

ity which the law gives him in this di-

HOUSEWIVES AND SERVANTS. Philanthropic women in some of the New England towns where mills have recently shut down have endeavored to assist the displaced women workers to secure positions as domestic servants. The experiment, however, has not been an unqualified success. Notwithstanding the fact that places were at hand waiting to be filled, places which demanded less work than is required of factory operatives and which offered much higher compensation, it was found impossible to induce many of the idle women to accept, even temporarily, employment which was denied them in the closed mills. In this we have but another illustration added to the hundreds that have previously been noted, that domestic service has acquired in one way or another some quality which repels the woman who has been accustomed to a precarious existence as a factory operative.

Opinions in recent discussion of the servant question have differed widely on the point whether the difficulties encountered are to be attributed to the employed or to the employer-whether it is the servant or the housewife who is being abused. The extended investigations undertaken by Miss Lucy B. Salmon of Vassar college have led her to point out in certain magazine articles

domestic servant labors. The results of her study seem to be that the main hinsion at Washington recommended the drance to an ample supply of servants lies in the obstacles which are put in the way of a rise in social station. And she has been brought to think that the limquarantine in order to shut out a pos- itations as to going out, receiving company and devoting her leisure to her own purposes are the real causes of the unattractiveness of domestic service in the eyes of American women.

On the other hand, there are numerous writers who declaim about the slavery of the housewife. Instead of seeing anything like oppression of the ervant they can find nothing in her situation that justifies complaint. If any one is entitled to complain, it is the mistress of the mansion. So one woman who subscribes herself as "an oft disand that under the quarantine regula- tressed housewife" insists that things will go from bad to worse until legislation is appealed to. She thinks the solution lies in the strict enforcement of the law which imposes penalties for obtaining money under false pretenses. Professional men and skilled laborers are liable for damages in case they represent that they have the requisite skill when in fact they fail to employ it. Why not, then, she asks, compel cooks or housemaids to choose their profession because of aptitude or taste for them? Why not fine people who undertake to ook or sweep without knowing how?

There is certainly something amiss when the discussion of this subject draws out expressions so opposed to one another as these. It is evident that we are not yet able to judge whether it is the housewife or the servant who is abused, and the view which is taken is apt to vary with the position of the critic. No solution to the problem can be expected until some effort is made to reconcile the many divergent opinions.

NO CREED IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Every patriotic American citizen looks Quebec, in the three months ending apon our public school system as the on July 31 the number of imstrongest guaranty for the perpetuation of civil and religious liberty that form the corner stone of the republic. The framers of our state constitution sought to forestall any possible interference by religious zealots with our public school system when they embodied in the Bill of Rights the following provision:

All persons have a natural and indefeasi ble right to worship God according to the dictates of their own conscience. No person shall be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship against his consent, and no preference shall be given by law to any religious society, nor shall any interference with the rights of conscience be permitted. No religious test shall be re quired as a qualification for office * * * Religion, morality and knowledge, however being essential to good government, it shall be the duty of the legislature to pass suitable laws to protect every religious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of public worship and to encourage schools and the means of instruction.

Section 11 of article viii of the constitution, entitled "Education," states that: No sectarian instruction shall be allowed n any school or institution supported in whole or in part by the public funds set apart for educational purposes, nor shall the state accept any grant, conveyance or bequest of money, lands or other property to be used for sectarian purposes.

To supplement these constitutional safeguards against the intrusion of sectarianism into the public schools of Omaha, the law creating the Board of Education for Omaha, as framed by the editor of THE BEE, then a representative for Douglas county in the legislature, contained the following provision:

No sectarian or religious doctrine shall ever be taught or inculcated in the public schools of Omaha. This clause has been retained in the

statutes through all the revisions which the school laws have undergone since its first enactment in 1871.

In the face of the constitutional guarantees of religious freedom and unqualified inhibition of the use of school funds for sectarian purposes, no rational person will contend that there is any danger that either preacher or priest, Protestant or Catholic, will subvert our public schools to sectarian purposes or teachings.

The attempt in certain quarters to force the issue of creed in the coming school election is therefore to be deplored and discountenanced. No possible good can spring from dragging sectarian contention into the school board or making any particular religious belief a qualification or disqualification. This paper has always advocated a nonpartisan school board, because we do not believe any man fit to serve on the Board of Education should be dependent uponthe political machine and because we believe it to be detrimental to our school system that memberships in the board should go as the reward of partisan activity. For the same reason we believe it to be contrary to the letter and spirit of our constitution that belief in any particular religion or hostility to any particular religion shall be considered a qualification or a bar to membership in the school board.

Our Board of Education dates back twenty-two years. We have had Protestants, Catholics, Jews and agnostics on the board, but no man has ever sought to foist his belief or disbelief upon our school system. The friends of the publie schools want clean, intelligent and honest men on the school board.

This is the only qualification that should be exacted from candidates. What party they belong to and what church they attend is of no consequence so long as we know them to be upright, law-abiding citizens, who take an interest in the public schools and are willing to devote their time and talents to maintaining the high standard of education which we have established.

BECAUSE THE BEE has expressed the opinion that there are many projects where \$100,000 could be expended to greater advantage that in building a city hospital, a local contemporary declares that THE BEE is opposed to the proposition "to vote bonds for a hospital for the helpless in order to help out several corporations that want to ask subsidies for enterprises that promise to benefit Omaha." Nothing is farther from the truth. The only reason THE BEE does not approve the proposition to of his holding. He goes on in the old vote \$100,000 for an emergency hospital slip-shod way his fathers trod and is because the city can manage to get the various advantages and disadvan- al ng without it and because voting the world. There has been a me reason tages under which the occupation of a \$100,000 for a hos, ital will prevent us for this in the past, remarks the same

erties

from building a market house and public hall, which are more needed. We believe that the accommodations in the four hospitals-stready established are ample for all ordinary wants and if an emergency hospital is absolutely needed we can readily find a suitable building that can be utilized for the purpose.

A GREAT MUSICAL INSTITUTION.

It is a fact which everybody interested in the cause of musical development in the United States ought to recognize and appreciate, that we have in this country a musical institution which is not surpassed in the comprehensiveness of its curriculum and the thoroughness of its tuition by the best schools of the old world. This is the National Conservatory of Music of America, located in New York and established eight years ago. The progress of this splendid institution has been steady and rapid and it has accomplished immeasurable good. It has supplied tuition to 2,500 pupils, many of whom are pursuing a successful musical career, a number of these having been taught free of charge. The conservatory was not established as a money-making enterprise, but with the single purpose of encouraging and promoting the development of American musical talent. Its founder, Mrs. Jeannette M. Thurber, had boundless faith in the educational possibilities of such an institution, and in order to give these the highest test it was necessary to offer the advantages of the conservatory free of charge to all persons of remarkable talent without the means to pay for tuition. To those who can pay the charges are most reasonable-lower than in any other musical institution of equal merit anywhere. Nobody is excluded from the conservatory on account of race, creed or color, who has the talent necessary to meet the requirements.

The director of this institution is Dr. Antonin Dvorak, eminent as a composer and admittedly the greatest master of instrumentation in the world today. Under his direction are fifty-six instructors, the professional repute of most of whom is international. These constitute a corps of teachers of the highest efficiency. The scholastic year of the conservatory extends from October 1 to June 1, and the annual entrance examinations begin September 21 and close October 2, though paying pupils may enter at any period of the year. The patrons of the National Conservatory of Music include many distinguished citizens, among whom are Grover Cleveland, Chamcey M. Depew, William B. Allison, Roswell P. Flower, William M. Evarts, Andrew Carnegie, William C. Whitney and Major General Schoffeld. Of the 150 contributing patrons of the conservatory no one has given less than \$100 and many have gone into the thousands. Such an institution as this ought to have a much larger list of patrons from among those who are easily able to contribute \$100 or more. THE BEE would be peak for this excellent school of music the earnest interest and substantial support of everybody who appreciates the importance of musical development in the United States.

THE QUESTION OF LAND SUPPLY. The expression of a fear that the American people will at a not very remote date find themselves landless is not uncommon, and certain statisticians make a plausible presentation of figures to justify the apprehension. The opening of the Cherokee Strip to settlement, with the certainty that within a few years the remaining reservations in the Indian Territory will be similarly disposed of, has renewed the talk about a prospective land famine not far off. It is undeniable that of the public domain little that is desirable remains and it is only a question of time when the farm seeker who wants land at government terms will have to accept that which must be irrigated or go without, but this does not warrant the fear that the American people are soon to become land hungry in this generation or the next. When there is no longer any desirable government land to be had there will begin a change of conditions under which the danger that some now apprehend will be put off for a very long

It has been remarked that the great vice of the American farmer is to spread out. He prefers to superficially cultivate many acres rather than to carefully cultivate a few. During the last twenty-five years the population of the United States about doubled while the cultivated area increased more than 154 per cent. Immense tracts are owned by individuals which cannot always remain the property of one person. Thus when the time comes that no more arable land is to be had from the general government these tracts owned by individuals will come into the market and will be cut up into small farms, and the state school lands very generally will be treated in the same way. From these resources the demands of an increasing agricultural population will be supplied for perhaps another generation. Before this supply is exhausted the work of redeeming the semi-arid lands by irrigation will have been inaugurated on A general scale. Few people have man intelligent idea the extent of this resource. The semi-arid region is estimated to contain 200,000,000 acres, capable of yielding under proper system of irrigation abundant crops and supporting millions of people. There is still another resource and a very important one, namely, a better cultivation of the lands now in user. It is said that the waste and lack of thrift that characterize American farmers amaze the European agriculturist. France, with an area about that of Texas, sustains a

population of about 38,000,000. Belgium, with an a ea of a little over 11,000 square miles, less than one-fourth the area of Neb aska, sustains a population of over 6,000,000. Not one American farmer in 10 0 0, observes a contemporary, kn ws anything about the propof different soils or how to vary crops and get the full virtue out wonders why he does not get ahead in

writer. The cheap lands of the west with their abundant crops selling lower than eastern farmers could produce them has discouraged extensive farming. But with the filling up of the west the great quantities of land in the east and south now lying idle or only half cultivated will be brought into use. As the population becomes denser land will of course increase in value, and it is probable that good farm lands in the United States will never be cheaper than they are now. Indeed there is perhaps no investment more certain to yield a profit. It is just as obvious that there is no danger of the American people becoming land hungry for several generations.

A COMMENDABLE work has been undertaken by the Grand Army of the Republic in planning the erection of a monument in Washington, national in character, to the rank and file of the union army and navy. There are memorials, some of them imposing and costly, in many cities of the country in honor of the heroes who fought on land and sea for the preservation of the union. but these are almost without exception intended to commemorate the patriotism and loyalty of the men who went forth from these localities. Moreover, they make no distinction between the rank and file and the officers. While monuments to commanding officers are common, a fitting memorial of the private solaiers and common sailors-the men without whose courage and fidelity the genius of the commanders would have been futile-has yet to be provided. This the Grand Army proposes to provide and it is to be hoped that it will push the project vigorously. There can be no doubt that whatever support may be asked or desired from the general public will be cordially given, for the masses of our people duly honor the heroism of those who fought in the ranks and fully appreciate their claim to the popular homage. Such a monument would serve better than any other to remind the coming generations that the American republic was saved from disruption by the unbought and willing sacrifices and the lofty heroism of the rank and file, representing the common people, the masses of the country's population.

CHICAGO is trying very hard to impress Secretary Carlisle and the congressional committee on ways and means that her federal building is liable to tumble down any day. The building was never a very handsome structure and doubtless does not meet the wants of a city of a million and a half inhabitants. It is doubtful, however, whether the building is really in as dangerous condition as it has been represented. To use the prize ring parlance, the structure is sadly disfigured, but still on its legs.

Let them Roll. Philadelphia Times. The clouds are rolling by, and what's more, they're rolling by on the whizzing wheels of trade

True Inwareness of the Talk. Philadelphia Times. The horrible idea suggests itself that the k nity years and then try to celebrate its silver jubilee.

Laying Up stetribution. Kansas City Star

The autocrat of Austria is laving up retribution for himself in the event of a conflict with Russia. The treatment of the Bohe mians will certainly bear bitter fruit before many years.

> Public Sp agers. Chicago Herald.

Recent occurrences is connection with the free distribution of provisions on the west side lead to the belief that the distress in this town is not so widespread as has been believed. One man who asked for relief was discovered to be the owner of a twostory flat building which was bringing him a good rental monthly. A woman who was in line awaiting the distribution of bread had her pocket picked of \$600. How many other people in comfortable circumstances are taking advantage of public charity?

Condemned by the Pops.

Philadelphia Record. Dishonorable dismissal from service is the punishment meted out by a court martial to Colonel Hughes, of the Kansas malitia, for refusing to obey Governor Llewelling's orders during the legislative deadlock last fall. Colones Hughes may accept his dis-missal as a decoration of honor. The Kansas supreme court has decided that the republican house which he refused to disperse i the rightful one, and in disobeying orders he quenched an incipient flame of faction that night have burst out into a wide sweeping

The Lemon Squeezed. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Those Columbian souvenir half dollars, which people were paying \$1 for, are coming in on the government treasury at their face value to such an extent that legislation is asked relieving the secretary from the necessity of redeeming them in full legal necessity of redeeming them in full legal tender money up to sums of \$20. Senator Sherman said at the time these coins were authorized that so many were provided the could never become rare enough to command a fanciful price, and this is proving to be the case. But pending the practical demonstra-tion of the fact, Chicago seems to have realized handsomely on original expecta-

Railroad Property Wreckers. Kansas City Times It is stated that 10 per cent of the railway mileage of the United States has within the last few months passed into the hands of re ceivers. Strange as it might seem to one un acquainted with the facts, a receivership has come to be regarded as one of the mos fortunate things that can happen to a struggling road. While confidence is not usually considered a necessary quality in increasing the earnings of a road, the trust inspired by the appointment of an experienced man to its head often has much effect in setting the corporation upon its feet. The business qualities of the receiver usually do the rest To say that 10 per cent of the roads are under receivers is not necessarily, there fore, to intimate that ruin stares them in the face. On the contrary, it is a brave acknowledgment of their actual condition. and an assurance that all that seasoned experience, ability and uprightness can do to resuscitate them will be done.

Brooklyn Engle. Thirty years ago pilgrims were still lum-bering across the plains and through the mountain passes in "prairie schooners," buf-falo still ranged along the prairie in herds no eye could measure. Denver was a village and other cities of the middle belt unbuilt, the Indian menaced the frontier and savare wars meant something. Life beyond the wars meant something. Life beyond the Missouri was rough and wild. Had any mar of that day foretold so speedy a change he would have been taughed down. But the change has come. There is no longers west, as distinguished in aims, character or condi-tion from the east, and the country is a unit as it has never been until this time. That its various sections will in the future be still less sectional there is no manner of doubt. The prominence attained by the United States in mining and manufactures will be still maintained, but these industries will in time become subservient to sgriculture which is, the basis of life itself, now that man has destroyed the game that he once subsisted on.

S CULAR SHOTS AT THE PUBLIC.

Washington Star: The pope is to publish his Latin pooms soon. This step toward having poetry written in a comparatively unused language will doubtless receive general encouragement.

Philadelphia Record: Rev. Dr. Talmage amounces that we will have the best winter of commercial prosperity we have seen in generations. As the reverend gentleman is in a sense a dealer in futures his words may be accepted as the judgment of an expert. Washington Star: Rev. Robert McIntyre

of Colorado, after declaring that riot and desolation will sweep the country, complains that when he was lecturing in the east peo ple stared at him as if he were a curiosity it looks as if Mr. McIntyre were uncon clously doing his best to live up to this offhand estimate of himself.

St. Paul Globe: Chicago has had a congress of Catholics and Jews, and now she is entertaining the representatives of all known religions. She ought to be on her pest behavior, one would think, yet the lice seem to be kept as busy as ever. It is to be feared that the religion that is to redeem Chicago has not yet been invented,

Minneapolis Journal: Mr. Gladstone at tended service on Sunday at the Episcopa church in the town where he is visiting and the edifice was crowded. The preacher, in stead of being grateful to the premier for bringing him a congregation, publicly roasted the people for worshiping a creature instead a creator. That man is not a practice Christian. He should have taken up a cor-

Chicago Journal: Henry Preserved Smith is again in evidence. The Ohic synod is to do a little more wrangling over him next month. Prof. Smith's case, like his middle name, reminds one of a certain old German farmer's advice. A housewife had just bought some butter of him and asked how to keep it fresh. "Oh, poot her in a yar—she'll keep." was the answer. This little Presbyterian jar is showing every indication of "keeping" for an indefinite period.

Kansas City Star: "In the name of Lec-XIII. I salute the great American public, and I call upon the Catholics of America to ge orward, in one hand bearing the book o Christian truth and in the other the constitution of the United States." This was the greeting of Mgr. Satolli to the Catholic congress which opened at Chicago yester-day. It was a noble and patriotic sentiment, and fraught with unusual import as proceeding from the specially commissioned delegate of the Roman pontiff. It gives to the venerable and potential ecclesiastical organization to which it is addressed a high mission. The book of truth in one hand and the great charter of American liberty in the other constitutes an equipment equal to the achievement of mighty results. It imposes no alliance between the church and state which infringes upon the spirit of our American institutions. It makes loyalty to the national government as vital as the ob-servance and discharge of moral and religious obligations.

PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Race track winnings take high rank as stable money. As a star maker a properly voiced banana peel is irresistible and impressive. The cultivation of snails in San Francisco is a melancholy reflection on the golden

Senator Hill's congratulations to Grover on the birth of No. 2 were probably shipped by slow freight.

Senator Teller laments the dearth of great editors. The country laments the superabundance of smallbores in the senate. Albert S. Willis, a blue grass diplomat, goes to Hawaii as a representative of Uncle Sam, and incidentally to watch Mr. Claus Spreckles raising cane.

The Jersey cholera scare turns out to have been a toadstool picnic, netting eight fu-The toadstool is entitled to a place in the undertakers' trust.

Emma Goldman, the feminine firebrand of New York, is unable to appease her gory appetite with four generous meals a day, furnished by the authorities of the Tombs. Mr. Bryan's argument with the Bermuda onion will doubtiess be added to the franked literature of the First at an early day. "Ye that have tears to shed, prepare to shed them" when the pealing be

In proposing an aluminium university Senator Peffer makes a serious mistake in thinking the country is suffering from a shortage of lightweight statesmen. Look around you, senator.

Rev. John J. Tighe, the Jersey orator who delivered the Columbian address in Omaha last October, has published a collection of his writings in prose and verse which abounds with beautiful and truthful word pictures of the west. Associations and sur-roundings serve to accentuate his enthusiasm for the west and its people, as is shown in these lines referring to the east:

Where wild ambition, taste and art,
And wealth and power and gold
Around the fancies of our youth
Their glittering trappings fold.
They bid us grasp our dreams of life
With all we hoped for ble sed,
And yet the homestead of the heart
Is in the boundless west.
The husband of File Wheeler Wilcon

The husband of Ella Wheeler Wilcox has een telling a breathless world how that gifted lady writes. According to his acount she grabs a pencil and then gazes long Presently the thumbs begin to wiggle, the poetess of passion commences to breathe hard and get red in the face, her back hair gets agitated, her brain begins to seethe, and then burning thoughts come tumbling out head over heels so fast that she can hardly write them down. This is not precisely the way Mr. Ella Wheeler Wilcox tells it, but

his facts are all embodied in the foregoing

THOUGHTS IN THIFLES,

Siffings: Wouldn't it be jolly to have a neck like a givaffe when you took a grass of section a hot day?

Buffalo Courier: Speaking of slow-going acopie, the man in charge of the watch coun-or in a jewelry store is generally behind the

Baltimore American: A woman in Ohio has ust received her decree as an electrical engi-ager. She ought, by mere force of instinct, to thow how to manage the sparks.

Indianapolis Journal: Mrs. Wickwire—I'd just like to know what kept you out so late last night, indeed I would.

Mr. Wickwire—My dear, this is an era of returning confidence, and you ought not to delay it by getting such ideas in your mind.

Washington Star: Hamlet's familiar remark to the effect that he was reading "words, words, words," gives rise to the suspicion that Denmark had a silver debate somewhere in its

Boston Post: "Miss Walthour is much more sentimental than I thought. She keeps every letter that old lover of hers writes to her." "That isn't sentiment my dear; it is good, hard, breach-of-promise sense."

Detroit Free Press: Bashful Lover-Mary, I believe I would like to go on the veranda and mave a pipe.

Mary-Yes, do! You have not piped very much so far.

Boston Courler: The ladies have again taken to wearing combs in their hair, and with a knowledge of this fact we venture to suggest that the sweetest thing in combs is honey.

Truth: Mrs. Gaybay after kindne her had-and -Oh. Charlie, have you been drinking? Mr. Gaybay-Nothing stronger than a little brandy, my dear. Mrs. Gaybay (much relieved)-Oh, it's all right, then.

Harper's Bazar: "Tommy, who was Joan of Arc?" asked the teacher. "Noah's wife," said commy, who is great at guessing New Orleans Piczysne: Chaperons like t

Washington Start "Aren't you ashamed of rourself," said the evergreen to a neighboring ree, "to be dropping your foliage in this lazy namner?" Never mind," was the reply, "I'll turn over a new leaf next spring. APPEN THE FALLS

Philadelphia Press. A man with a nature unduly vain
Will sometimes follow a untion
To swing binself on a passing train
When the same is alcely in motion: And when he arises, hopping mad.
From where he was tumbled and shaken,
His smile is as false as the one he had
At the time his picture was taken.

THE OLD MAN'S BOY.

Sam Walter Foss, In Sleeny Hollow graveyard, when the long day was done.

I sadly mused above the dust that once was Emerson: And where caressing zephyrs the clustered greenery wave I stood in chastened reverie at Hawthorne's

On this green bill, 'neath sun and stars, will sleep from age to age
The Dreamer in his dreamless sleep, the Mystic and the Sage;
The best, the crown of all her years, our western world can show.
The fullest flowerage of our time, is buried hers below.

quiet grave.

here below. feel the summer breeze;
They sleep, but the strong words they spake are blown o'er all the seas.
I turned away where bending grass o'er humbler burial waves.
And then beheld a gray old

nd then beheld a gray old man who walked among the graves. Great men are buried here," I said. He wiped

"Great men are buried here," I said. He wiped a falling tear,
"Great men," he sighed, "I know, but then, my boy is buried here.
God gave them strength and length of days till all their work was done—
My boy, my boy we buried here before his work begun!" The Dreamer and the Mystic-I left them to

their fame. And silent left the poor boy's grave, the grave without a name.
Their home is in the thought of men in nations wide apart, The boy finds love as warm as theirs in his old father's heart.

> A HINT FROM PARIS. European Edition New York Verals



This pretty toilette de promenade is in oright red surah, with a wide bertha of very ight green tulle. The volant is of the lat

BROWNING, KING



Listen to my tale of Woe.

A little green peach in an orchard grew, Listen to my tale of woe. One day this little peach dawned on the view, Of little Johnny Jones and his sister Sue, them 2, them 2,

Listen to my tale of woe. Now up at the peach a club they threw. Listen to my tale of woe. Down from the stem on which it grew,

Listen to my tale of woe. Great heads had them 2, Johnny Jones and his sister Sue, He always wears our suits so new, he do, ne do,

Fell the little peach of Emerald hue, wise John, good Sue,

Listen to my tale of woe. "Don't take a bite" said John to Sue, Listen to my tale of woe. For then the trouble'd begin to brew,

A trouble that the doctor couldn't subdue, too true, 2 true, Listen to my tale of woe. Now John grew wiser as older he grew, Listen to my tale of woe.

And came to know a thing or two, Our suits he wears which proves it true, boo hoo, boo hoo, Listen to my tale of woe.

Great heads had them 2, Johnnie Jones and his sister Sue. He always wears our suits so new, he do, he do, Listen to our tale of joy.

> BROWNING, KING & CO., Corner 15th and Douglas Streets.